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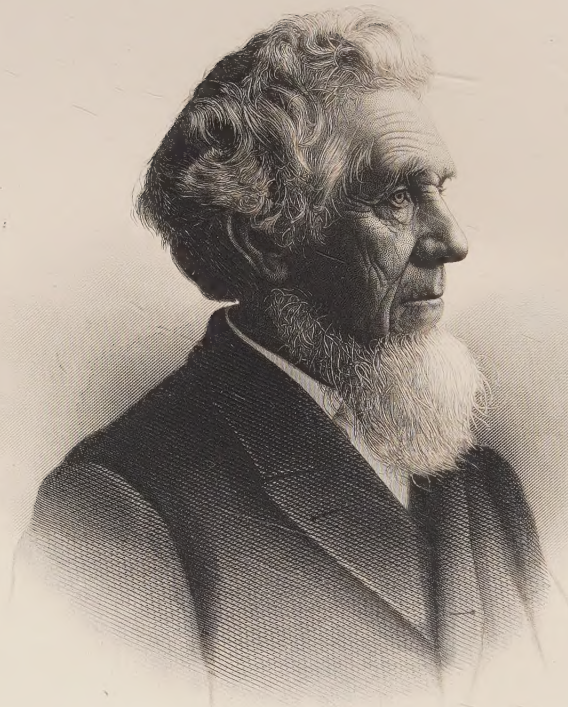

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Daniel Bagley

BIOGRAPHICAL

REV. DANIEL BAGLEY

Rev. Daniel Bagley was born September 7, 1818, in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, and died in Seattle April 26, 1905. His wife, Susannah Rogers Whipple, was born in Massachusetts, May 8, 1819. While she was a small child her parents moved into western Pennsylvania, near Meadville, Crawford county. This was then a rough and thinly settled region and they grew up amid the privations and hardships of pioneer life. Daniel helped his father clear the original forest off their farm and shared in the toil that was incident to cutting a home out of lands covered with a dense growth of hickory, chestnut, birch, maple, etc.

The young people met while they were yet in their teens and acquaintance soon ripened into love, and August 15, 1840, they were made husband and wife. A few days later they started for the prairies of Illinois, and there settled on a claim near Somanauk. The husband farmed and taught school for two years, while the wife performed the household duties of their small and primitive cabin.

In 1842 Mr. Bagley was admitted into the ministry of the Methodist Protestant church, and for ten years was engaged in active work, nominally being stationed at one place each year, but in reality traveling summer and winter from the south, near Springfield, to the northern boundaries of the state. Buffalo and Indian trails then gridironed the broad and thinly settled prairies, and were not succeeded by the iron rails of the early railroads of the state until 1850 and the decade succeeding. At Princeton, Bureau county, the first home of the still young couple was established, and here Mr. Bagley was an active worker in the anti-slavery agitation then beginning to arouse the attention and conscience of here and there a few of the earnest thinkers of the day. Owen Lovejoy's and Mr. Bagley's churches stood within a few yards of each other, and their pastors united in religious and philanthropical work, and time and again were their anti-slavery meetings broken up by the pro-slavery roughs of the day.

During the closing years of the '40s and early in the '50s California and Oregon attracted a great deal of attention, and the more enterprising

of the younger generation began the westward movement that has for sixty years gone on in an ever swelling tide. In 1852 Rev. Daniel Bagley was chosen by the board of missions of his church as missionary to Oregon, which then included the present states of Washington and Idaho and parts of Montana and Wyoming.

Their wagon train left Princeton, Illinois, April 20, 1852, and in it were Mr. Bagley and family, Dexter Horton and family, Thomas Mercer and family, William H. Shoudy, John Pike and Aaron Mercer and wife. The wives of Thomas and Aaron Mercer never reached here, but the others all came to Seattle at some period to make their home.

Those moving to the Pacific coast that year were an army in numbers, so that the danger from Indians was not great, but the hardships and sufferings of the emigrants were increased. The difficulties of securing water and feed for the stock were great and cholera became epidemic. However, the fifteen or twenty families of this particular train, after nearly five months of almost constant travel, arrived at The Dalles, on the Columbia river, without the loss of one of their number and with practically all their wagons and stock. Here they separated, only two or three families accompanying Mr. and Mrs. Bagley to Salem, Oregon, where they ended their journey September 21, 1852.

Mr. Bagley at once began active ministerial and missionary work, and labored unremittingly in all parts of the Willamette valley the next eight years. He established about a score of churches and probably half that number of church edifices were built mainly through his instrumentality. This was long prior to the advent of telegraphs and railroads and the conveniences and comforts of modern travel. His labors extended from the Umpqua on the south to the Columbia river on the north, and it was rare indeed that he remained at home twenty days in succession and, in fact, a large part of these eight years was employed in itinerant work, traveling through heat and dust, rain, snow, mud and floods by day and night, nearly entirely on horseback, so that at forty years of age his constitution was greatly impaired by exposure and overwork.

During all their married life Mrs. Bagley had been an invalid, and in October, 1860, the family removed from near Salem to this place, hoping the change of climate would prove beneficial to both of them. The trip was made entirely overland in a buggy—except from Portland to Monticello—and the trip that can now be made in as many hours required ten days to accomplish. They made the list of families in the village up to an even twenty.

The unbroken forest began where the Colonial building on Columbia street now stands, and at no point was it more than 250 yards from the waters of the bay.

Mr. Bagley was the pioneer minister of his church on Puget Sound and

for years, covering almost the entire period of the Civil war, was the only clergyman stationed in Seattle.

Rev. David E. Blaine, of the Methodist Episcopal church, had been instrumental in the erection of a church building about 1854 on the present site of the Boston block, which remained unplastered or unceiled for ten years or more. Here Mr. Bagley and a small band of worshipers gathered weekly.

Early in 1865 the historic "Brown church" was built at the corner of Second and Madison streets and Mr. Bagley's manual labor and private purse contributed largely to that work.

Besides his ministerial duties Mr. Bagley became an active and prominent worker in the advancement of the material growth and prosperity of Seattle and King county. Largely through the efforts of Hon. Arthur A. Denny, who was a member of the legislature of 1860-61, the university was located here, and Messrs. Daniel Bagley, John Webster and Edmund Carr were named commissioners. Selling of lands began at once, and in March, 1861, clearing of the site and work on the university buildings began. As president of the board of commissioners most of the care and responsibility of the sale of lands, erection of the buildings, and establishing of scholastic work fell upon Mr. Bagley, and during the succeeding three years much of his time was devoted to the university interests, and those labors have borne abundant fruits for Seattle and her citizens. Just prior to and following the year 1870, the development of what are now known as the Newcastle coal mines began. Daniel Bagley, George F. Whitworth, Josiah Settle and C. B. Bagley took up the burden of this work, which was the first to become commercially successful in the territory. Mr. Bagley was the responsible leader and superintendent, and although the company then formed was succeeded by a number of others, the credit of the opening of this great source of wealth to this county belongs to him and his associates.

Until 1885 he continued as pastor of the church here and after the twentieth year in charge of the "Brown church" he resigned that position. After that time he did a large amount of ministerial work at Ballard, Columbia, Yesler, South Park, etc., continuing down to within a few years of his death.

Forty-five years he was prominent, active and efficient as a clergyman and private citizen.

Daniel Bagley was a life-long member of the Masonic fraternity, and he was the honored chaplain of St. John's Lodge, No. 9, in Seattle, many years. He was made a Master Mason in Princeton, Illinois, in 1851. He at once affiliated with the lodge in Salem, Oregon, on his arrival there in 1852, and between that time and 1856 became a Royal Arch Mason. On making his home in Seattle he affiliated with St. John's Lodge and remained a member of that lodge during life. He first appeared in Grand Lodge in

1861, and his merits as a Mason are attested by the fact that his brethren of the Grand Lodge of Washington elected him their most worshipful grand master at the annual communication of that year.

During their later years Mr. Bagley and his wife made their home with their son Clarence in Seattle and there Mrs. Bagley died October 11, 1913.

They repose side by side in Mount Pleasant on Queen Anne Hill.

MARTIN J. COSTELLO

Martin J. Costello, western traffic manager of the Great Northern Railway Company, is one of the well known railroad transportation men of the west. Mr. Costello is a distinct product of the Hill school of railroad men. His identification with the great Hill interests dates back more than forty years to the time when the Great Northern was in its formative period, and his entire subsequent career has been in connection with the building up and development of this great transcontinental system.

Martin J. Costello was born in St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 29th of July, 1862, his parents being James and Mary (Mulcare) Costello, who were born, reared and married in Ireland, and coming to the United States in the early '50s, they located in St. Paul, but later resided elsewhere in Minnesota. Both are deceased.

Martin J. Costello attended the grade and high schools of Elk River, Minnesota, and after mastering telegraphy entered the service of what was then the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, which later became the St. Paul & Manitoba and eventually the Great Northern Railway Company. He acted as telegraph operator at the Mississippi street shops of the corporation in St. Paul for one year, subsequently spent a number of years as agent at Elk River, Minnesota, and later became traveling freight agent at Fargo, North Dakota. Next he was made general agent at St. Paul, where he afterward discharged the duties of industrial agent until the fall of 1907, when he came to Seattle as assistant traffic manager of the Great Northern Railway Company, which later made him manager of the traffic department. In his present responsible and important position he is making a splendid record for efficiency and his services are acknowledged a valuable asset in the successful control of this great railroad corporation.

In 1884, at Elk River, Minnesota, Mr. Costello was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Galley, a daughter of Henry Galley of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Costello have four children: Grace Mary, who is the wife of Capt. E. P. Erckenbrack, North Pacific Coast director of the United States Shipping Board, and the mother of three children, Mary Elizabeth, Eugene P., Jr., and Elizabeth Jane; Cyril Costello was educated in St. Paul and in the

MARTIN J. COSTELLO

University of Washington, and is now a well known architect of Seattle. He is married and has two sons, Martin J. and Robert; James Costello also attended the schools of St. Paul and the University of Washington, is engaged in the wholesale lumber business in Seattle, and is married and has a son, James, Jr.; and Eleanor is attending school. The religious faith of the family is that of the Roman Catholic church and Martin J. Costello also has membership connection with the Rainier Club, the Arctic Club, the Press Club and the Chamber of Commerce. He has justly won the title of a self-made man, having worked his way steadily upward from a humble position. To speak of his business connection alone, however, would be to give but a one-sided view of his nature, for there is within him a strong civic spirit, manifest in hearty helpfulness toward any plan or project that looks to the betterment of conditions both in his capacity as a railroad official and as a public-spirited and loyal resident of Seattle. In a word, he stands for all that is best in American manhood and citizenship.

NELSE MORTENSEN

Nelse Mortensen, a well known and successful young contractor and general builder of Seattle, is a native of Denmark and the son of Soren and Maron Mortensen. The father, who was formerly engaged in the livery business, is deceased, but the mother is living. Born on the 19th of June, 1883, Nelse Mortensen spent his boyhood in Denmark, where he attended school for a few years before he came to the United States. He located in Manistee, Michigan, and later in Big Rapids, that state, where he completed his education in the Ferris Institute of that city, graduating in 1903, at the age of twenty. Upon coming to Seattle, shortly after leaving school, Mr. Mortensen secured work with Hans Pederson, one of the city's most successful building contractors, and during the ensuing three and a half years that he was associated with Mr. Pederson he learned the contracting business. At the end of that time he had accumulated a little capital from his earnings and was able to start out in business on his own account, beginning, of course, in a modest way. Since then he has worked his way steadily to the front of the building industry in the city, erecting a number of the fine structures of Seattle that today stand as a monument to his ability as a builder. With a thorough knowledge of materials and craftsmanship relative to his work, Mr. Mortensen combines an organizing genius that is indispensable to extensive building operations. He knows how to plan his work and order his materials, so that there are no unnecessary delays and one group of workmen is not standing around waiting for another

to get out of its way. His judgment of materials is unexcelled and his close supervision of all of the details in his buildings insures the best possible workmanship. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that Mr. Mortensen enjoys the confidence of architects, realtors and business men of Seattle to a high degree and that the awarding of a contract to him is considered generally a guarantee of good construction.

Mr. Mortensen is as progressive in his civic relations as he is in his business dealings. Realizing that the prosperity of the community depends in a large measure upon the cooperation of the various economic and civic elements, he has identified himself with those organizations whose purpose it is to further the welfare of Seattle along commercial, industrial and civic lines. He is a member of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, the Mutual Business Club and the One Hundred Per Cent Club, all three of which are working in these general directions. His support as an individual is given to every worthy cause that aims to make his city a better place in which to live, work and educate a family.

On the 10th of April, 1905, Mr. Mortensen was united in marriage to Miss Gertrude Ritscher, daughter of C. C. Ritscher, and a member of a prominent family of Manistee, Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Mortensen have a son named Clifford, born in Seattle in 1912, who is now a high school student.

H. F. JEFFERSON

The prosaic business world of today is not without its romances. One of the most wonderful stories in this connection is the remarkable growth of the radio industry, from a puny infant of a few years ago to an aggressive young husky of today. And with the rise of the radio, men of ability and brains, seeking their opportunity, have taken advantage of the rising tide of the business and have been swept into prominence and prosperity. Such a man is H. F. Jefferson, vice president and general manager of the Seattle plant of Kilbourne & Clarke, one of the largest and oldest of radio manufacturing firms.

There is nothing more remarkable about the man than his youthful success, for not many men are managers of large firms at thirty-five. He is a keen student, a first-rate executive and an all-around good fellow. H. F. Jefferson was born May 13, 1888, in London, England. His education was received at the grammar schools and at the University of London, where he studied mechanical and electrical engineering. After graduating from college he entered the employ of Compton & Company, a famous London electrical firm, where he did his first

radio work. In 1906 he joined the British Thompson Houston Company, the English subsidiary of the General Electric Company, with which firm he remained until 1912. By that time he was a full-fledged electrical engineer and his duties had included trips to the Continent for the installation of commercial radio and other electrical apparatus.

In 1912 the present Kilbourne & Clarke manager came to Vancouver, British Columbia, in the service of the Great Eastern Development Company, which installed hydro-electric development systems for towns along the line of the Pacific Great Eastern Railroad. His first connection with Kilbourne & Clarke was in 1916, when he came to Seattle and accepted a position as designer of electrical machinery. Three months later he was made chief draughtsman. In 1918 he was promoted to the post of chief engineer and in 1920 was appointed general manager in charge of the company's entire operations.

Kilbourne & Clarke have been engaged in the general electrical business since 1906. Seeing an opportunity in the radio field the firm began the manufacture of radio apparatus in 1912. The first important contract of the newly established radio department came two years later, when the Alaska Steamship Company ordered K. & C. radio sets installed on all the company's ships. The Alaska Steamship Company still believes in the efficiency of Kilbourne & Clarke, for its newest and largest ship, the palatial liner Alaska, is K. & C. equipped. The scope of the firm in the radio field may be understood when one is told that since 1912 over two thousand naval and mercantile vessels have had Kilbourne & Clarke installations. When the schooner Robert Lewers went ashore in Puget Sound her distress was made known instantly, due to the fact that the vessel was equipped with K. & C. radio.

Mr. Jefferson is much more willing to talk about his firm than he is to discuss himself. One has no difficulty in learning from him of the excellence and efficiency of K. & C. radio apparatus, but when it comes to personal questions about the manager, that is a different matter. When off duty Mr. Jefferson plays tennis. His real hobby, outside of electricity, in his garden, and Saturday afternoons and Sunday one can usually find the Seattle manager tinkering around his home, or perchance, pulling weeds from his lawn. Mr. Jefferson was married in 1920. He is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Radio Engineering Institute and belongs to the Arctic Club of Seattle.

There is little more to tell except that Kilbourne & Clarke radio and H. F. Jefferson are synonyms. What Mr. Jefferson doesn't know about radio isn't worth knowing, and that is saying a great deal. That he is a capable executive and a shrewd manager is shown by the almost phenomenal gains made in the business of the firm during the last few

years. He is an outstanding figure among the many young men who were fitted and situated to take advantage of the romantic growth of radio, for he has capitalized this opportunity to the fullest extent. He typifies the young executive that each new commercial development brings out.

MASAJIRO FURUYA

Mercantile activity in Seattle has received marked impetus from the enterprising spirit and well directed efforts of Masajiro Furuya, who is conducting a general importing and exporting business of extensive proportions, and the consensus of public opinion names him with the foremost members of the Japanese colony of this city. He was born November 7, 1862, in a little village in the province of Kai, Yamanashi, Japan, far removed from the influence of western civilization, and his parents were Heibei and Katsu Ariidzumi Furuya. There he received his early education and when twenty-two years of age completed his three-year term of military service. He was sent to the Tokio garrison, where he had an opportunity to broaden his horizon, and it was during this period that he first became interested in America, the land of opportunity.

Carefully saving his earnings, Mr. Furuya at length acquired sufficient capital to enable him to establish a business of his own, and filled with hope, ambition and courage, he started for the new world. He arrived at Seattle in 1890, being at that time a young man of twenty-eight years, and he opened a small tailor shop, which he conducted for two years. In 1892 he embarked in general merchandising, his first location being at No. 303 Yesler Way, and while he experienced many difficulties in gaining a start, he never lost faith in ultimate victory. Energy, persistency of purpose and systematic effort enabled him to overcome all obstacles and difficulties and establish his business upon a strong, substantial basis. As the years passed his business expanded, keeping pace with the development of the city, and in August, 1900, Mr. Furuya removed to a three-story building at No. 216 Second avenue South. In the same year he opened a branch at Tacoma, Washington, and five years previous to that time he had established a branch store at Portland, Oregon. In 1895 he began dealing in Japanese art goods and later opened a store at No. 1304 Second avenue, in Seattle. In 1903 he again broadened the scope of his activities, establishing a branch in Kobe, Japan, and one in Yokohama in May, 1898. He conducts an extensive importing and exporting business, handling American and Japanese merchandise of the

highest grade. The importance of his operations is indicated in the fact that he controls six branch houses, and he caters to both the wholesale and retail trades. He also has financial interests, being at the head of two Japanese banks.

Mr. Furuya was married in Tokio, Japan, on the 4th of July, 1904, to Miss Hatsu Shibata and they have two daughters. Mr. Furuya is a member of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and is also connected with the United States Chamber of Commerce, of which he is an honorary member. He has materially aided in promoting trade relations between the Puget Sound country and his native land and does all in his power toward strengthening the friendship between the two nations. He is not only a loyal citizen of his adopted country, but is also influential among the Japanese in the Pacific Northwest and does much to promote their economic and social welfare. Moreover, he is a self-made man and the extensive business which he today controls has been developed through honest methods, judicious management and unabating industry. He is progressive, broad-minded and public-spirited and combines in his character all of the qualities of a useful and desirable citizen.

CAPTAIN THEODORE F. EGGERS

Among the prominent seafaring men who in recent years have come to Seattle to make this city their home and who are known quite generally to the shipping interests up and down the Pacific coast from Mexico to Alaska, there is possibly none better acquainted nor more popular than Captain Theodore F. Eggers, now the president of the Fish Clearing House Company, Incorporated, representing large fishing interests as brokers in all kinds of fresh and salt water fish. Captain Eggers has for a generation been engaged in seafaring life. He has owned and operated schooners and other vessels on the Great Lakes, as did his father before him, and also operated vessels on the Pacific coast from Alaska to Mexico. During all these years he has acquired a knowledge of seafaring life and of the peoples with whom he has come into contact that today stands him in good stead. From early boyhood he has interested himself in historic matters, has studied the customs of the various tribes and nationalities that he has encountered and at great expense has gathered together a very interesting collection of curios and implements used in the daily struggle for existence by the different races that it has been his fortune to visit. He has a collection of more than ten thousand separate objects that he would gladly donate to the city of Seattle if there were a public building to contain them. The collection, with others,

should be preserved for future generations, as many of the objects have passed into disuse among the people from whom he secured them.

Theodore F. Eggers was born in Europe on the 9th of July, 1859, a son of Peter and Magdalene (Witt) Eggers, who on emigrating to the United States took up their abode in Wisconsin, in which state the father passed away. Peter Eggers was a seafaring man and sailed as captain for many years on all oceans. His son Theodore attended school in Milwaukee and after putting aside his textbooks engaged in lake sailing until 1889. It was as a young man of thirty years that he made his way westward to Washington and established himself in the wholesale fish business at Tacoma, with branches in Seattle. He continued at his headquarters in Tacoma until 1914, when he embarked in the fish brokerage business in Seattle, organizing the Fish Clearing House Company, Incorporated, of which he is now at the head. Success in substantial measure has come to him and his prosperity is indeed well deserved, as it is attributable entirely to his own well directed efforts, untiring perseverance and splendid executive ability.

In 1882, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Captain Eggers was united in marriage to Miss Mathilda Sharping, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Sharping. They have become the parents of nine children: Peter E., who was born, reared and educated in Milwaukee; Mrs. Ellen Foss, a resident of Seattle; Mrs. Ida Potter, living in Calgary, Canada; Mrs. Allen Brown of Seattle; Mrs. Clara Wilson, who makes her home at Silver Lake, Ontario, Canada; Theodore and Ariel C., both of whom reside in Seattle; Heloise, a resident of Panama; and Milo, of Seattle. Fraternally Captain Eggers is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of the Maccabees, belonging to Ben Hur Lodge. He is likewise an active member of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and is widely recognized as a public-spirited and valued citizen, as well as representative business man here.

BENJAMIN HOSKINS

Benjamin Hoskins is a business man of Seattle, favorably known in mercantile circles of the city in connection with the grocery trade, with which he has been identified throughout the period of his residence here. A native of England, he was born in the city of London, on the 18th of September, 1851, and his parents were William Henry and Sarah Hoskins. He acquired his education in London, receiving instruction at private institutes and also pursuing special courses of study. Mr. Hoskins visited the United States early in the summer of 1871, being at that time a young man of twenty years,

BENJAMIN HOSKINS

and has since made his home in this country. In 1902 he came to Seattle on a business engagement and was so favorably impressed with the city that he desired to remain permanently. On December 1, 1902, he became, and has remained, officially associated with the National Grocery Company—a wholesale house then established, and since continued, under the management of J. C. Lang, the president of the company.

Mr. Hoskins was married in Chicago, Illinois, September 21, 1881, to Miss S. Frances Brady, a daughter of David Brady, who formerly resided at Mount Joy, Pennsylvania, and subsequently returned to that place. Mrs. Hoskins passed on, January 27, 1922. To Mr. and Mrs. Hoskins was born a son, Edwin Randall. In his religious views Mr. Hoskins is a Christian Scientist. Although faithful to the duties of citizenship, he has never sought public office, his attention being concentrated upon his business interests. He has the enthusiasm for Seattle characteristic of its citizens and his aid and influence are at all times on the side of advancement and improvement. He has won success through industry, ability and integrity—qualities that unite to make an upright man and a worthy citizen.

PAGE H. BROWN

One of Seattle's best known and popular young business men is Page H. Brown, who is regarded as one of the coming men of the city. Although he is still very young he has already demonstrated his ability as a business man and holds a prominent place in the automobile trade and its auxiliary businesses.

Seattle can justly claim Page H. Brown as one of her very own, for it was here that he was born, on the 13th of November, 1898, and here he has lived, the twenty-five years of his life. His parents, Page H. Brown, a native of Minnesota, and Irene (McGinnis) Brown, who was born in Philadelphia, came to this city years ago, where the father engaged in the laundry business with which he is still actively identified as proprietor of the Elite Laundry. Page H. Brown, Jr., is one of a family of six children, his brothers and sisters being: Watson, Walter, Grant, Beulah Omitt, and Leah Brown. His education was obtained entirely in the public schools of his native city, in the grammar grades and the high school, from which he graduated with the class of 1916. After leaving school he went to work for the Frank Waterhouse Company in the automobile department, starting out as a general handy man, doing anything and everything that was sent his way. Gradually, however, he acquired a thorough knowledge of automobiles and motor mechanism that has since stood him in good stead in his everyday work.

When he had put in several years in this kind of work he felt qualified to start out for himself and accordingly, with some other young men of the city, he organized the Paragon Tool Company for the purpose of dealing in auto parts and shop equipments to supply the automobile trade. His first position in this organization was a decidedly minor one, but he possessed a knowledge of the business and qualifications for executive work that soon brought him to the fore and eventually led to his being elected president of the company, a position which he is now filling as efficiently as one could desire. The Paragon Tool Company is at the present time one of the important firms connected with the great automobile industry and garage business in Seattle and is filling a long-felt need in this line of work. In addition to its officers who participate in the conduct of the business the company now employs from eight to fifteen people.

Mr. Brown was married on the 14th of September, 1919, to Miss Blanche Fredlund. Mrs. Brown is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Fredlund of Seattle and a member of one of the prominent families in the city. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Brown, a little girl of three, named Virginia.

Mr. Brown is a member of the Seattle Auto Club and a Mason. He has great faith in the future of his native city and is ambitious to be one of the men who a generation from now can say with pride that he has contributed to the advancement of the greatest city on the Pacific coast.

J. H. BLOEDEL

J. H. Bloedel, a leading business man of Seattle, is numbered among the largest lumber operators in the state and he also has important financial interests. He is energetic, resourceful and determined and never stops short of the successful accomplishment of any task that he undertakes. His birth occurred at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, on the 4th of March, 1864, and his parents were Henry and Helena (Maurer) Bloedel. He was graduated from the high school of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, in 1881, and in the same year entered the University of Michigan, which he attended until 1883.

Mr. Bloedel's identification with the lumber industry in Washington dates from 1890, when he became manager of the Samish Lake Logging Company, and in the following year he was made secretary of the firm. He afterward acted as manager and president of the Blue Canyon Coal Mining Company and in 1895 assumed the duties of president of the Fairhaven National Bank. In 1898 he organized the Lake Whatcom

Logging Company, of which he became secretary and manager, and in 1901 formed the Larson Lumber Company. He is now president of the Bloedel-Donovan Lumber Mills, the Columbia Valley Lumber Company, of Bloedel, Stewart & Welch, Limited, and vice president of the National City Bank of Seattle. He has the poise, vision and executive ability necessary for the successful control of large interests and has made his name an influential one in business and financial circles of the city, which has derived substantial benefit from his activities.

In 1918, during the war period, Mr. Bloedel acted as chairman of the Fir Production Board, which supplied the Pacific coast with lumber for war purposes. During 1915 and 1916 he was president of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association and he is now serving as vice president of the National Manufacturers Association, also a director for Washington of the Chamber of Commerce of North America.

On the 20th of October, 1898, Mr. Bloedel was united in marriage to Miss Mina Prentice, member of a prominent family of Saginaw, Michigan, and they reside at No. 1137 Harvard avenue North, in Seattle. Mr. Bloedel is an Episcopalian in religious faith and his political support is given to the republican party. He is a member of the Rainier, University, College and Seattle Golf & Country Clubs and has attained the thirty-second degree in Masonry, being an exemplary representative of the order. His career has been marked by continuous progress and his success has resulted from untiring energy and the ability to see and utilize opportunities. He is broad in his views, progressive in his standards and high in his ideals—a splendid type of the modern business man—and Seattle numbers him among its foremost citizens.

J. WARREN KINNEY

The wild creatures that inhabit the forests, streams and mountain fastnesses of Washington have a much needed friend and protector in the person of J. Warren Kinney, United States game warden for the state. A trained forester with an expert's knowledge of trees, game and fish, Mr. Kinney is exceptionally well qualified for the task that is now his and will be an invaluable aid to the government in its attempts to protect our wild life from unwarranted destruction by hunters and vandals. Certainly no work could be more interesting to a lover of out-of-door life, nor be more deserving of the commendation of the public.

J. Warren Kinney was born at Clayton, Wisconsin, on the 15th of April, 1881, son of John and Mary (Johns) Kinney, both of whom have passed away. The father was born in Maine and went west to Wisconsin

as a young man, where he was one of the pioneer lumbermen, establishing his business at Clayton and there he lived for many years. His wife's birthplace was in Tennessee.

J. Warren Kinney grew up in Wisconsin, attending the public school and later the University of Wisconsin at Madison, where he studied law for two years. Blackstone was not to the young man's taste, however, and in 1901 he discontinued his legal studies to come to Seattle, where he entered the secret service of the United States government. Later he was engaged in the mercantile business at Cle Elum, Washington, but in 1917 he sold out his business to enter the secret service for work in connection with the World war. For the duration of the war he served as a government agent on secret missions in the winter and as a member of the forestry service in the summer months. In 1921 he was appointed United States game warden for Washington, a position that he is filling admirably as a result of his previous experience in the forestry work and natural love for life in the open amid wild things. The nature lovers and advocates of preservation of our wild life have good reason to rejoice that so able a man as Mr. Kinney has been appointed to this responsible position.

Mr. Kinney was married to Miss Frances E. Herman of Clayton, Wisconsin, on Christmas day, 1899. Her father, John Herman, was a pioneer settler of Wisconsin.

Mr. Kinney's support is given to the republican party in all matters of political import. He belongs to the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and is a member of the Kiwanis Club. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

ALBERT WILLIAM PHILLIPS, D.D.S.

Dr. Albert William Phillips, who at the time of his demise had the largest dental practice in Seattle, long enjoyed an enviable reputation as one of the leading and capable representatives of the profession in this city. His birth occurred in Madison, Wisconsin, on the 16th of May, 1862, his parents being John and Jane Phillips, the former of English and the latter of Welsh descent. They took up their abode among the pioneer settlers of Dane county, Wisconsin, where John Phillips owned a large farm.

In the acquirement of an education Albert W. Phillips attended the public schools of his native city and subsequently matriculated in the University of Wisconsin at Madison, where he prepared for a professional career as a dental student. He then worked in an office for a time and later made his way to San Francisco, California, after which he traveled

ALBERT W. PHILLIPS

through the Orient. Afterward he was at Port Gamble, Kitsap county, Washington, for a time and then chose Seattle as the scene of his professional labors, here spending the remainder of his life in the active practice of dentistry. Though he enjoyed great personal popularity, was a man of handsome physique and possessed a charm of manner which readily attracted friends, this alone would not have gained him the extensive patronage which was accorded him as dental practitioner if he had not also displayed professional skill of superior order. He held membership in the local and state dental organizations and served as president of the state board of Dental Associations of the State of Washington.

On the 28th of November, 1905, in Portland, Oregon, Dr. Phillips was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Charlotte Nelson, daughter of John R. and Kari Nelson, the former a contractor and early settler of that city. Dr. and Mrs. Phillips became the parents of five children: John William, who was killed by an automobile on June 6, 1918, when ten years of age; an infant daughter, who died at birth in 1909; and Charlotte Alberta, Richard Nelson, and Clifford William, who survive their father.

Politically Dr. Phillips maintained an independent attitude, considering the qualifications of a candidate as of more importance than his party affiliation. In religious faith he was a Presbyterian, while fraternally he was identified with the Woodmen of the World and the Masons, belonging to St. John's Lodge, F. & A. M. He was also a member of the Commercial Club and the Chamber of Commerce, the Seattle Athletic Club, the Press Club, the Art Club and the Speedway Club. His death, which occurred on April 19, 1917, was deeply deplored in both professional and social circles of Seattle and came as a great blow to the members of his household, for he was a devoted and loving husband and father, whose first interest was the welfare and happiness of his wife and children.

EARL DEE DORAN

Earl Dee Doran is a well known factor in industrial circles of Seattle as president of the Doran Brass Foundry Company of this city, where he has resided for the past six years. He was born on the 24th of June, 1886, a son of Samuel and Josephine Doran, and obtained his education in the schools of Portland, Oregon. His initial experience in the business world was gained as a salesman. It was in the year 1917 that he came to Seattle, where he has remained since, and has been successfully engaged in business as president of the Doran Brass Foundry Company, developing an enterprise of extensive and profitable proportions. He is likewise financially interested in the Doran Manganese Bronze Company,

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Incorporated, of Brooklyn, New York. He has earned for himself an enviable reputation as a careful man of business and in his dealings is known for his prompt and honorable methods.

On the 27th of November, 1913, at The Dalles, Oregon, Mr. Doran was united in marriage to Miss Laura Seal Kurtz, daughter of Edward Kurtz. Mr. and Mrs. Doran have one son, James Kurtz Doran. Mr. Doran is a worthy exemplar of the teachings and purposes of the Masonic fraternity and has gained an extensive circle of warm friends during the period of his residence in Seattle.

HARRY RICHARD KNEISLEY

Harry Richard Kneisley, owner of the Kneisley Lumber Company, which he organized and has developed to its present large proportions, is one of the well known lumber dealers of Seattle. He was born in Kansas City, Missouri, August 8, 1884, where his parents had moved from their native state of Virginia shortly after the Civil war. The father, Henry Kneisley, was a contractor in Kansas City for many years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Emma Atkinson, survived her husband for some time and died in Seattle.

As a boy Harry Richard Kneisley went to school in Kansas City and later graduated from the high school, following which he entered the University of Missouri at Columbia, where he completed his education. After leaving college he went to Texas to engage in the wholesale grocery business, being located in Dallas and Texarkana for some time. Later he became interested in the southern lumber industry and at another time was connected with a wholesale grocery in Louisiana. Mr. Kneisley came to the Pacific coast to attend the Portland exposition and was so favorably impressed with the north Pacific coast country that he decided to remain there permanently. After spending about six months in Roseburg, Oregon, he came to Washington, stopping for a time at Walla Walla and eventually locating in Seattle. Here in 1910 he founded the present business, which he has developed into the Kneisley Lumber Company. When he started out on his own account a dozen or more years ago in Seattle, Mr. Kneisley was a young man with slender resources and plenty of ambition. Forced to begin modestly, he was in no immediate danger of over-expanding his business and has built slowly, but soundly. In a few years he was therefore in a good position to obtain his share of the increase in the lumber industry in this region during the past decade and looks forward to greater operations in the years to come. With one-half of the remaining timber

in the United States to be found in western Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana, there is little doubt that Seattle will retain her position as one of the greatest lumber markets of the country and that the men already engaged in this trade will be the ones to whom the best opportunities for the development of the resources of this region will be granted.

Mr. Kneisley's interests outside of his home and business are few, for he has preferred to concentrate his efforts on a single project rather than to distribute them over a larger field of activity. He is, however, always ready to do his part as a citizen and a business man toward furthering the prosperity and well-being of the community in which he lives and works. The One Hundred Per Cent Club and the Seattle Chamber of Commerce number him among their substantial members. He enjoys outdoor life and is very fond of fishing. His recreational trips are much enjoyed but never made with the neglect of business. He is an excellent type of the energetic, hustling business man who thoroughly understands his business, arrives at a decision quickly and maintains a most intimate knowledge of the details of his business.

In Seattle, in June, 1910, Mr. Kneisley was married to Miss Lydia Stauffacher, who comes from a Wisconsin family. They are the parents of three children: Richard D., born in 1912; Virginia Lee, born in 1916; and Robert R., born in 1920. Mr. Kneisley's residence is at No. 1711 Thirty-second avenue South.

JOHN WILLIAM HOAR

Among those who have found in the legal profession a field well adapted to their talents is numbered John William Hoar, who began the practice of law in Seattle fifteen years ago and has gained an enviable reputation in his chosen calling. His birth occurred in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on the 30th of December, 1883, and his parents were John and Ida Hoar. He was a pupil in the public schools of West Point, Nebraska, and after completing his high school course entered the University of Nebraska, from which he received the A. B. degree in 1905, while two years later he received from that institution the degree of LL. B. In 1907 he came to the Puget Sound country and in September of that year located for practice in Seattle, where he has since followed his profession, save during the period of his military service. His fellow citizens, recognizing his worth and ability, have called Mr. Hoar to public office and on March 1, 1920, he was elected justice of the peace, in which

capacity he served until January, 1923. In July, 1923, he was appointed assistant to the United States district attorney at Seattle.

On the 14th of April, 1917, in Seattle, Mr. Hoar was married to Miss Lucy Chandler, a daughter of C. G. and Alice Chandler of Macomb, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Hoar have become the parents of two daughters: Margaret Jane Hoar, born November 19, 1920; and Mary Louise Hoar, born October 14, 1923.

Mr. Hoar's military record covers service on the Mexican border and in the World war. In 1910 he joined Company A, Second Washington Infantry, of the National Guard, and from 1915 until 1919 was a first lieutenant in that organization, with which he went to the Mexican boundary in 1916. When the United States joined the allies in their contest with Germany he was sent to France with the same outfit, which then became known as the One Hundred and Sixty-first Infantry, and was attached to the Forty-first Division. He embarked in December, 1917, and remained overseas until August, 1919, when he returned home with his outfit, having spent twenty-nine months in the service of his country.

Mr. Hoar is a member of the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and of Phi Delta Phi, a legal fraternity, and secretary of the Young Men's Republican Club. He is connected with the Seattle and Washington State Bar Associations and is also identified with the Fraternal Order of Eagles, being a member of Aerie No. 1. He is likewise a Mason, belonging to Seattle Lodge No. 164, F. & A. M.; to Oriental Chapter, R. A. M.; Adoniram Council, R. & S. M.; and Bethlehem Commandery, No. 19, K. T. He is a member of the Pilgrim Congregational church of Seattle and endeavors to guide his life by its teachings. Mr. Hoar is keenly interested in his profession, of which he is an able exponent, and measures up to the full stature of honorable, upright manhood.

CHARLES MARION PERKINS

When on the 14th of March, 1923, President Warren G. Harding named Charles M. Perkins postmaster of Seattle, the news of his appointment was received with manifest satisfaction in all circles of the city, for it was generally believed that a wiser selection could not have been made. To Mr. Perkins himself the appointment to the head of one of the most important postal stations on the Pacific coast came as the reward for a lifetime spent in various departments of the United States postal service. He

CHARLES MARION MORRISS

knows all of the details of the work done by the men under him, as they can be known only by one who has worked his way from the bottom himself.

The son of Simon Peter and Harriet E. (Harbert) Perkins, he was born in Farmington, Texas, on the 8th of March, 1871. His parents had settled in Texas at an early period, the father being a native of Illinois and the mother born in Missouri, and in 1879 they moved with their family to Boise, Idaho, where the father engaged in the mercantile business until the time of his death. The mother now makes her home in Boise. Charles M. Perkins is the next to the oldest of the seven children born to this couple, five of whom are living: William Perkins of Boise; Dean Perkins of Los Angeles, California; Mrs. Rose (Perkins) Blanchard of Boise; Mrs. Ella (Perkins) Sinclair of Oakland, California; and the subject of this review. As he was a lad of eight when the family went to Boise it was in that city that Mr. Perkins obtained most of his education, attending the grammar school and later the high school, following which he took a special course in commercial subjects. For some time he read law in the office of his elder brother, Dean Perkins, at that time one of the foremost attorneys of Boise, and was engaged in this work when on the 4th of September, 1890, he received his appointment to the railway mail service. Until 1899 he was regularly employed in the railway mail work, in that year being made post office inspector at Spokane, Washington, and in 1905 he was transferred to Boston, Massachusetts. In 1912 he was sent across the continent from Boston to Seattle and for six years was stationed here as a post office inspector. He was promoted to the post of superintendent of mails in Seattle in 1918 and on the 1st of July, 1920, was made assistant postmaster for Seattle. Nearly three years later he was appointed to his present position as postmaster. Through his long record of service Mr. Perkins has striven for the greatest cooperation between the public and the department and between the groups in the service. As Seattle's postmaster he is the friend of the business man and the supporter of the service, a combination which makes for the greatest efficiency.

Mr. Perkins was married on the 22d of April, 1891, to Miss Ida M. Gilman, who is the daughter of John and Sophia (Richardson) Gilman of Boise. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins have one child, a son, Harrison C. Perkins, who was born in Cheyenne, Wyoming, on October 14, 1892. He was educated in the schools of Boston, Massachusetts, and now holds a position with the National Grocery Company. He married Miss Catherine Morris, and they have one son, Harlan M., born in Seattle, on February 5, 1922.

Since coming to Seattle, Mr. Perkins has become a member of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, representing the postal interests in that body of business men. He is a Mason, his affiliations being with Delta Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Braintree, a suburb of Boston. He is a member of

the Young Men's Republican Club; state president of the National Association of Postmasters; a member of the National Association of Postal Supervisors, and secretary of the Federal Business Association of Seattle. Although he has lived in this city but a comparatively short time there are few men better known than Mr. Perkins and there is none who deserves greater credit for what he has accomplished as a builder of his career.

BEN PARIS

Ben Paris is known to hosts of men in Seattle as the owner of the chain of Ben Paris recreational centers in Seattle and other Washington cities, and as one of the most enthusiastic sportsmen of the northwest. He was born in Birmingham, Alabama, on the 15th of July, 1884, son of William R. and Mattie (Bostin) Paris, both of whom were natives of Gainesville, Georgia, and went to Alabama in early life. Subsequently the father was engaged in the saw and cotton milling industry. He died in Dublin, Texas, in 1899, and was survived by his wife for but two years. Ben Paris is one of a family of ten children, all of whom are living: W. R., A. H., J. W., W. N., Mrs. Nona (Paris) Edwards, Mrs. Nine (Paris) White, Mrs. Eula (Paris) Manset, Mrs. Madge (Paris) Meade, Mrs. Euna (Paris) Anderson and the subject of this review. Ben Paris attended school at Bluff Dale, Texas, until he had completed the third grade, then he started out to make his own way in the world at an age when most future business men are still the objects of close parental supervision.

At the age of seventeen Ben Paris went to old Mexico to work on a railroad construction project and from there went far north to Port Hope, Alaska, where he was also engaged in railroad construction work. Upon his return to the states he stayed in Seattle for eighteen months before going on to Kansas City, Missouri. Coming back to this city in 1909, Mr. Paris started his present business with six hundred dollars of borrowed capital, a business that thirteen years later represents an investment of eighty thousand dollars. He began with a five table billiard parlor in West Seattle and now has four modern first-class billiard parlors, two in Seattle, at 912½ First avenue and 120½ Pike street, respectively; one in Bremerton and one in Mt. Vernon. These places are under the control of the Ben Paris Company, incorporated in 1912, of which Mr. Paris is the president and general manager. The manager of each of his establishments has an interest in the firm, and the whole business is characterized by the most modern of equipment and progressive methods. As Mr. Paris caters to the better class of

men the appointments of his parlors leave nothing to be desired in the way of convenience, elegance and comfort.

Almost equally prominent with his business activities is Mr. Paris' support of various amateur sports, in which he has long been a leader. He was formerly manager of the Elks' baseball team and now has a soccer team in the city league that won the city junior championship. Mr. Paris is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; Roosevelt Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Oriental Chapter; Bethlehem Commandery; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He belongs to the Auto Club and in connection with his business operations he maintains a membership in the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and is always ready to do his share towards promoting a worthy enterprise for the commercial or industrial development of his adopted city.

Mr. Paris was married in Seattle, on the 5th of June, 1916, to Miss Florence Connor. Mrs. Paris is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ira W. Connor of this city. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Paris, a little girl named Paulla Mary Jane Paris, whose birth occurred on the 13th of June, 1919.

CARL M. JOHANSON

Among the progressive citizens and prominent business men of Seattle who are considered the best asset the city has, no one is more deserving of recognition in this work than Carl M. Johanson, president of the Swedish Steel & Importing Company. Born in Sweden, on the 22d of August, 1863, he is the son of Johan and Maria Magneson. His parents, who are now deceased, resided in Sweden all of their lives, where the father followed the lumber manufacturing and flour milling trades. Eight of the twelve children in the Magneson family are living, of whom two besides the subject of this sketch reside in the United States: Mrs. Eva Anderson of Omaha, and Miss Sophia Johanson of Seattle. Carl M. Johanson spent his boyhood in his native land, where he obtained an elementary education in the Swedish country schools. Upon coming to America he took a high school course in the Omaha high school and from there went to Williams College. Finally he took a law degree from Cornell University in 1892 and was admitted to the practice before the bar in New York state.

Until 1897 Mr. Johanson practiced his profession in Duluth, Minnesota. In that year he joined the gold rush to the Klondike region and upon his arrival in Alaska he located at Eagle City, where he was

appointed United States district attorney of the Third Division and also served in the capacity of United States commissioner. At the expiration of his term of office he engaged in the lumber business both at Eagle City and Fairbanks, Alaska, remaining in the north country until 1905, when he returned to the States. At this time he decided to settle in Seattle, give up his professional work and engage in commercial enterprises. Accordingly, he became an influential factor in the lumber industry here, meeting with deserved success in the ten years he continued in this business. He sold his lumber holding at the end of that period. A few years prior to this event he had become associated with the firm of Erikson Johanson & Company (which was organized and incorporated in 1912) as one of the partners and vice president, an office he still holds. In 1921 he launched out into a new business undertaking by organizing the Swedish Steel & Importing Company, of which he is president and treasurer. This company has its headquarters in this city and maintains branches in Los Angeles and San Francisco.

At Colorado Springs, Colorado, in 1906, Mr. Johanson was united in marriage to Miss Edith Tribe, who died in Seattle in 1912. Mrs. Johanson was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Tribe, prominent residents of Colorado Springs.

Mr. Johanson is a Knight Templar Mason and belongs to Nile Temple of the Mystic Shrine. His social life centers in the University, Seattle Golf & Country and Swedish Clubs of the city. Success has come to him as the reward for long and persistent effort, and he has been dependent upon his own resources and abilities for advancement ever since he came to the United States as a young high school lad, years ago. He has never regretted his decision to come to America, for he has found it the land of fulfillment, as well as of promise.

TASSO MAYNE MORGAN

Tasso Mayne Morgan, founder and organizer of the Northern Life Insurance Company of Seattle, was born near Sydney, Australia, December 10, 1862, a son of T. Tasso and Sarah (Mayne) Morgan, the former representing a family of Quakers or Friends, while the latter was a member of the Church of England. T. Tasso Morgan belonged to the old-school stock of the First Families of Virginia, his parents removing from the Old Dominion to Highland county, Ohio, where he was born on the 27th of February, 1830. In 1850, accompanied by an uncle, to whom he was devoted, he crossed the plains to California and two years later went from there to Australia, where for fifteen years he was successfully engaged in mining

J. Pierpont Morgan

enterprises. While in Australia he was married to Miss Sarah Mayne, the cultured daughter of an English gentleman in high standing who was at that time government architect for all of Australia. With his family Mr. Morgan returned to the United States by way of the Isthmus and New York, locating in his native state, where he engaged in the newspaper business in Cincinnati with the Chronicle, Times and Times-Star for over twenty years.

Tasso Mayne Morgan, whose name introduces this review, was less than four years old when the family returned to this country. He was educated in Cincinnati and at an early age entered the printing and newspaper business, in which he manifested great proficiency. In 1887 he came to the Pacific coast, thereafter devoting his time to the insurance business, especially life insurance, being a master of its intricate technicalities, and subsequently served as manager and general agent for a number of life and accident companies. For several years he was located in San Francisco, California, as manager of the Pacific coast department of the Union Casualty & Surety Company of St. Louis, making an enviable record, increasing the Pacific coast business of the company manyfold and having charge of all adjustments west of the Rocky mountains. Being a man of highest motives, he had long contemplated the organization of a life insurance company in which he could in some measure, at least, embody his ideals of service for humanity. After several years of hard and conscientious effort and study, he succeeded in working out the details of such an organization. Consequently, in the year 1905, with a vast amount of the technical work already completed, he came alone to Seattle with the project, where he succeeded in founding the Northern Life Insurance Company, which was financed by the leading financiers of the city and state. He later sent for his brother, David B. Morgan, who became associated with him in the organization. Owing to overwork and the extremely heavy burden of responsibility which he was compelled to carry, his strength gave way and he suffered a nervous breakdown, from which he failed to recover. Subsequently his brother became president of the company.

T. M. Morgan, the original founder and organizer of the company, is the author of the unique combination life, accident and health insurance policies and their accompanying rates and values, for the originality of which the leading actuaries of the United States accorded him their highest commendation. He is also the author of portions of the state insurance code. He was a profound student of political economy, a gifted mathematician and actuary, and the Northern Life Insurance Company of Seattle was one of the results of his life work.

On the 27th of February, 1906, in Portland, Oregon, Mr. Morgan was united in marriage to Miss Amy H. Gray, a native of Greenfield, Highland county, Ohio. Two children were born to them, a son and a daughter, both of whom passed away in infancy. Mrs. Morgan is the youngest daugh-

ter of William Hayes and Mary (Pierce) Gray and niece of Judge Mitchell Gray, all of Ohio, being related to the families of Presidents Rutherford B. Hayes and Franklin Pierce. Her father's known genealogical record runs direct from father to son back to 1248 to one Hugo de Gray, descended from Auchetit de Gray, one of the Norman companions of William the Conqueror, and his son, Sir Hugo de Gray, 1296, a companion in arms of Bruce and Wallace, and down through an unbroken line of titles through the next three hundred and fifty years, during which time the family of Gray held in their possession many charters for many baronies. (See "Douglas' Scotch Peerage" and "Burke's Peerage and Baronetage.")

A man of high ideals, forward vision and unimpeachable character, modest and retiring withal, those who had the good fortune to know T. M. Morgan will remember his life as a model after which youth and manhood may well pattern. From early youth he was ever devoted to the cause of prohibition, temperance and every sound movement which had for its object the uplifting of humanity, and it may truthfully be said of him in accordance with Henry Van Dyke's estimate of what a man should be "if he would make his record true" that he "thought without confusion, clearly; loved his fellowmen sincerely; acted from honest motives, purely, and trusted in God and heaven, securely." Mr. Morgan passed away in this city on the 10th of December, 1918, which was the fifty-sixth anniversary of his birth.

CAPTAIN ALONZO W. KNIGHTON

Captain Alonzo W. Knighton, pioneer steamboat captain on Lake Washington and the Sound for a period covering four decades, died in Seattle, on the 5th of May, 1923, when sixty-one years of age. His birth occurred in Vancouver, Washington, March 4, 1862, his father being Henry M. Knighton, a pioneer settler of that city. Concerning the latter the following article appeared in the Oregon Mist, under date of July 8, 1912: "Nearly seventy years ago Henry M. Knighton and his good wife, Elizabeth, from England, sailed up the Columbia river and stopped at the present site of the city of St. Helens. They had set out from the old world to find a new home in the far western part of the United States. They had the pick of any place along the Columbia river and finally decided that this was the place where some day a thriving city would be built. The location appealed to them as a choice one for the building of a fortune. They immediately laid out a town and built a home. Within a few years other people joined them. Other homes were built and other people came. Within a few years a thriving town was built as the result and it was confidently expected that this

would be the greatest city on the Columbia river. It was practically the head of navigation. It had deep water in the Columbia as well as in the Willamette slough. It had a fine farming country back of it. Great bodies of timber were all around it. The place was certainly an ideal one. Before many years mills were being built and the timber was being made into lumber. For a time St. Helens was a busy little city, but there arrived a time when things came practically to a standstill. * * * But the wisdom of the selection of the place as a future city by Captain Knighton was never doubted. * * * In 1909 the St. Helens lumber mill was built, later another, two large stone quarries, another smaller quarry, the second largest creosoting plant in the United States, a ship-building plant, turning out the largest size wooden ships that can be made. * * * The resources are here; all they need is development." It was from this pioneer of the west that Captain Alonzo W. Knighton naturally came by his love for an outdoor existence. His surviving sisters and brother are: Mrs. Emma K. Parker and Mrs. Anna B. Harrington of Seattle; and F. C. Knighton, who lives in Oregon.

In the year 1878, when a youth of sixteen, Alonzo W. Knighton came to Seattle and immediately became identified with steamship transportation on the Sound. He was well known along the waterfront, having been master of several of the old-time Sound steamboats, among them the Bailey Gatzert, the T. J. Potter, the old Eliza Anderson, the oldest of the steamboats, and also the Zephyr. He ran from Seattle to Olympia in pioneer times, making the round trip in three days. Later the T. J. Potter made one round trip daily to Olympia. For three years Captain Knighton was also captain of the first Vashon island ferry, called the Vashon Island, and was the captain of the King County, the first large ferry on Lake Washington. At the time of his demise he was master of the Lake Washington ferry Leschi, running between Leschi Park and Medina, and he had been in the lake service for several years. His license stated that he could safely be entrusted with the duties and responsibilities of master of steam vessels of any tonnage, gross tons upon the waters of lakes, bays and sounds, and pilot on the Puget sound and adjacent inland waters. He first became connected with navigation interests as a cabin boy and steadily worked his way upward, serving in every capacity except as a member of the engineering department. When death terminated his activities he had been a master for thirty years.

On June 2, 1897, at Olympia, Captain Knighton was united in marriage to Miss Almina Wisedepp, after which he came to Seattle and for a time abandoned the water. He turned his attention to the real estate business, maintaining an office in the New York block for eight years, on the expiration of which period he returned to the water as master.

During his career in connection with navigation interests he worked either as a steady or extra hand on every boat of any size in the Sound waters. His death brought a feeling of deep bereavement to his many friends, as well as to the members of his immediate family, for his had been an upright and honorable life and he had endeared himself to those with whom he had come into contact by his many sterling qualities and admirable personal characteristics.

EDWARD C. NEUFELDER

Edward C. Neufelder, a pioneer resident and banker of Seattle, was a prominent factor in financial circles of the city as president of the People's Savings Bank, for more than two decades. He made his home on the Pacific coast through the greater part of his life and had resided in Seattle for more than a third of a century when called to his final rest on the 31st of May, 1923, in the seventieth year of his age. He was born in New York city on October 17, 1853, and acquired his education in the Peekskill Military Academy of Peekskill, New York, and spent seven years in Italy and France under private instruction. In the early '70s he came to the Pacific Northwest, and at one time conducted a general store in the Caribou gold mining country in Canada, then the scene of a gold stampede similar to that to the Klondike in 1897.

It was in 1888 that Mr. Neufelder came to Seattle from Victoria, British Columbia, where for several years he had been engaged in the wholesale grocery business with his father, and also was vice consul for the United States there. During the remainder of his life he was prominently identified with the interests of this city, becoming connected with a number of Seattle business institutions. He first became associated with Schwabacher Brothers & Company, serving as manager for that firm until he was chosen vice president of the Puget Sound National Bank in 1899. The following year he accepted the presidency of the People's Savings Bank, of which institution he continued at the head until his demise and which steadily grew and prospered under his wise and capable control. In 1900 he purchased a tract of land one hundred and twenty feet square, at the northeast corner of Second avenue and Pike street, and moved the bank to that location from James street, between First and Second avenues.

In 1910 Mr. Neufelder was decorated by the French government with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, in recognition of the fact that he had been instrumental in bringing to Seattle a wonderful collection of French paintings, bronzes and other objects of art at the time of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition in 1909. The terms of his will provided that between

EDWARD C. NEUFELDER

seventy-five and one hundred thousand dollars were to be distributed equally among four Seattle charitable institutions five years after his death. The institutions to benefit are the Salvation Army, the Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society, the Seattle Children's Home, conducted by the Ladies' Relief Society, and the Tuberculosis Hospital at Riverside. Mr. Neufelder served as Belgian vice consul in Seattle for fifteen years. For many years he took an active interest in the Masonic fraternity, holding several high offices both in Seattle and in British Columbia. Before coming to this city he was grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia. He was also a past master of St. John's Lodge, No. 9, F. & A. M., and was identified with the Scottish Rite bodies and the Mystic Shrine. He likewise belonged to Seattle Lodge, No. 92, B. P. O. E., was one of the founders of the Seattle Golf & Country Club, a veteran member of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Rainier Club. His death brought a feeling of sadness to his many friends and his loss is an irreparable one to the members of his immediate family. He passed away at his home at No. 905 Twelfth avenue North, and is survived by his widow, Mrs. Lily (Goldstein) Neufelder.

THOMAS N. SWALE

Thomas N. Swale, a successful young attorney of Seattle and also prominent in political circles as president of the King County Young Men's Republican Club, was born at New Hampton, Iowa, on the 4th of July, 1890, his parents being Frank F. and Ina (Nelings) Swale, who were also natives of the Hawkeye state. His grandfathers in both the paternal and maternal lines were pioneer settlers of Iowa. The maternal grandfather was born in Maryland and the birth of his wife occurred in Europe, while the paternal grandfather and grandmother were born in England and Canada, respectively. Frank F. Swale, father of Mr. Swale of this review, was a prominent member of the bar at New Hampton, Iowa, prior to his removal to Everett, Washington, where he remained a leading law practitioner to the time of his demise, which occurred in May, 1922. His wife was called to her final rest on the 4th of January, 1921. They became the parents of two sons: Jack B., a prominent safety engineer; and Thomas N.

The latter obtained his early education in his native state and subsequently pursued a course of study in the University of Washington, from which institution he was graduated in 1913. He prepared for a professional career and opened a law office at Everett, Washington, where he continued in practice until May, 1917, when he entered the army

for service in the World war. He was on duty as an officer of infantry at training camps until transferred to the intelligence department with the rank of first lieutenant, being executive officer of the intelligence department of the northwest until 1919. In that year he came to Seattle, where he has continued in law practice and has been accorded a clientage of extensive and gratifying proportions. His success in a professional way affords the best evidence of his capabilities in this line. He is a strong advocate with the jury and concise in his appeals before the court. Much of the success which has attended him in his professional career is undoubtedly due to the fact that in no instance will he permit himself to go into court with a case unless he has absolute confidence in the justice of his client's cause. He has membership connection with the Seattle Bar Association and the Washington State Bar Association and in addition to his professional interests is a director of the Grettner-Diers Printing Company.

In politics Mr. Swale has taken an active part as a supporter of the republican party. During two sessions, from 1915 until 1917, he represented his district in the lower house of the state legislature, in which body he made a most creditable record, giving thoughtful and earnest consideration to the vital questions which came up for settlement. At the annual election of the King County Young Men's Republican Club on the 7th of April, 1923, he was chosen president of the organization. He is past state commander of the American Legion, also past commander of Rainier Noble Post No. 1, and was made national chairman for the American Legion on the Japanese-Oriental question. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Fraternal Order of Eagles and he is also a member of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity, the College Club, the Press Club and the Inglewood Country Club. He has already attained an enviable position in professional and social as well as political circles, for one of his years and his many friends feel no hesitancy in predicting for him a bright future.

LUTHER BURNS YOUNGS

Luther Burns Youngs, head of the Seattle water department for twenty-eight years and chairman of the board of public works during the last eleven years of his life, had been a resident of this city for about four decades when death called him on June 10, 1923. He was at that time sixty-four years of age, his birth having occurred in Columbus, Kentucky, on the 16th of December, 1858, his parents being Charles

W. and Sarah Elizabeth (Holland) Youngs. The father was a prominent contractor and builder of Fulton, Kentucky. His family numbered seven children, namely: Luther Burns of this review; Mrs. Gertrude Davis of Fulton, Kentucky; Mrs. Annie V. Taylor, deceased; Charles F. and Maude B., both of whom reside at No. 215 Thirtieth avenue South in Seattle; Mrs. Maxie Lindsey of Seattle; and John Emmett, living at No. 3231 Thirty-seventh place in Seattle.

Luther B. Youngs obtained his education in the seminary at Fulton, Kentucky, and early in life became identified with his father in the contracting and building business in the Blue Grass state. It was in 1883, when twenty-five years of age, that he came to Seattle (having left his native place in 1876), in company with several other young men of Fulton, and he spent several years in Texas and California before coming to Seattle. Here he began operations as a contractor and many residences and other buildings of the city stand as monuments to his ability and success in this connection, including the homes of John Kinnear, D. B. Ward and Theodore Haller. On the 5th of February, 1895, Mr. Youngs was made head of the city water and light department, and when the departments were separated in 1910 he remained as superintendent of the water department. Under his supervision the department grew to a great public utility and with each change of administration it was always a foregone conclusion that the superintendent of water would be reappointed. His first appointment was by Mayor Byron Phelps. His last appointment came to him from Mayor E. J. Brown, on the 1st of January, 1923. The news of his demise, which occurred while he was on an outing at Hope island, came as a blow to his associates at the city hall, where for years he had been regarded as one of the most popular and most efficient of public officials. He was especially well liked by those who had grown up with him in the water and light department and who under his direction had become capable representatives thereof. Mayor Brown declared a half holiday on the day of Mr. Youngs' funeral services, which were attended by all city employes.

As a tribute to Mr. Youngs, and as well an appreciation of his valuable services, the city council of Seattle, after his death, changed the name of Swan lake, site of the future reservoir for the city's water supply, to Lake Youngs. And furthering the expression of gratitude which the city officials feel toward the late water superintendent, a large cairn of native stone is to be erected on the peninsula at Cedar lake, in which will be set a bronze tablet commemorating the achievements of Mr. Youngs.

Fraternally Mr. Youngs was a Scottish Rite Mason, belonging to Ionic Lodge, No. 90, F. & A. M., and was a noble of Nile Temple, Mystic Shrine. He was likewise identified with the Benevolent Protective

Order of Elks and with Evergreen Lodge, No. 2, A. O. U. W., and was a valued member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Commercial Club. His religious faith was indicated in his connection with the First Christian church, in the work of which he took an active and helpful part. His death was mourned by all who knew him and his memory will ever be cherished by those who knew him best.

PETER C. PETERSON

Ancestry and antecedents have had much to do with the making of many of our present-day captains of industry and community builders, nor is Peter C. Peterson, president of the Marine Iron Works of Seattle any exception to this rule. He can trace his forebears back for more than six hundred years and in every generation from the fourteenth century to the twentieth there has been at least one man or woman who has been a noted figure in his or her day. In this industrial age, Peter C. Peterson is upholding the family traditions as a leader in his particular line of endeavor. Strong and forceful, a man of sound judgment and an authority on all kinds of watercraft, large and small, he is one of the successful men of affairs who are making Seattle the most talked of city on the west coast today.

Peter C. Peterson was born near Sundsvall, in the northern part of Sweden, on the 30th of September, 1879, and is the son of John and Josephine Peterson, also Swedes by birth, who came to America when he was a little boy. The family eventually came out to Washington, and lived in Seattle for a time before finally locating on Bambridge Island, where the father engaged in farming. John Peterson now lives in this city, but his wife has passed away. Peter C. Peterson obtained his early education in Elizabeth, New Jersey, where the family lived when they first came to the United States from their native land. Afterward he attended school for a time in New York city, then came to Seattle in 1894, where he was an apprentice in the old Vulcan Iron Works until he had mastered the principles of the machinist's trade. Until 1906 the young man continued to work for others engaged in mechanical business, in that year establishing a small machine shop of his own, in which he also did marine repair work. Soon he found himself doing a thriving business, for he was well known among the shipowners of the port and his pleasing sociable manner had won him many friends in other circles — among men who were glad to help the ambitious young mechanic by giving him some of their patronage. The excellence of his workmanship and the dispatch with which his shop turned out its jobs did the rest. All he had needed to get on his feet was the opportunity to show what he could do, and that granted he was soon on the broad highway

PETER C. PETERSON

to prosperity and success. As it began to expand Mr. Peterson named his plant the Marine Iron Works—its present name, although it has long since outgrown the small shop stage and is now an important industry in the city. In 1917 Mr. Peterson incorporated his concern and has since been president of the company. In addition to its machine shop work, the firm now builds ships, maintaining four marine ways, and is equipped to handle any kind of marine repair work on a large scale. The regular force of workmen numbers over sixty and of course in the busy periods many more are given employment.

Mr. Peterson has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Helen Christine Erickson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Erickson. Mrs. Peterson died in 1907, two years after her marriage, leaving a son, Cambon Allan, who was born in Seattle in 1906. In 1908 occurred Mr. Peterson's marriage to Miss Alma R. Vogue of Seattle, daughter of William A. Vogue, and a member of a well known family of this city. Three children have been born to this union: Irma Elizabeth, born in 1910; Elmer Leslie, born in 1911; and Helen Evelyn, born in 1915.

As a member of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and the West Side Commercial League, Mr. Peterson has always taken a deep interest in the projects of these bodies for the development of the financial and industrial enterprises of the city. He follows an independent course in regard to politics, preferring to support individual men rather than a party platform or ticket, and fraternally he is a Knight Templar Mason. Mr. Peterson's career is a forceful illustration of the possibilities open to a man who is willing to make an effort intellectually and physically, for he has reached the top of the ladder by a slow painstaking climb from the bottom. The very firm he now heads is his own creation and he is neither responsible nor indebted to any one for his advancement in the economic world.

J. EUGENE RIMBOLD

Undoubtedly one of the most widely known and popular business men in Seattle today is J. Eugene Rimbold, president and manager of the Rimbold Wet Wash Laundry. Nor is there any better entitled to the high position he holds in the regard of his fellow citizens. Long an active worker in the undertakings sponsored by the Elks' lodges of Seattle, he has risen to a post of eminence in the local and state circles of that fraternity. Moreover, he has been the prime mover in the Big Brother committee of that organization to protect and aid homeless boys, a movement that has won the support and praise of many a person not connected with the fraternity.

J. Eugene Rimbold was born in San Antonio, Texas, on the 7th of October, 1869, a son of Peter and Fannie (De la Roche) Rimbold, who were born in Europe and came to the United States as young people, becoming pioneer settlers in Texas. A contractor and builder by occupation, the father erected many buildings that are still standing in San Antonio. After his death in the southern city the mother came to Seattle, where she made her home until her death in 1919. J. E. Rimbold was educated in the schools of San Antonio and St. Mary's College of that city, from which he graduated in 1886, after having successfully completed the academic course. For a few years after leaving college he was employed in a wholesale dry goods business. He first came to Seattle in 1890, but remained for only a short period at that time. After living in other places he returned in 1905 and secured a position with a local laundry company. After seven years experience in this line of work, spent in the employ of others, Mr. Rimbold established his own laundry, which is now known as the Rimbold Wet Wash Laundry, specializing in family washings. He was among the very first in Seattle to do this type of laundry work and so popular has it become that most of the larger laundry establishments now have a department devoted to this branch of work. In the meantime Mr. Rimbold's own business has kept pace with the demand for this service and today his patronage is one of the largest here. His position in the organization is that of president and manager.

Mr. Rimbold's work among the boys of Seattle is deserving of especial notice. Quite recently he inaugurated the movement for the protection of homeless boys, which has already accomplished a great deal of good in caring for, assisting and educating boys. This is not a philanthropic enterprise in the limited sense of the word. It is under the direction of the Big Brother committee of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, originated by Mr. Rimbold and assisted by the entire order and many other citizens who have been quick to discern the value of the movement. The order has purchased a home and installed a caretaker and manager. The boys, who are gathered in from the outside, are placed here for a probationary period, following which, if their conduct has been satisfactory, they become full members. They are approved or rejected by the other boys living in the house, who also help newcomers to secure work. The boys are required to pay their own board and are thus self-sustaining, but a lad without funds is financed by the other boys until he can get a position, when he is expected immediately to repay what he has borrowed. Mr. Rimbold also deserves the credit for the organization of the Junior Americans, another organization deserving of the support of the best citizens of the community.

Mr. Rimbold is a member and exalted ruler of the Seattle Lodge,

No. 92, B. P. O. E., a past president of the One Hundred Per Cent Club, the representative of the laundry business in the Kiwanis Club and past president of the Young Men's Business Club. He is also a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

In Seattle, on the 6th of January, 1916, Mr. Rimbold was married to Miss Dorothy Wright, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William C. T. Wright. Mr. Rimbold is the father of a daughter by a former marriage: Mrs. Nita Clarke of Seattle.

J. ANTON MULLER

J. Anton Muller, one of the best known of the pioneers of Washington, having participated in many of the stirring events of the early days, and later in the development of that section in which he first hewed a home for himself out of the virgin forest, was for four decades a highly respected and honored citizen of Tacoma, but since 1920 has resided in Seattle. Here he and his estimable wife have chosen to spend the evening of their lives among friends they love. Mr. Muller's birth occurred in Mayen, near Coblenz, Germany, on the 28th of October, 1843, his parents being Anton and Julia (Triacca) Muller, who never left the land of their nativity. Throughout his active business career the father devoted his attention to manufacturing interests.

J. Anton Muller attended school in his native country to the age of fourteen years, when he was sent to Roermond, Holland, where he continued his studies. After returning home he was associated with his father's manufacturing enterprise and later turned his attention to sales lines, which claimed his time and energies until 1865, when as a young man of twenty-two years he crossed the Atlantic to the United States.

He first located in New York, where an uncle, Carl Triacca, a political emigrant of 1848, and widely known in German circles in the United States, was residing. Mr. Muller found occupation as a bookkeeper, remaining in the east for a few years, and then went to Chicago, where he was in the employ of a life insurance company. In February, 1870, he was sent by his employers to San Francisco, California, as general agent for the company on the Pacific coast. He had been there only three months when he resigned his position and came to Washington territory and located at Steilacoom, where in a short time he entered the milling business and afterward took up a homestead, building his first dwelling out of the virgin cedar which grew in abundance. He proved up on this homestead but disposed of the property in 1881. In 1875, however, he had come to Seattle and established a tannery, which he conducted

successfully for three years and then sold. After again taking up his residence at Steilacoom he was appointed deputy county treasurer of Pierce county and later became treasurer and was holding that office when Tacoma was made the county seat in 1880. On the expiration of his two-year term as treasurer he established in 1882 a furniture factory and a furniture store at Tacoma. During his residence of over forty years in that city he conducted on his own account a box factory, sawmills and several other manufacturing plants, adding materially to the prosperity of Tacoma and vicinity by his industrial activities. He also cultivated a farm of thirty acres in Pierce county, near Puyallup, devoted to the raising of hops. After many years of hard, honest work and self-denial on the part of himself and his faithful helpmate he decided to retire and in 1920 he once more came to Seattle, where he has since resided in a modest, comfortable home which he purchased, at No. 1253 Seventeenth avenue North.

In 1878, in Seattle, Mr. Muller was united in marriage to Miss Frances Hess, a native of the state of New York and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. August Hess, representing old German stock. They came to the Pacific coast by sailing vessel via Cape Horn, in 1851, and in 1865 took up a homestead claim on what is now the site of Orting, Washington. Mrs. Muller acquired her education at the Sisters of Charity Seminary in Steilacoom, one of the first girls' schools in the northwest. The hope that led J. Anton Muller to leave his native land and seek a home in America has been more than realized. He found the opportunities which he sought and through their wise utilization steadily worked his way upward, enabling him to spend the sunset of life in honorable ease. He is now in the eightieth year of his age and enjoys the veneration and esteem which should ever be accorded one who has traveled thus far on life's journey and whose career has been an upright and honorable one.

DIETRICH HAMM

As a hotel and real estate operator and as a member of the Duwamish Waterway Commission, Dietrich Hamm was one of the best known men in Seattle, where he passed away on the 6th of September, 1918, when fifty-nine years of age. His birth occurred at Mainz, Germany, June 23, 1859, his parents being Ludwig and Katharina (Kessel) Hamm, his father passing away when Dietrich was a little lad of seven summers. In the acquirement of his more advanced education he attended an academy at Mainz, where he took up the study of chemistry in preparation for the drug business, which at that time he desired to make his life work. In 1875, when a youth of sixteen,

Dietrich Hanna

he emigrated to the United States and made his way to St. Louis, Missouri, in company with a schoolmate. He had lost his clothes on the voyage across the Atlantic. On arriving in St. Louis he deposited his capital of five hundred dollars in two different banks, both of which failed during the financial stringency of that year. In order to meet his immediate needs he obtained a position in a confectionery store. He had studied English while at school in his native land but found his knowledge of little practical use and, therefore, attended business college in order to acquaint himself with the language as spoken in this country. He then went to work in Tony Faust's restaurant in St. Louis and his experience at the famous cafe influenced him in his decision to become a restaurant proprietor. After serving in all departments of that establishment he was similarly employed at the Southern Hotel. When but nineteen years of age he made his way to Denver, Colorado, where he embarked in the restaurant business on his own account, but sold his cafe when the Denver boom died and the city settled down to quieter times. Being afflicted with rheumatism, he afterward spent a year at Colorado Springs and a similar period at New Orleans, Louisiana, while subsequently he removed to Los Angeles, California, where in association with a Mr. Adler he conducted the Columbia Cafe on Spring street. After selling out, again suffering from rheumatism, he visited an aunt in San Francisco, where he remained for three years. It was about 1882 that he first came to Seattle in search of a location. Because of the fact that he had an aunt in Victoria, he then went to the latter city and there opened the Poodle Dog restaurant in company with Louis Marboeuf, a famous chef who had come to North America with Maximilian and was with the Mexican emperor when he was shot. Five years later, his rheumatism again becoming troublesome, Mr. Hamm in seeking relief spent a period in Bauff, Harrison Hot Springs and in California.

In 1887 he came to Seattle and established Hamm's Coffee House and German Bakery, and later Ferdinand Schmitz became a partner in the restaurant business. The disastrous conflagration of 1889 destroyed their business and Mr. Hamm and his partner lost everything. After the fire they started business once more in a tent and began the erection of the Snoqualmie, which has since been torn down, while subsequently they were identified with the Arlington for three years. They next operated the Butler Hotel for a period of nine years, or until 1903, when both Mr. Hamm and Mr. Schmitz retired from hotel management to supervise their private business interests and operate their farms. During their long business association the members of the firm attained enviable prominence, at the time of Mr. Hamm's death being possessed of the Oriental building, the building just north of the L. C. Smith structure, the Civic Center building at the corner of Fourth avenue and James, and many other holdings, including extensive farms.

Mr. Hamm was twice married, his first wife being Emma Weiler of Victoria, who was his cousin and a sister of the Weiler brothers of Victoria. She

passed away in Seattle in January, 1891, and in April of the following year Mr. Hamm wedded Aline Demaray, daughter of Charles H. and Frances Aline (Putnam) Demaray, the former a retired business man of Minnesota and later of Washington. The children of the latter marriage are: Benjamin Franklin, who was stationed at Camp Lewis with the cavalry forces when the armistice was signed that terminated the World war, and who is now studying music at Hamburg, Germany, specializing on the pipe organ; Charles Henry; Aline, who is the wife of William F. Hight of Seattle, and the mother of one daughter, Frances Aline; Katharine; Elsa; and Lewis. Charles Henry Hamm enlisted for service in the World war in September, 1917, went to Camp Lewis with the Forty-first Division, and in November of that year was on his way to France with the engineers of the Second Division, with whom he remained until the end of the war. On his arrival in France with the Forty-first Division he was transferred to Company B, Second Engineers, Second Division of the Regular army. His previous training had been along musical lines, but he did not care to be a musician or a bugler, preferring active service. He was awarded the coveted Croix de Guerre for carrying messages to the major general in the Blanc Mont drive, under shell and barrage fire. This was not his work, but he answered the call for volunteers and received the consent of his superior officer to make the attempt. In covering a distance of about five miles he was absent from ten p. m. until six o'clock in the morning. His military experiences were numerous and thrilling. On one occasion he was lost for two days and reported among the missing. He went with the Army of Occupation into Germany and returned to the United States in August, 1919. His service had included participation in all the important engagements—six offensives and one defensive. His division was first billeted with the French army, building bridges and railway lines. Charles H. Hamm is now completing his musical education, studying voice and piano, and is a member of the class of December, 1923, University of Washington.

Fraternally Dietrich Hamm was identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He was a life member of the Athletic Club and also belonged to the Chamber of Commerce and other civic bodies. The following is a memorial presented to Mrs. Hamm by the commissioners and coworkers of the Duwamish waterway. "Dietrich Hamm at the time of his death was one of the commissioners of Commercial Waterway District No. 1, having been elected for a three-year term in December, 1917, and having been a member of the commission from the time the waterway commission was organized into a district in 1909. Before this time he had been one of the most active men in securing the passage of the commercial waterway law and in securing the signatures to the petition in order that the district might be formed. Owing to the fact that he was a well known pioneer citizen in the city of Seattle, who had made a great success in his own business, and the

further fact that he was one of the largest property owners in the district and was assessed more toward the cost of the waterway than any other person or corporation in the district (paying approximately one dollar out of every sixteen of the entire cost), he was naturally looked upon as one of the most influential men connected with the waterway. He made a ceaseless sacrifice of his time, his money and his strength, and pledged practically all his entire holdings to secure the completion of the waterways as originally planned. He was a courageous, conscientious, honest official who dared to do the right and who could not be swerved from his duty by special interests or outside influences. His vote was always recorded on the right side of every question. Mr. Hamm was a man who dreamed dreams and saw visions. He saw clearly what the Duwamish waterway would mean to the city of Seattle and to the valley, and while he did not live to see his vision completely fulfilled, nevertheless he lived to have the satisfaction of knowing it would be fulfilled in time. As the men of the Duwamish gather around the table to determine the next step toward the completion of the waterway, the advice and sound judgment of Dietrich Hamm will be missed, but the precedents which he helped to establish will stand as beacon lights to guide others who follow in his footsteps. When we think of the Duwamish, the filling of the bends and the building of East Marginal Way and the Des Moines Highway, we think of Dietrich Hamm, for his life is so related and connected with these improvements that his memory, like these improvements, will 'go on forever.' A study of his life is a lesson for every man, 'for by his work shall you know him.' If you do not build, if you are contented to live for yourself and no one else, you will pass away and be forgotten, but if you build as Mr. Hamm built, then your memory will not perish from the face of the earth. Such a man cannot die, for he has poured his efforts into the path of public prosperity. Erect if you will a monument of marble, still in time it will crumble, but Dietrich Hamm during his earthly life erected a monument that is as eternal as the hills. Duwamish is his monument. In the passing of Mr. Hamm his family lost a good husband and father, the community a good citizen and the Duwamish a tried and true friend."

PHILIP TWOROGER

Philip Tworoger has had thirty years' experience as a legal practitioner. He is a native of New York city, and he acquired his professional training in the Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated in 1892, with the LL. B. degree. He engaged in general practice at Boston, Massachusetts, until 1904, when he came to the Puget Sound country, opening an office in Seattle, where he has since made his home.

From 1921 to 1923 he was judge advocate for Washington of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and he now conducts a general law practice.

Mr. Tworoger was married, in 1900, to Miss Rose Florence Kamber and they have two children: Mrs. Marian G. Lorah and Sidney K.

At the time of the Spanish-American war Mr. Tworoger joined Company A, of the Sixth Massachusetts Infantry, and saw active service in Cuba and Porto Rico. From 1910 until 1912 he was secretary of the King county republican central committee and the party finds in him a stalwart supporter. He is identified with the Spanish-American War Veterans and the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and is also a member of the Harvard Club.

HELEN IGOE

Miss Helen Igoe, conducting an exclusive establishment for women's clothing, at No. 1522 Second avenue, in Seattle, where she has been successfully engaged in business during the past fourteen years, is a woman who most happily combines executive ability with feminine charm. She is a native of Red Wing, Minnesota, and a daughter of Matthew and Winnifred Igoe, the former a ranchman. She obtained her education in Holy Angels Academy of Minneapolis and after qualifying for the profession of teaching became an instructor at Belle Creek, in the vicinity of Red Wing, where she continued for a year and a half. On the expiration of that period she returned to Minneapolis, where she was employed at the Donaldson Glass Block in the book department for two years. The three succeeding years were devoted to the sale and study of trimmings and laces at the Goodfellow store, where she acquired a knowledge of laces which later classed her as an expert judge. Coming to Washington, she spent four years in the lace department at the "Crescent" in Spokane, and it was there that she was afforded an opportunity to make a trip as assistant buyer of laces, thus gaining her first buying experience. At the end of four years she came to Seattle and became identified with the firm of McDougall & Southwick, when their store was situated at the corner of First and Columbia streets. For this house she made her first European trip as buyer and many subsequent trips during the four-year period of her connection therewith. She then took a vacation covering three months and went to Honolulu. Following her return to Seattle on the 14th of March, 1910, she embarked in business on her own account at No. 1522 Second avenue, where she has remained to the present time. Her capital was limited, but by perseverance, good management and a keen sense of the needs of her patrons she built up a clientele second to that of no similar enterprise

HELEN IGOE

in the city. She now makes annual trips to Europe and several annual visits to the eastern markets. On the 12th of May, 1914, the Columbia building, where Miss Igoe has her shop, suffered a disastrous fire and her stock was destroyed. She immediately made another start with new goods, but forty days after the first fire another destructive blaze occurred in the same building, which in October of the same year once more met the same misfortune. When Miss Igoe first chose her location, she was considered quite outside of Seattle's shopping district yet her store at once met with favor among the representative women of the city and proved a success from the beginning. By reason of her well directed efforts and capable management the volume of business soon doubled and twice the original floor space was required. She has made a life study of wearing apparel with the artistically individual touch, and this she succeeds in bringing to her clientele from the most celebrated designers in New York, Paris and other fashion centers. Exclusive designs are seen in her shop in Seattle as early as at any other point in the United States. While abroad she studied methods employed by Parisian modistes, and she relates many interesting experiences of her European travels. At St. Gall, Switzerland, where she had gone to buy laces, she witnessed the first Zeppelin flight ever attempted across Lake Constance. Miss Igoe was asked to be one of the judges concerning the value of some rare laces which were purchased for the New York Museum and has been repeatedly invited to speak before women of the University of Washington on the art of being well dressed. Loving her work for the work's sake, Miss Igoe has accomplished what she has attempted and her success is growing as her business expands to meet the demands of a rapidly developing metropolitan city.

WILLIAM HAYES MONTGOMERY

Seattle, like every other large urban center, considers the printing and binding trade as one of her important industries. Among the men engaged in this line of work William Hayes Montgomery, owner of the Montgomery Printing Company, stands out as one of the most experienced and successful in the city. Since he was apprenticed to the trade as a boy he has been associated with printing and bindery establishments and now has that skill and efficiency which comes only to those who tread the long and toilsome path leading from the bottom of an industrial organization to the top. He knows every detail of the work that is done in his establishment, because at one time or another in his career he has performed that particular task himself.

William Hayes Montgomery was born in Ontario, Canada, on the

12th of December, 1870. The father died when he was only five years old, but the mother was spared until he had reached man's estate, her death occurring in 1892 in St. Paul, Minnesota. Mr. Montgomery was educated in the schools of London, Canada, after which he was apprenticed to the printer's trade. He finished his apprenticeship at St. Paul, whither he had gone as a lad of fifteen and remained in the Minnesota capital to ply his trade for a number of years. For the first fifteen years after he came to Seattle in 1900, Mr. Montgomery was a printer associated with various large establishments and newspapers. At the end of that time he concluded to embark in business for himself and reap the entire gain to be derived from his labors. Necessarily his beginning was modest, yet "great oaks from little acorns grow." Some of the first customers he ever had are still doing business with him, while to this original group he has added hundreds of other customers as the years have gone by until today he is able to maintain one of the most modern printing plants in the west. The most modern types of presses, the latest binding machines and all the up-to-date improvements that go to make a model printing establishment are to be found in the plant of the Montgomery Printing Company. From fifteen to twenty expert printers, proof readers, binders and other workers are regularly employed, while the quality of the work turned out makes it a pleasure to have printing done by this firm. The business is all conducted under the name of the Montgomery Printing Company, of which Mr. Montgomery is owner.

On the 26th of June, 1900, Mr. Montgomery was united in marriage to Miss Selina McGraw at St. Paul, Minnesota. Their only child, a daughter, Ruth, died in Seattle in 1912.

The Montgomerys make their home at Harper, Washington, where they have a fine country seat, considered by many of their friends one of the most beautiful in that vicinity. Mr. Montgomery's hobby is horticulture and his happiest hours are spent among his plants and flowers. He has quite a reputation as an authority on plant life, while his greenhouses are among the largest in the state. Politically Mr. Montgomery is a republican with independent views and his fraternal affiliations are with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

JOHN DANZ

Fate plays us all strange tricks, but no doubt John Danz thought he was the victim of one of her most capricious escapades when in the midst of a sudden business depression he found himself the possessor of an unprofitable motion picture theatre. The theatre had been a bit of

speculation. He had opened it with every intention of making a speedy sale, but along came a period of financial gloom and no purchasers were to be discovered. Thus forced to operate the "movie" he conducted it for some months at a loss before he secured a competent manager who transformed the box office records and made the speculation a paying investment. This venture led to another until today there is no better known amusement promoter in the Pacific Northwest than John Danz, president of the Globe Amusement Company. He operates a string of motion picture theatres at popular prices, with a patronage that proves beyond a doubt that the public wants clean amusements at a moderate price and is willing to support the man who tries to furnish them.

The future theatre owner was born in New York city on the 8th of September, 1877, the son of Louis and Anna Danz. His parents were of European birth but had come to America as very young people. When John Danz was a little boy his family moved to Kansas, where his father engaged in farming in Pratt county for some years. Later the Danzes journeyed on to Portland, Oregon, the home of the parents today. The father is now retired from active life after a long career in business life. This couple were the parents of seven children, of whom John is the eldest. He was educated in the schools of Kansas and of Portland, and his first work as a wage earner was in the fur business, with which he was connected until 1903. In that year he engaged in the men's furnishing goods business, an enterprise which he conducted with profit for ten years. It was at the end of this period that he opened his first motion picture theatre at No. 208 Second avenue South, which was always conducted as a high class amusement place. As previously above stated, this proved to be an embarrassing speculation for the owner for some time, but he stuck to his enterprise until it was a paying proposition where many another man would have disposed of it at almost any price, and eventually he sold it. In 1916 he opened up the Star Theatre and the year 1917 witnessed his purchase of the Colonial Theatre. The property on which the Florence Theatre now stands was secured by Mr. Danz in 1918 and two years later the doors of this house were thrown open to the public for the first time. The Class A Theatre is his latest acquisition. To manage these theatres Mr. Danz incorporated the Globe Amusement Company, of which he is the president. One of the most striking and welcome features of Mr. Danz's policy as a theatre manager has been the doing away with high prices for admission, while the quality of his shows has suffered no corresponding depreciation. The very latest and best obtainable pictures are shown, with the result that he enjoys an enormous patronage, and he is today considered one of the most successful motion picture owners in the northwest.

In Seattle, on the 19th of March, 1911, occurred the marriage of John

Danz and Miss Jessie Mohr, daughter of Morris Mohr and a member of one of the well known families of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Danz have three children: Dorothy, born in Seattle in 1914; William Frank, born in 1915 in this city; and Frederick Arthur, a little fellow of five, also one of Seattle's native sons.

Mr. Danz has never been a party man, his political views being those of an independent voter. He is a Mason, belonging to the blue lodge, and is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. In connection with his business interests he is affiliated with the Chamber of Commerce and the Press Club. John Danz may be very properly called a self-made man, for his advancement has come not as the result of wealth or influence, but rather as the reward for hard work and persistent effort. He has always been quick to turn every opportunity to his own advantage, while if the occasion required it he could keep on with an enterprise when others would have been hopelessly discouraged. From these solid virtues has he builded his success, and that it has been a considerable one is known to every one who lives in Seattle.

JOHN S. HUDSON

As the best records we have of the development of civilization and art in bygone ages are the monuments and buildings that have been preserved for us in whole or in part, so today the most convincing evidence of an architect's art and a builder's skill is to be found in the structures they have created. By the same process of reasoning we judge the cultural standards and progressiveness of a city by the aspect of its streets and the homes and stores that border them. Measured up to these standards, Seattle ranks high. That she does so is due to the foresight and ability of the men who have designed and erected her principal buildings. Among these none deserves greater credit than John S. Hudson, a builder and architect who for twenty years has been prominently identified with the building trade in this city.

Mr. Hudson claims Burbank, Minnesota, as his birthplace. In 1865 his father, R. C. Hudson, came to that state from Ohio, where he was born, and located on a farm, where he and his wife lived all their married life. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Martha Andrews, was a native of Illinois. The father is still living, but the mother has passed away. Born on the 21st of March, 1879, John S. Hudson spent his boyhood on his father's farm in the manner of most country lads, attending the public schools of his neighborhood. Later he went through high school and subsequently studied drawing in a night school. Soon after leaving school

JOHN S. HUDSON

he became connected with the contracting business and in 1903, when he was but twenty-four years old, he came out to Seattle, where he at once began to work as a builder and contractor. Not content to stop there Mr. Hudson began to study architecture in 1910 and is now one of the leading architects and contractors in the city. With his thorough knowledge of construction from the viewpoint of a builder, Mr. Hudson was well qualified to make rapid progress in his architectural studies and soon displayed a considerable ability in those phases of the profession which have to do with designing as well as the mechanical part of construction. In 1921 he was registered in the state of Washington as a licensed architect. Mr. Hudson has been particularly successful with the erection of modern apartment houses. Early in 1923 he began work on a seventy-two thousand dollar apartment house at the southwest corner of Federal avenue and Harrison street, planned by W. E. Dwyer, architect. This building, built of brick and cast stone, contains thirty-one two and three room suites, which are thoroughly modern and completely equipped down to the last detail, including the wireless receiving sets in each apartment. Another of his apartments is a forty-eight thousand dollar building at No. 419 East Thomas street, containing twenty suites. He does not confine himself to this type of work, however, and one of the latest public garages, a brick structure at No. 1525-1527 Boren avenue, one hundred and twenty by sixty feet, is his building. The summer of 1923 saw the erection of Sealth Vista, a fine apartment building at the crest of the hill where Olive Way joins John street and Belmont avenue. Sealth was the name of the Indian chief from whom the city derives its name and the word vista was added because the apartment's location affords a glorious view of the city, Puget Sound and the Olympic mountains. Mr. Hudson is himself the owner of this building, which contains thirty-eight apartments of two and three rooms, equipped with every modern convenience known to apartment house construction. Electric stoves, wall beds, electric laundry dryers, the best of plumbing and hardwood floors, are only a few of the features of this apartment building, which contains some of the most desirable apartments in the city. Among the other apartment houses that he has built are: Ruth Court Apartments, 19th and John St.; Roxburgh Apartments, 20th and Pine St.; Bungalow Court Apartment, 19th and John St., and a thirty-six apartment building at 13th and Howell St. Other structures that he has erected are Gamma Phi Beta Sorority building on 17th avenue N. E. and the Summit Avenue Garage at 225 Summit avenue.

In St. Cloud, Minnesota, on the 20th of February, 1903, Mr. Hudson and Miss Katie M. Carey were united in marriage. They have one child, Ruth Hudson, a high school student, who was born in this city.

Mr. Hudson's fraternal affiliations are with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He has taken little part in outside interests, preferring to

devote himself to his work, which, indeed, has made most exacting demands upon his attention and time. That his efforts in this direction have been well spent may be seen by a leisurely drive about the city, while the fact that he has been recently able to erect a one hundred and thirty thousand dollar apartment building for himself gives evidence of a merited prosperity. Mr. Hudson's residence is at No. 117 Nineteenth avenue North.

PERCY SUTHERLAND LAING

Ever since he put aside his textbooks to engage in the stern business of earning a livelihood Percy Sutherland Laing has been connected with the transportation industry. Today as president and general manager of the Percy S. Laing Shipping Company, Incorporated, he is conducting a thriving business as a steamship agent and broker. With him, as with most of the industrial and financial leaders of the Pacific coast of the present generation, it has been a case of self-advancement, a long climb from the bottom of the ladder by dint of industry and persistence.

Percy S. Laing is a native Canadian, his birth having occurred in London, Ontario, on the 5th of November, 1879, the son of George and Caroline (Jennings) Laing, both of whom are deceased. The mother came from London, while the father was a Scotchman, claiming Edinburgh as his birthplace. Early in life he came out to Canada, where he engaged in the dry goods business.

Percy S. Laing was educated in the public schools of his birthplace and the collegiate institute, from which he graduated in the class of 1895, after taking a general course. Upon leaving school he came to the United States, entering the service of the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railway as a clerical worker in the freight department. He severed his connection with this company in 1902 in order to come west to the Pacific coast and live in Seattle. Here he obtained a position with Frank Waterhouse, with whom he remained until 1921, rising from the position of office boy to that of manager of the shipping department. In the nearly twenty years that he spent in the service of Mr. Waterhouse he acquired the thorough knowledge of transportation conditions in and out of Seattle that has enabled him to manage his own company with marked success. This firm, known as the Percy S. Laing Shipping Company, was incorporated on the 1st of January, 1922, and is now well established in Puget Sound marine circles. Mr. Laing's ability as a business man and steamship broker has been convincingly demonstrated in the accomplishments of his firm in recent months and he enjoys the respect and confidence of all with whom he has commercial relations.

In this city, on the 18th of September, 1907, Mr. Laing was married to Miss Ethelyn B. McKay. Mrs. Laing's mother is Mrs. A. B. McKay of Seattle.

Fraternally Mr. Laing is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. His club memberships include the Arctic Club and the Transportation Club. Mr. Laing has made an excellent record during the years of his residence in Seattle, where many of his warmest friends are those who have known him the longest. Mr. Laing's residence is near Foy Station, on the North Trunk Road, where he has developed a very attractive suburban home. This may be said to be his hobby. With ground ample to permit the raising of turkeys, chickens, various small fruits and garden produce, Mr. Laing finds enjoyable and profitable recreation in the well kept condition of his property.

CHARLES B. W. RAYMOND

Secretary and treasurer of the Montana Loan Company and one of Seattle's best known and popular young business men, Charles B. W. Raymond comes from good old American Revolutionary stock on both sides of his family. He traces his lineage back to one of the oldest of the colonial families whose members played an important part in the affairs of the colonies and later assisted in the formation of a new country. Born at Columbiaville, Lapeer county, Michigan, on the 17th of December, 1880, he is the son of Neil and Alice (Whitney) Raymond. The father was born in Canada but came to Michigan at a very early period, and engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death. The mother, who now makes her home in Seattle, is a native of New York state. Charles B. W. Raymond is one of three children, a brother, Earl W., and a sister, Miss Leila, both living in this city. He was educated in his birthplace, attending the public schools and graduating from the high school. In 1901 he came to Seattle and became identified with the business life of the city, later attending the University of Washington law school. Previously, in 1904, he had become connected with the Montana Loan Company, working nights and during spare hours to help develop this institution. He is now secretary and treasurer for the organization, which enjoys a large and highly successful loan and mortgage business.

In Seattle, on the 30th of June, 1902, occurred the marriage of Mr. Raymond to Miss Mabel Dora Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Johnson, pioneer residents of Seattle. Mrs. Raymond is a graduate of the law school of the University of Washington, class of 1914. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond is a daughter, Theresa Alice

Natalia Raymond, who is now attending school. She was born on July 10, 1910.

Mr. Raymond's colonial ancestry made him eligible to the Sons of the American Revolution, of which he has long been a member. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic order, in which he belongs to Seattle Lodge, No. 164, F. & A. M.; Angora Lodge, No. 82, M. O. V. P. E. R.; Seattle Chapter, No. 3, R. A. M.; Seattle Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar; and Queen City Lodge of the Eastern Star. None of the younger business men of the city is more deserving of commendation for their attainments than Charles Raymond. He has not only worked his way upwards in a strange city, far from home and friends, where he was absolutely on his own resources, but he has done so with a handicap of an insufficient education which forced him to spend both his time and money taking the legal training necessary to his advancement in his chosen line of activity. He is a splendid example of the "self-made" business man, to whom America owes so much. His residence is at No. 2211 North Broadway.

FRED SPENCER STIMSON

Fred Spencer Stimson, who was known to Holstein breeders throughout the United States as president of the Pacific International Livestock Exposition and the owner of Hollywood Farms, passed away in Seattle on November 24, 1921, when fifty-three years of age. His birth occurred at Big Rapids, Michigan, on the 22d of July, 1868, his parents being Thomas Douglas and Achsah Jane Stimson. The father, a lumberman of Michigan, was identified with the lumber business on the Pacific coast in association with his sons for many years, making his home at Los Angeles, California.

In the acquirement of an education Fred S. Stimson attended the public schools of his native town and later became a student in Swarthmore College, which institution he left at the age of twenty years and before completing the course, in order to join his father in the lumber business. His initial experience in the lumber industry was obtained in the northwest, where he studied lumber conditions on Puget Sound for a year, returning to Michigan to marry Nellie Ruth Clarke of Muskegon. In 1891, accompanied by his father and two brothers, he came to Seattle, where the family established lumbering operations that gradually developed until they ranked among the most extensive in the northwest district. Mr. Stimson eventually sold his interest in the lumber and subsidiary railway and cannery companies that he had formed, and his subsequent investments in

J. S. Stinson

the northwest were confined to timber, real estate, banking properties and Hollywood Farms. The name of Fred S. Stimson was best known to Holstein breeders as the owner of Hollywood Farms, one of the show places of the northwest, where he had one of the largest and finest herds on the Pacific coast. The Hollywood poultry plant and the Hollywood Gardens, like the farms, have their own retail outlet in Seattle and are unique in their type of management and method of disposing of the products of the farm. Hollywood Farm, which was built up by Mr. Stimson out of his admiration for the Holstein cow, numbers several hundred acres in King county, about twenty miles north of Seattle. The herd was headed by Judge Segis and King Lyons (III), maternal brothers, and in addition to the many high producing animals that have been developed in the several years of Hollywood breeding operations, Mr. Stimson had added by purchase until the herd included in its numbers many Holstein matrons of note. Mr. Stimson joined the Holstein-Friesian Association of America in 1911 and always took a wholesome interest in the association's affairs. He represented the Pacific coast at many national meetings and was particularly active in Worcester, Milwaukee, Syracuse and later in St. Paul. He was offered a directorship in the National Association several times but steadfastly refused to accept an office, preferring to work in the ranks.

Mr. Stimson was very active in the building up of the Pacific International Livestock Exhibition, having been a director since its incorporation and having served it as president by election and reelection. The Pacific International Livestock Show owes its high state of development very largely to the business enthusiasm and ability which Fred S. Stimson put into the work of bringing this show to its rank as one of the very highest class livestock exhibitions in the country. In Washington, Mr. Stimson was active in perfecting the state organization and secured the services of D. D. Aitken when he was president of the National Association, for a trip to the Pacific coast, at which time the Washington Holstein Association was formed. Mr. Stimson was elected its president and remained its directing head to the time of his death. In addition to his livestock and Holstein activities, Mr. Stimson was appointed a regent of the Washington State College. He was a lifetime member of the Rainier Club of Seattle, a member of the Seattle Golf & Country Club, the Tennis Club and the Arctic Club. His many philanthropies include one that will be of particular interest to Holstein fanciers, namely the Hollywood Fresh Air Farm for the under-nourished children of Seattle. This splendid philanthropy was financed entirely by Mr. Stimson and consisted in giving to a large number of under-nourished and poverty-stricken children of Seattle an opportunity to enjoy the delights of a summer sojourn at beautiful Hollywood Farms. Mr. Stimson was known to Holstein breeders through-

out the United States and was particularly admired for his common sense views on Holstein topics. He had built up a herd along practical lines and through his travels and attendance at state and national Holstein meetings and livestock gatherings of importance had acquired a wide acquaintance in livestock circles.

Mr. Stimson was stricken without warning, on Thanksgiving day of 1921, at his home in Seattle, while dressing to go to Hollywood Farms for dinner, death coming instantly. The following expressions of his friends mark the high esteem in which he was held, the untiring devotion of his services to the livestock industry and the large place he had earned for himself in the hearts of his fellow workers throughout the nation. Ex-Governor Frank O. Lowden of Illinois said: "Fred S. Stimson was one of the most constructive and most successful breeders of his time. Some of us saw his herd but a few days ago and marveled at his great accomplishment in so short a time. As a breeder, as president of the great Pacific International Livestock Exposition, he has been indeed a genuine benefactor of the Pacific coast and a mighty influence among the breeders of the Black and White everywhere. Then he was one of the most lovable of men. We shall miss him much." E. A. Stuart paid the following tribute: "In the passing of Fred S. Stimson the Holstein industry lost a most ardent worker for the uplifting of the breeding of better Holstein cattle. The Pacific International and the Washington State Holstein Associations have lost their most enthusiastic and efficient president. His dynamic personality made friends of all whom he met. His work in building Hollywood Farm, Chicken Ranch and Hollywood Floral Gardens stands as a monument to his untiring efforts. His place will be hard to fill in the hearts of his business associates and friends." O. M. Plummer, manager of the Pacific Livestock Exposition, said: "In the sudden passing of F. S. Stimson the livestock industry of the entire country has suffered a great loss, and those of us who have associated so closely with him in the upbuilding of the Pacific International, a very personal one. He put his heart and soul into the Pacific International and was full of joy over its success and his plans for the next show." W. S. Moscrip made the following statement: "In the passing of F. S. Stimson we have suffered a loss too great to comprehend. Knowing what he had already accomplished and his plans for the future, we can only dimly realize the tremendous loss to his city, his state, our association and the entire northwest. Of untiring energy, unsurpassed ability, the undertaking of any project by him was an assurance of its success. Unsparing of himself at all times, he gave of himself fully to his friends. Mourned with feeling too deep for words, he will ever be remembered by those of us fortunate enough to have known him well, as a masterpiece of God's handiwork."

Mr. Stimson is survived by Mrs. Stimson and two sons and a daughter,

as follows: Achsah, the wife of Dr. Walter A. Moore of Seattle and the mother of two children, Walter A., Jr., and Achsah Jane; Harold Clarke, who married Abbie Baillargeon and has three children, Abbie Ann, Mary and Virginia; and Frederick Fanning, who is a student at Princeton University. Harold Clarke Stimson was a lieutenant in the aviation service during the World war and saw service overseas. He is now manager of Hollywood Farms.

MRS. CAROLYN REED CHAMBERS

Mrs. Carolyn Reed Chambers, who has been successfully engaged in the millinery business in Seattle for the past seven years, is now proprietor of the Bonnett Nook at No. 401 Pine street, an establishment which has no superior in the city in its artistic attractiveness of detail. She is a native of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, and a daughter of Hugh and Anna Reed, who took up their abode at Augusta, that state, when she was eight years of age. In the acquirement of an education she attended school at Eau Claire and Augusta and following her graduation engaged in the profession of teaching in Eau Claire county for two years.

On the 25th of February, 1902, at Augusta, Wisconsin, Carolyn Reed was married to William A. Chambers and they became the parents of a daughter, Hazel, who passed away at the age of twenty years. She was a graduate of the Annie Wright Seminary at Tacoma, Washington, and later attended the Ely School for Girls at Greenwich, Connecticut.

After her marriage Mrs. Chambers removed to Superior, Wisconsin, there residing until 1907, when she came to the Pacific Northwest and settled in Tacoma. There she bought out Mrs. Towsley and embarked in the millinery business in a shop for which she paid a monthly rental of sixty dollars. With the passing of time she enlarged, improved and rebuilt her store and when she sold out in 1916 she was paying two hundred and thirty-five dollars per month for rent. The year 1916 witnessed her arrival in Seattle and for two years she conducted a millinery establishment in the former quarters of the Shuart Shoe Company, while for four years she was located at No. 1322 Second avenue. At one time she was the owner of the Vogue Hat Shop at No. 607 Pine street. On the 7th of September, 1922, she purchased the Bonnett Nook, which is unsurpassed in Seattle in its attractive furnishings and harmony of color and effect. Mrs. Chambers handles only pattern hats of the most exclusive design and affords the women of Seattle an opportunity to buy as artistically and economically as is possible in any other city of the country. She is a member of the Women's Chamber of Commerce and

has become widely recognized as one of the capable business women and highly skilled milliners of her adopted city.

On October 7, 1923, Mrs. Chambers was united in marriage to John E. Rhodes of Seattle.

DAVID and ERIC BRATTSTROM

David and Eric Brattstrom, well known business men of Seattle, comprise the firm of Brattstrom & Company, agents for the Swedish-American Line and the Holland-America Line in this district. These gentlemen are brothers, both natives of Sweden, their parents being Erik Gustave and Augusta Juliana Mathilda (Brantenberg) Brattstrom, and were the only members of the family who came to the United States.

David Brattstrom was born March 28, 1870, and was a boy of seventeen when he came to America in 1887, locating in New York city, which was considered his home until 1904, when he located in Seattle. During the years of his connection with the theatrical profession, he visited practically every important city in the United States and was in position to make an intelligent selection when he decided to settle down. Mr. Brattstrom claims that there are but two cities in the United States where he would care to live, and they are New York and Seattle. He left the stage to embark in the transportation business and in 1906 he founded in Seattle, the firm of Brattstrom & Company. The business was started in a very modest way, has long since occupied a foremost position among the city's steamship agencies, and is the oldest firm in that line of business in Seattle, being general passenger agents for the Holland-America Line and the Swedish-American Line in this district, as well as sub-agents for all of the other steamship lines, and they also maintain a travelers' bureau.

Since May 1, 1919, Mr. Eric Brattstrom has been a member of the firm, and the brothers are widely recognized as men of splendid business qualities and marked enterprise, whose success has been built upon the foundation of industry, ability and integrity. An old friend in writing about David Brattstrom in a local publication, said in part: "David Brattstrom of Brattstrom & Company, agents for the Swedish-American Line, is one of the delights of my life. Most of us exist. Mr. Brattstrom lives. He radiates energy and good humor. I have called on him hundreds of times and always I am greeted with the good-natured smile that neither the flight of years nor the worries of business can dim. A man's man, a two-fisted American, David acts like a tonic on any gathering. Years ago I went to see that immortal play, 'Yon Yonson,' It is

one of the things I remember with pleasure. Yon Yonson, the leading role, was played by Mr. Brattstrom and he was a scream. He was a scream all the way from New York to Seattle and back again. He got enough press notices to fill seven volumes."

David Brattstrom is a member of the Seattle Yacht Club. His three sons, David, Erik and Allan, all went overseas with the Second Washington, later joined the Twenty-sixth Infantry, First Division. Allan was killed at Chateau Thierry. The other two sons are residents of Seattle. Mr. Brattstrom has a daughter, Edith, now Mrs. Robert E. Koontz of this city.

Eric Brattstrom, junior member of the firm of Brattstrom & Company, was born August 15, 1879. It was in 1906, when a young man of twenty-seven, that he came to Seattle, where he has resided through the intervening period of eighteen years. Here he was connected with financial interests as paying teller in the service of the Seattle State Bank for a number of years, or until May 1, 1919, when he became associated with his brother David, in the firm of Brattstrom & Company. Mr. Brattstrom's efforts and activities have been a contributing factor in the growth and expansion of the firm's business since he became connected with it.

On the 27th of March, 1908, in Nome, Alaska, Eric Brattstrom was united in marriage to Miss Gurli Heden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Salomon Heden of Stockholm, Sweden. They have become parents of two children: Roland, who was born in Seattle, December 15, 1908, and is now a high school student; and June L., whose birth occurred in this city on the 29th of June, 1920.

Politically Eric Brattstrom may be termed an independent republican. He belongs to the Transportation Club, also the Swedish Club and has gained an extensive circle of warm friends in both social and business circles of Seattle. Coming to the new world in young manhood, he eagerly availed himself of the opportunities here offered and through their wise utilization has won both prosperity and an honored name.

ESTELLE EDNA BRIGHT

Estelle Edna Bright, who established Bright's School of Dancing in Seattle, has studied the art of dancing since childhood and is widely known for her success and efficiency in this field. She is a native of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and a daughter of E. P. and Frances Kendall. Her father, who came to Seattle in 1890, served for fifteen years in the county assessor's office and subsequently acted as chief mineral clerk

at Juneau, Alaska, for eight years. He is now chief clerk in the office of the county engineer at South Bend, Washington.

Estelle E. Kendall supplemented her early education, which was obtained in the public schools of Seattle, by study in the Holy Name Academy and also pursued a business course. Early manifesting a love and talent for dancing, she has been a student of the art since her earliest recollection. She received lessons from Professor Wilson for eight or nine years and did exhibition dancing in San Francisco and other coast cities. Subsequently she took a normal course in ballroom dancing from the American National Association of Masters of Dancing and also studied under Professor Heins and Professor Puckett. She has specialized in ballroom dancing and has met with marked success as an instructor.

It was in Tacoma that Miss Kendall became the wife of Arthur Bright, now deceased, by whom she had a son, Arthur William. In January, 1917, she established Miss Bright's School of Dancing at No. 1604 Fourth avenue, in the heart of the business district of Seattle, where is given private or class instruction in social dancing, all classes being conducted by Miss Bright personally. Social dances for students are held on Wednesday and Saturday of each week. Miss Bright's aim is to teach the conservative and cultured. She does not allow anything in the least inelegant in manners or position in her school, desiring always to keep it a place that no one need hesitate to attend. She is clever, vivacious and a true artist, as well as a competent and thorough instructor, and is a member of the American National Association Masters of Dancing, an organization whose aim is to raise the standard of ballroom dancing and keep it always artistic and refined.

WILLIAM A. SHANNON, M. D.

Dr. William A. Shannon, a leading representative of the medical profession in the northwest and an educator of renown, has been a resident of Seattle for the past thirty-five years. He was born June 5, 1857, in Marmora, Ontario, Canada, of Irish ancestry, and received his early education in the public schools of his native town, while later he attended the Collegiate Institute of Canada. His professional training was acquired in Toronto University, which institution conferred upon him the degrees of M. D., C. M. in 1887. The same year he received a teachers' life diploma from the minister of education of Canada and was made a fellow of Trinity Medical College of Toronto. Early in life Dr. Shannon evinced an interest in the education of youth, which he has maintained with ever-increasing

DR. WILLIAM A. SHANNON

enthusiasm throughout his career. From 1882 until 1884 he was Catholic instructor and professor in the Ontario government institution for the education of the blind and in 1883 acted as principal of St. Patrick's Separate School at Ottawa, Canada. During the years 1887 and 1888 he served as house surgeon of the Toronto General Hospital.

Dr. Shannon came to Seattle in 1888 and two years later was honored with the presidency of the King County Medical Society. For more than a third of a century he has enjoyed an enviable reputation as one of the most learned and respected members of the medical profession in the northwest and is a man whose friendship and acquaintance is cherished by all who have come within the wide sphere of his friendly influence. Though a physician and surgeon of eminent standing, whose talents are incessantly levied upon by those suffering from the ills to which the flesh is heir, Dr. Shannon nevertheless finds time and opportunity to serve his country and fellowman in broader fields of service. He was a member of the Seattle board of education during the years 1906 and 1907, and during this time established the system of free medical inspection and attention for all school children. From 1905 to 1908 he was a member of the pension examining board, and in 1914 he became a member of the board of regents of the University of Washington. From 1898 until 1905 he was surgeon-general, with the rank of colonel, of the Washington National Guard. The experience gained in this capacity enabled him to render highly valuable service to the nation during the World war. He enlisted for service as a member of the Volunteer Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A., and acted as chairman of the War Hospital Facilities Commission of the University of Washington. As a member of the committee to coordinate the efforts of the medical profession of this state for war work, Dr. Shannon assisted in perfecting a most efficient organization. He is a member of the staff of Providence Hospital and Columbus Sanitarium and has made valuable contribution to the literature of his profession, writing articles for the publication known as Northwest Medicine. He was made a fellow of the American College of Surgeons in 1914 and is a member of the State of Washington Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the State of Washington Anti-Tubercular Association.

In early manhood Dr. Shannon was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Hunt and their two sons are Gerald A. and Clarence W. Gerald A. Shannon was graduated from Yale and is now connected with Johnson & Higgins, insurance brokers at Seattle. After the United States entered the World war he passed the examination of the regular army and saw service overseas and received the commission of major; Clarence W. Shannon took the premedic course of two years at the University of Washington and then entered the medical department of the University of Oregon, from which he

was graduated with the degree of M. D. He then went to New York, where for three years he was an assistant in the New York Eye & Ear Hospital until 1923, when he returned to Seattle, where he is now a specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat.

In the year 1908 Dr. W. A. Shannon toured Europe, thus gaining that broad knowledge and culture which only travel can bring. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Columbus, and the breadth and scope of his interests is further indicated by his membership connection with the Seattle Archaeological Society, the University Club, the Seattle Tennis Club, and the Rainier Club. He was appointed state delegate to the national convention of Associated Charities by the governor. The specific and distinctive office of biography is not to give voice to a man's modest estimate of himself and his accomplishments but rather to leave a perpetual record establishing his character by the consensus of opinion on the part of his fellowmen. Throughout Seattle Dr. Shannon is spoken of in terms of admiration and respect. His life has been so varied in its activities, so honorable in its purposes, so far-reaching and beneficial in its effects that it has become an integral part of the history of the city and has left an impress upon the annals of the state.

JUDGE JOHN B. WRIGHT

For nearly a half century Judge John B. Wright has been a resident of Washington and he is therefore familiar with many events in the history of the state, while he has also experienced the hardships and privations of pioneer life. He is now filling the office of justice of the peace and is a highly esteemed member of the Seattle bar. A native of Lansing, Michigan, he was born in 1873, and was but three years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Washington, so that practically his entire life has been spent within the borders of this state. His public school training was supplemented by a course in the University of Washington, and having qualified for the practice of law, he began his professional career in 1901. He engaged in private practice until 1913, when he was called to public office, being appointed justice of the peace by the county commissioners. He was later elected to the position, in which he has since been retained, and is now serving for the third term, with offices in the County-City building at Seattle. His decisions are strictly fair and impartial, embodying the most correct application of legal principles, and his official record is a highly creditable one.

In 1903 Judge Wright was united in marriage to Miss Margaret N. Smart and they have many friends in the city. He is a member of the

Seattle and Washington Bar Associations and his fraternal connections are with the Order of Ben Hur, the Woodmen of the World and the Eagles. He is recognized as a man of sound and well balanced judgment, who never looks at a question in a superficial way but delves to the root of the matter, and has acquired an enviable reputation in a profession which requires a high order of intellect and constant application and study.

NATHAN ECKSTEIN

Nathan Eckstein has made a life study of the grocery business, of which he has acquired an expert knowledge, and as president of the firm of Schwabacher Brothers & Company, Inc., of Seattle, he is at the head of one of the largest wholesale grocery houses in the Puget Sound country. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, January 10, 1873, and his education was acquired in the schools of Munich. His initial experience along commercial lines was obtained in connection with the wholesale grocery trade, with which he has since been identified, and he remained in his native land until he reached the age of fifteen. From 1888 until 1898, or for a period of ten years, he was connected with the wholesale grocery business in New York city and then sought the opportunities of the growing west. For a quarter of a century he has been a resident of Seattle and has long been associated with the firm of Schwabacher Brothers & Company, which he formerly served in the capacity of vice president. He is now the chief executive officer of this large mercantile house, whose ramifying trade interests cover a broad territory, and he has labored effectively to broaden the scope of the undertaking, keeping it not only in line but rather in the lead of the progressive business organizations of this character, so that the firm name has become a synonym for enterprise and reliability in commercial circles throughout the Pacific Northwest.

Mr. Eckstein was united in marriage to Miss Mina A. Schwabacher, whose father was Abraham Schwabacher. Mr. and Mrs. Eckstein have two daughters, Joanna and Babette. Fraternally Mr. Eckstein is identified with the Masonic order, belonging to West Gate Lodge, F. & A. M., to the Scottish Rite bodies, and to Nile Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is also an Elk and along social and recreative lines is connected with the Rainier Club, the Arctic Club and the Seattle Yacht Club. He has done much to advance educational standards of the city and in August, 1913, was appointed a member of the Seattle school board. In December of that year he was elected to the position for a three years' term and

was chosen president of the board. He has made the "square deal" a principle of his life and is greatly liked by his employes and business associates. He is a dominant figure in mercantile circles of Seattle and has always found time to participate in movements looking toward the welfare, improvement and progress of the city with which he has allied his interests. His residence is at Fourteenth North and Ward streets.

HARRY WALTER KENT

The name of Harry Walter Kent is well known in commercial circles of Seattle in connection with shipbuilding and ship repairing, and his progressive spirit and executive powers have had a stimulating influence upon business activity and growth. He was born in Lockport, New York, December 9, 1881, a son of Walter F. and Ella A. (Manning) Kent, and there obtained his education, completing his high school course in 1898, when seventeen years of age. On entering the business world he secured a position as bookkeeper in the cost department of the Holly Pump Works, a Lockport concern, with which he remained for two years, and then started for the Pacific Northwest. He arrived in Seattle in November, 1900, and soon afterward entered the employ of the Moran Brothers Company, shipbuilders, in the capacity of junior clerk, later becoming bookkeeper. On the 1st of April, 1906, a change in the ownership of the business led to the adoption of the firm style of The Moran Company and Mr. Kent was appointed chief clerk of the new organization. He held that position until May, 1911, and was then promoted to the office of treasurer. In January, 1912, the business was sold to the Seattle Construction & Dry Dock Company, of which Mr. Kent was made secretary and treasurer, and during the many years of his connection with that organization much important work was accomplished. One of its largest contracts was the construction of the United States battleship Nebraska and the company also built the United States submarine tender Bushnell and numerous submarines, freight and passenger vessels of large tonnage. Mr. Kent is now president and a director of the Todd Dry Docks, Inc., the largest exclusive repair plant on the Pacific coast, being one of the subsidiaries of the Todd Shipyards Corporation of New York; secretary and a director of the Washington Tug & Barge Company; president and a director of the Gersix Truck Manufacturing Company, and a director of the Sioux Securities Company of Seattle, all of which have profited by his broad grasp of affairs, his sound judgment and his marked executive ability.

At Edmonds, Washington, on the 10th of October, 1911, Mr. Kent was married to Miss Annabel A. Beckland, a daughter of J. P. Beckland. Mr.

HARRY W. KENT

and Mrs. Kent have two children: Marian Annabel and Elinor M. In his political views Mr. Kent is a republican, and fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, belonging to Nile Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is a director of the Rotary Club of Seattle and is also a member of the Rainier, Arctic, Inglewood Golf, Seattle Golf & Country, Seattle Yacht, Seattle Press, and University Golf Clubs, also of the Union Club of Tacoma. He is an ex-president of the Manufacturers Association of Washington and as a member of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce is working earnestly to make his city one of the great industrial centers of the northwest. He is a man of well balanced capacities and powers, who has made steady advancement since his initial effort was made in the field of business. His clear insight has made him master of many situations and the success and honor which he has won are well deserved. Mr. Kent's residence is at No. 2822 Boylston North.

THOMAS BURKE

Some men are born with a genius for leadership and no obstacle can prevent them from attaining the object of their ambition. To this class belongs Thomas Burke, whose early life was one of hardship and toil, but indomitable perseverance has enabled him to rise superior to adverse circumstances and take his place with Washington's foremost jurists. His life has been one of great activity and usefulness and he has always found time to devote to public service, contributing in substantial measure to the general welfare. A native of the east, he was born in Clinton county, New York, December 22, 1849, and his parents were James and Bridget Delia Burke. In writing of his family a contemporary biographer has said: "Judge Burke is an Irish-American, having in his individuality the spirit and energy of an American patriot in combination with Celtic wit and intellectual vigor. His parents immigrated to this country from Ireland, their native land. The father was of the honest farmer type, a kind-hearted man, but a disciplinarian and an uncompromising foe to the vice of idleness. The mother was a woman of good judgment and of a kind, sympathetic nature."

Reared on the home farm, Judge Burke worked in the fields from an early age and practical experience soon made him familiar with agricultural pursuits. He lost his mother before he was twelve years of age, after which the father sold the farm and went with his children to the west, settling in the state of Iowa. Soon afterward Thomas Burke became a wage earner, contributing his share toward the support of the family, and he was first employed in carrying water to the laborers

engaged in constructing a railroad in the vicinity of his home. In his early youth one of his arms was injured and owing to this fact he turned to a professional career instead of adopting a trade. Because of his injury he was allowed to continue his schooling for a longer period and he afterward worked in a store as errand boy and salesman. He worked hard to gain a start and while employed in the store carefully saved his earnings, devoting his leisure hours to study. When he had accumulated a sum sufficient to defray the expenses of his tuition he entered an academy at Ypsilanti, Michigan, which he attended for a term, securing the funds necessary for his second term at that institution by working for a time as a farm hand. He was able to complete his course in the academy by teaching at intervals in the district schools and was graduated in 1870. In the meantime he had decided to make the legal profession his life work and in preparation therefor he entered the State University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, but was obliged to continue teaching in order to meet the expenses of his college course. He was also employed for a time in the office of an attorney at Marshall, Michigan, and after his admission to the bar entered upon active practice in that city. Before a year had passed he was chosen city attorney and continued to fill that office until his removal to the west.

Another biographer said of Judge Burke: "Teaching a country school and boarding around the district is very helpful to a young man as a means of perfecting a practical education. The teacher is usually received by the different families of the district as an honored guest, by a natural process he is trained in the art of being agreeable and his experiences afford opportunities for the study of human nature and promote the development of his own character under the most favorable conditions. Judge Burke has always been fond of children, and while employed as a teacher it was his practice to entertain as well as instruct them by story telling. He is a charming conversationalist and has often been suspected of having kissed the blarney stone, but in fact has simply continued through life the habit of being genial and pleasant, acquired while boarding around the district as a country school teacher. In height he is below medium and as a youth his physical appearance was not imposing. It has been told concerning him that at the time of entering Ypsilanti Academy about all that was noticeable of his personality was a dozen freckles and a big mouth. He had read many books, and having a retentive memory, his mind was well stored with knowledge of history and general literature. On coming to Seattle he formed a law partnership with John J. McGilvra, a pioneer lawyer, who came to Washington territory in 1861, holding an appointment as United States district attorney, given to him by President Lincoln. This partnership did not continue very long, although the two men remained firm friends

and Burke became permanently related to McGilvra by winning the heart and hand of his beautiful daughter."

Before leaving Marshall, Judge Burke had decided to make his future home in Seattle, having heard many favorable reports concerning conditions here, and in 1875 he arrived in the city. Throughout the period of his residence in the northwest he has been a loyal supporter of Seattle and a firm believer in her future prosperity and growth. He at once engaged in the practice of his profession and soon demonstrated his ability to cope with the intricacies of the law. Less than two years after coming to Seattle he was elected probate judge of King county and soon afterward severed his partnership with Mr. McGilvra, becoming associated with U. M. Rasin. This firm accepted laboring men as clients and during the first year of its existence was principally engaged in collecting wages for loggers, coal miners and sailors, but soon afterward broadened the scope of its professional activities and built up a large clientele. From 1876 until 1880 Mr. Burke acted as probate judge and he would have been accorded a third term had he not declined to serve for a longer period. Still higher honors came to him in December, 1888, when he was appointed chief justice of the supreme court of Washington territory, over which he presided until April, 1889, when he resigned.

In conducting his professional interests Judge Burke has been associated with various partners, including G. M. Haller, Joseph A. Kuhn, Thomas R. Shepard, Andrew Woods, and his brother-in-law, Oliver C. McGilvra, in addition to those already mentioned. He has been retained as counsel by many corporations and large business houses, though much of his time has been given to the poor and needy, for whom he has frequently acted without thought of remuneration. One of his brilliant efforts was in defense of a man indicted for crime and unable to engage counsel, owing to his poverty. The court assigned to Judge Burke and C. H. Hanford the task of defending the man. Both were then young lawyers and Judge Burke's argument before the jury was one of the most eloquent and powerful pleas ever made in a Seattle court room, many present, including some of the jurors, being moved to tears by his eloquence. The following tribute to his character was paid by a contemporary writer: "His record as a lawyer and business man is unstained by any dishonorable practice or trick or neglect of duty. Worthy members of the legal profession are 'the steadfast ministers of justice, the champions of honor and the knights who perpetually battle to redress wrongs and maintain the rights of men, taking fees for their services when they can get them, but never abating zeal in the cause of of a client who is poor or weak or despised or wicked.' Judge Burke is a lawyer of that stamp."

Meanwhile, noting the trend of the times and the demand for property

advantageously located, Judge Burke had been making investments in real estate and as his financial resources increased he continued to purchase property. His first realty investment was a lot with a sixty foot frontage on Second avenue, between Marion and Madison streets, and thereon he erected a modern, reinforced concrete building, twelve stories in height, known as the Empire building, at that time recognized as one of the best office buildings west of Chicago. He erected a six-story structure in 1890, called the Burke building, then considered the finest office building in the city.

There is no phase of life relative to the best interests of Seattle and of the state, with which Mr. Burke has not been directly or indirectly connected since his arrival on the Pacific coast. He is a natural leader of men and a molder of public opinion and his fellow townsmen have ever looked to him as a guiding spirit in matters vital to the community. With building operations there came a new era of prosperity to Washington and after the northwest became connected with the outside world business was stimulated and many settlers came to the state. Immigration has always followed railroad building, and this led to a large demand for real estate, in consequence of which there was much activity along various business lines, particularly in the development of the lumber, coal mining, farming and salmon canning industries. This brought a demand for laborers and with other immigrants the Chinese flocked into Washington. In the fall of 1883 Mr. Villard lost his entire line of transportation interests in the northwest and this was followed by a period of financial depression, together with an agitation of the question of the expulsion of the Chinese by unlawful and violent methods. This feeling spread throughout the northwest and reached its culmination at Tacoma, when the people drove from that city every Chinese inhabitant, on the 3d of November, 1885, and a day or two later burned the buildings in which they had lived. Such a course would have been followed in Seattle had it not been for the vigorous measures and prompt action of the sheriff of King county, the mayor and a large majority of the prominent citizens. The agitation, however, was continued until February, 1886, when an attempt was made to repeat the Tacoma occurrence in Seattle. Public meetings were held, in which the question of the hour was discussed, and this naturally led to a growing animosity. When Judge Burke denounced in open meeting the lawless expulsion of the Chinese from Tacoma he became the object of hatred and revenge to the anti-Chinese agitators and when the collision of forces occurred, Judge Burke, armed with a double-barreled shotgun, was in line with Captain Kinnear's company of Home Guards. A few shots were fired and three of those on the side of the anti-Chinese were wounded, one of them fatally. These circumstances were used as a pretext for a charge of murder made against

Judge Burke and the justice of the peace was called upon to issue a warrant for his arrest. The affidavit charging the crime was sworn to by a stranger whose identity never became known to the Judge or any of his friends. The murder charge was brought not only against Judge Burke but also against Frank Hanford, E. M. Carr, Rev. L. A. Banks and D. H. Webster, none of whom had fired a shot that day, although all of them were in the ranks of the Home Guards. They were simply selected as intended victims of the enraged rioters. The citizens kept the upper hand in the affair until the arrival of General Gibbon with a band of United States regulars, sent to preserve order, by command of President Cleveland. The constable to whom the warrant against Judge Burke and others was issued was not permitted to make arrests while martial law prevailed, and immediately afterward the accused, with the exception of the Rev. L. A. Banks, all went voluntarily before the justice of the peace and, waiving a preliminary examination, were admitted to bail pending an inquiry concerning the accusation by the grand jury, to be convened at the ensuing term of the district court. In the following month of May that body made a report to the court to the effect that after a full examination of the witnesses cognizant of the occurrences of the day of the tragedy the accusation appeared to be entirely false, and by that report the case was terminated.

Judge Burke has also taken a prominent part in political affairs and because of his wide acquaintance and popularity the democratic party hoped with him as a candidate to win success in Washington. Without his solicitation he was made a nominee for the office of delegate to congress, and having decided to accept the nomination, he entered upon an earnest campaign, visiting every locality and making speeches in all places where people were accustomed to assemble. However, he could not overcome the strong republican majority in the state, for the people of Washington were at that time largely in favor of a protective tariff and other principles which have constituted planks in the republican platform. In 1882 he was again his party's nominee, but was once more defeated. In the campaign of 1884 he supported Charles S. Voorhees, the democratic candidate, and was a large contributor to the party's success in that election. One who knows Judge Burke well said of his political career: "There had been no change in the sentiment of the people with respect to national issues, the success of Voorhees being attributable to clamor for forfeiture of the unearned part of the Northern Pacific land grant. In the next campaign the democratic party by its platform continued to advocate radical legislation hostile to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and also condemned the measures which had been adopted by President Cleveland and Governor Squire to protect Chinese inhabitants in the enjoyment of their rights under treaties and

the laws of the United States. This was an attack on leading citizens, including Burke, for their resistance to lawless methods for the expulsion of the Chinese inhabitants. Therefore Burke did not support the party and he was never afterward en rapport with the men in control of the democratic organization. In the campaign of 1896 he canvassed the state of Washington in the support of the candidacy of William McKinley for the presidency and the principles of the republican party. In this he was actuated to a large degree by his sincere belief that the business interests and welfare of the country were jeopardized by democratic advocacy of the doctrine of bimetallism applied to the monetary system. No speaker in that campaign, east or west, excelled him in ability as an advocate of a sound financial policy, and he has ever since continued to adhere to the republican party and to support republican candidates."

The many phases of his activity in its far-reaching scope have made the life of Judge Burke one of intense, practical value to the city. His labors have brought results beneficial to the community and the commonwealth. For several years he served on the school board of Seattle and worked earnestly and effectively to advance the standard of education. He was also interested in the plan of introducing proper sanitary conditions into the schools and was a member of the territorial board of education ere Washington's admission into the Union. The Chamber of Commerce of Seattle numbers Judge Burke among its organizers and he was president of that body in 1914-15. He has been a member of some of its most important committees and has been honored with the presidency of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific Coast. He was chairman of the committee which secured for Seattle a bronze statue of William H. Seward, one of the masterpieces of Richard E. Brooks, and especially interesting to the people of the northwest, as it was Seward who obtained for this country the territory of Alaska. Judge Burke became a member of the board of overseers of Whitman College, which conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, and since 1910 he has been a trustee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

On the 6th of October, 1879, Judge Burke was united in marriage to Miss Caroline E. McGilvra, a daughter of John J. and Elizabeth M. (Hillis) McGilvra, the latter a native of Oneida county, New York. The former was born in Livingston county, that state, and attained distinction in the legal profession. He came to Seattle in 1861, and thereafter took a leading part in the work of upbuilding the city, which owes much of her present greatness to his constructive efforts. Judge McGilvra became the father of five children. His demise occurred on the 19th of December, 1903, when he was seventy-six years of age.

In 1907 Judge Burke went abroad, accompanied by his wife and Mr.

and Mrs. M. F. Backus. They sailed on the steamship Minnesota and traveled throughout the Orient, combining business and pleasure, for the two gentlemen were special commissioners of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. Their efforts in that connection were given without compensation and the participation of the Japanese and other Oriental peoples in the exposition was largely due to their labors. The Judge is a member of the Rainier and the Seattle Golf & Country Clubs and was the first president of the latter organization, while he also served as the executive head of the former. He is a man of generous impulses and has made numerous contributions to charity, but his signal service has been in the vigor he lent to the pioneer era, in making this region habitable, in bringing its resources to light and in stamping his intensely practical ideas upon the educational system of the state. He is a man of large intellectual liberty, who has found his greatest pleasure in the wider world of thought and knowledge and his life record constitutes a notable example of brilliant achievement through individual effort. He has never been content to choose the second best, but holding to high ideals, has made his work a strong force in accomplishing results which have been factors in an advancing civilization. Since about 1900 Judge Burke has resided at 1004 Boylston avenue.

HARRY M. FROST

Harry M. Frost, president of the firm of Frost & Seynei, merchant tailors, was born on the 31st of August, 1871, in Litchfield, Maine, and is descended from old New England families through both his father and his mother, William and Mary (True) Frost. His parents resided in Maine all their lives, where the father was long engaged in farming. Harry M. Frost obtained his education in the public schools of his native state and subsequently attended the Litchfield Academy. After leaving school he set about learning the tailor's trade and eventually became an excellent draughtsman. He chose Lewiston, Maine, as a suitable place to engage in business for himself and in 1890 opened an establishment which he conducted successfully for twelve years. At length, in 1902, attracted by what he had heard of the opportunities for energetic young men in the rapidly growing city of Seattle, Mr. Frost disposed of his Lewiston business and came out to Puget Sound. For the first ten years of his residence in this city Mr. Frost was connected with his trade as a member of the firm of Frost & O'Neil and following that he became the president of the firm of Frost & Seynei, which is located at No. 1221 First avenue.

On the 25th of February, 1892, Mr. Frost was united in marriage to Miss Alice May Tibbetts at Litchfield, Maine, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Tibbetts. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Frost: A daughter, now Mrs. C. E. Turner of Seattle, who was born in Lewiston in July, 1898, educated in the Seattle high school and the University of Washington, and is the mother of a son, Clyde Stetson Turner, born in this city; and a son, Merton, who was born in Seattle, on December 23, 1904, and is now a student at the University of Washington and a Seattle business college.

In politics Mr. Frost is independent republican. He is a Mason, in which order he has attained the rank of Knight Templar and he is a Noble of the Mystic Shine, and is also identified with the Fraternal Order of Eagles. Along business lines he is connected with the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants Tailors' Association. Mr. Frost is a self-made man, his advancement being entirely due to his own efforts and perseverance since he started out in business on his own account in 1890, then a youth of nineteen years. Earnest work has been the basis of his advancement and his diligence and determination have enabled him to forge steadily ahead to his present creditable position in the Seattle business world.

FRANK M. STETSON

In the demise of Frank M. Stetson, Seattle lost one of her worthy native sons and representative business men who had been prominently identified with industrial interests as manager and vice president of the Stetson-Ross Machine Works. He died of influenza on the 3d of December, 1918, when forty years of age, his birth having occurred in this city, on October 13, 1878. His parents were George W. and Florence Stetson, the former a pioneer lumberman of the northwest who was the founder of the Stetson & Post Lumber Company and a prominent figure in the lumber industry for many years.

Frank M. Stetson obtained his public school education in Seattle and his university training in the state of Oregon. He entered the employ of his father as a boy and all of his subsequent career was inseparable from the family business interests. George W. Stetson invented a machine called the Ready Sizer, which eliminated entirely one handling of lumber and also made unnecessary the employment of many extra men. The manufacture of this machine was made the basis of the establishment of the Stetson-Ross Machine Works, organized February 6, 1906. The machine was original and non-competitive and was the forerunner of additional types of woodworking

FRANK M. STETSON

machines. Every modern mill on the Pacific coast has the Ready Sizer installed for handling random sized lumber, the machine finding a quick market. The Stetson-Ross Company subsequently built machines to compete with the best in the east, which are today accepted and recognized as having no superior in the largest mills either on the Atlantic or the Pacific coast. The first machines made by the company were on display during the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, Frank M. Stetson having charge of the exhibit. In 1917, during the period of the World war, the concern brought out a special machine for local companies for beveling timber used in the building of ships. This machine could do the work of fifty men. The Stetson-Ross Company also manufactured winches used on decks of ships for hoisting loads and these were utilized on all ships being built in Seattle and vicinity. On the 12th of December, 1913, Mr. Ross disposed of his interest in the business and Frank M. Stetson became general manager. After the United States entered the World war, the latter devoted a great part of his time to the Community Labor Board, of which he was a dollar-a-year member, and to the industrial relations committee of the Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Club. He represented the business interests of Seattle on the war labor board, which consisted of three members—one labor, one judicial and one business man. In a most conscientious way he cooperated with the government to the entire capacity of his plant. The first place of business of the Stetson-Ross Company was on the present site of the Standard Oil Company at the water front, while later a removal was made to First avenue South and Hanford street. Mr. Stetson was characterized as a "clean-cut, high-class business man, prominent in all activities of recent years in the upbuilding of Seattle."

On the 20th of July, 1911, in Seattle, Mr. Stetson was united in marriage to Miss Bess B. Franklin and they became the parents of three children: Bess Eugenia, Frances Marian and George Franklin. Mr. Stetson was a stanch republican in politics and belonged to the Commercial Club and to the Arctic Club, being identified with the latter organization for many years. His entire life was spent in Seattle and few men in the city probably had more personal friends than he.

WILLIAM B. SEVERYNS

William B. Severyns, who has the distinction of being the youngest man to fill the position of chief of police in Seattle, was appointed to this office by Mayor Edwin J. Brown on the 5th of June, 1922. His birth occurred at Elton, Nebraska, on the 28th of November, 1887, his parents being Joseph H. and Mary (Francois) Severyns, natives of Liege,

Belgium, who on emigrating to the United States first took up their abode in Nebraska. In 1894 they removed westward to the coast, establishing their home in San Diego, California, where their son William became a pupil in the public schools, completing the work of successive grades and also one year in high school. The death of the father in 1901 interrupted the school work of William B. Severyns for some time, as well as the future plans of the family. Shortly before his demise J. H. Severyns had purchased a large wheat ranch near Prosser, Washington, and was making preparations to move there with his family. The mother finally completed the plans and moved with her five children to Prosser in 1902. The experience of developing a wheat ranch in a pioneer country was a new one to the mother and the children, and many hardships were undergone by all before the ranch was placed on a paying basis. As soon as possible William B. Severyns resumed his school work, entering the Prosser high school in 1906. Very early in life he developed an ambition to be a lawyer, and all through his high school course took an active interest in debate and oratory, winning a number of state contests in this work. He also took an interest in athletic work and gained considerable prominence in this field. After graduating from high school in 1908 he entered the University of Washington and began the study of law. While a student in that institution he continued his work in athletics and won his "W" and honors in track work. The degree of LL. B. was conferred upon him in 1912 and in the fall of that year he was admitted to practice law, later opening an office in Seattle, where he has won an enviable reputation as a most able and successful representative of the profession. He also joined George R. Martin in organizing the stock and bond firm operating under the name of the Martin & Severyns Company, of which he became the president.

While preparing for a professional career Mr. Severyns spent considerable time on the law of evidence and after graduating decided to take up this branch of the work before opening a law office. At this time he was offered and accepted a position with the Burns International Detective Agency and was put in charge of special investigation work covering an important highway contract in southwestern Washington. This case being successfully concluded, he then took up the study of accounting, scientific detection of handwriting and "applied criminology," to which he gave special attention for some time. In 1913 he was given charge of the investigation of one of the most important cases in the history of the Dominion of Canada. Later he was employed by Governor Lister of the state of Washington to investigate the industrial insurance frauds. Since that time he has had charge of many important investigations in this state and on the Pacific coast. It is recognized by those

who know of his work that he has met success where many have failed. His success, no doubt, has been due to his legal training and special study of the law of evidence, his perseverance in "finishing anything he undertakes," and his absolute loyalty to client and friend. As chief of police he has proved his ability and capacity in unmistakable manner and the department reflects his leadership.

On the 7th of July, 1913, in Seattle, Mr. Severyns was united in marriage to Miss Frances Margaret Martin, who was a college classmate. They have become parents of three children, namely: Jean F., who was born in 1917; Marie E., whose birth occurred in 1919; and William B. Jr., whose natal year was 1920. All are natives of Seattle. When interviewed by the press at the time of her husband's appointment as chief of police, Mrs. Severyns said: "If he makes as good a chief of police as he has a husband and father, the mayor and citizens of Seattle will have no cause for regret."

Mr. Severyns is a Scottish Rite Mason and is a member of the Alpha Tau Omega. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, while his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. He stands for that which is best in community life and for the individual and his sterling traits of character have gained for him high regard and warm friendships in Seattle, where he has resided for the past fifteen years.

ALBERT HENRY BEEBE

Albert Henry Beebe, secretary of the Arcade Building & Realty Company and closely connected with the management of the extensive Whitcomb interests, was born at Versailles, New York, on the 24th day of February, 1878, his parents being Orson Henry and Ella (Losee) Beebe. In the acquirement of an education he attended the Gowanda high school and later matriculated in Cornell University for the study of law, receiving the degree of LL. B. from that institution. He entered upon the practice of his profession at Ithaca, New York, and there continued until he came to Seattle in November, 1901. For a number of years he devoted his attention exclusively to the law, later becoming identified with the Arcade Building & Realty Company and other corporations, in the successful control of which his sound judgment and executive ability have been important factors.

On the 8th of June, 1910, in Seattle, Mr. Beebe was united in marriage to Miss Daisy A. Curtiss, a daughter of Charles and Eva (Osborn) Curtiss, the latter being now the wife of C. A. Dean. Mr. and Mrs

Beebe have become parents of two sons: Curtiss Losee and Albert Henry, Jr.

In 1906 Mr. Beebe enlisted in the National Guard, with which he served until 1909, while since 1917 he has been an officer of the National Guard, now holding the rank of lieutenant colonel of the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Field Artillery. His prominence in public affairs is indicated in the fact that in 1907 he was chosen to represent his distric in the state legislature. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, belonging to Arcana Lodge, No. 87, F. & A. M., while his religious faith is manifest in his membership in the Pilgrim Congregational church. He also belongs to the College Club and has won many friends in both professional and social circles of Seattle during the period of his residence here.

HENRY A. BRANDMEIR

Henry A. Brandmeir, a splendid type of the modern business man, has devoted his life to the lumber industry and his enterprise and ability have placed him with Seattle's leading operators in this field. His birth occurred at Chilton, Wisconsin, on the 12th of August, 1887, and he is a son of John and Catherine (Keehn) Brandmeir. His early education was acquired in the public schools of Superior, Wisconsin, and he afterward attended the State Normal and also the School of Business in that city. In 1907 he gained his first actual business experience through his connection with timber and logging operations in northern Minnesota. He first came to Seattle in 1910, in the interests of the Waite Mill & Timber Company and later became associated with the Chicago Lumber & Coal Company of St. Louis, Missouri, operating the plant of the Silver Lake Manufacturing Company, a subsidiary of that firm. From 1915 until 1917 he was southwestern representative of the Chicago Lumber & Coal Company, with headquarters at Denver, Colorado, and in the fall of the latter year he returned to Seattle to organize and promote the interests of the W. F. McCue Mercantile Company, a lumber corporation. In November, 1919, he severed his relations with that firm and organized the Brandmeir-Rounds Lumber Company, assuming the offices of vice president, secretary and general manager, which he now fills. Since 1920 he has been a director of the Scappoose Lumber Company of Oregon and in 1921 he became president and general manager of the High Rock Lumber Company of Washington, in which capacity he is now serving. Broad practical experience has made him thoroughly familiar with every phase of the lumber industry and his influence is one of increasing activity and strength in his chosen line of business. In 1922

HENRY A. BRANDMEIR

he acquired a large financial interest in the Fay Automatic Transmission Company and this has also proven a profitable investment. Mr. Brandmeir is a tireless worker and keeps his hand steadily upon the helm of his interests, manifesting at all times strong executive power.

On the 24th of June, 1914, at St. Paul, Minnesota, Mr. Brandmeir was married to Miss Mae Smith, a daughter of George and Emma (Byrnes) Smith of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Brandmeir have six children: Mary Byrnes; Francis Henry, born April 25, 1918, in Seattle; Robert Claire, born May 14, 1919, in Seattle; Betty Jane; John William, born September 19, 1921, in Seattle; and Rita Mae. Mr. Brandmeir is a communicant of the Catholic church and also belongs to the Knights of Columbus and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is seldom in error in matters of judgment when passing upon the value of any business opportunity and his keen insight into business situations has materially increased the success of the enterprises which he directs. He has followed constructive methods, bending his efforts to administrative control, and in winning prosperity he has also gained the respect, confidence and goodwill of his fellowmen, for his business activities have always balanced up with the principles of truth and honor.

BRIGADIER GENERAL HIRAM M. CHITTENDEN

Brigadier General Hiram M. Chittenden, a retired officer of the Corps of Engineers of the United States army, with a notable career of military engineering achievements, and a prominent factor in the development of the port of Seattle, died at the Chittenden family residence on the 9th of October, 1917. He was born in Yorkshire, New York, on the 25th of October, 1858, the son of William F. Chittenden. In 1884 he was graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point. From second lieutenant of engineers he was promoted to a first lieutenancy in December, 1886, and thereafter rose rapidly, receiving the rank of major in January, 1904, that of lieutenant colonel in July, 1908, and that of brigadier general in January, 1910. Much of the credit for the construction of the Lake Washington canal was given him. After being assigned to take charge of the United States engineer's office in Seattle in 1905, he was the central figure in the movement for the building of this project. It was in his office and under his direction that the original plans for the canal were drawn and he took a personal interest in the project, even after his retirement from active military duty about 1911. He had charge of the government work in the Yellowstone National Park and on the Missouri, Ohio and other western rivers. General Chittenden had charge

of the construction of the road up Mt. Washburn in Yellowstone Park, and it was named Chittenden Road in his honor. His work in the reservoir surveys and in the development of the arid regions won wide recognition for him. He was in charge of the engineers sent to investigate the Sacramento flood situation and was also a consulting engineer on the famous Dayton flood problem. He was the engineer in charge of the construction of the road up the famous Mt. Rubidoux, near Riverside, California.

General Chittenden was the first president of the Seattle board of port commissioners. He took a position on the board in 1911 and served until November, 1915, when he was forced to retire on account of ill health. He was known not only as a highly intelligent and competent engineer but as an officer devoted to hard and constant professional labor. Aside from his official duties he did a great deal of literary work. It was his pleasure to write extensively on all matters that interested him, and he was a close student of big engineering projects. In 1895 he was the author of "Yellowstone National Park, Historical and Descriptive." Among other of his well known writings are included "Reservoirs in the Arid Regions," "Reservoir System of the Great Lakes," "The American Fur Trade of the Far West," "History of Steamboat Navigation on the Missouri River," "Life of Father De Smet," "Forests and Reservoirs in Their Relation to Stream Flow," "War or Peace," "Flood Control" and "Letters to an Ultra Pacifist." He was also a contributor to many magazines on technical engineering subjects. He was a member of the American Society of Consulting Engineers and of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity.

On December 30, 1884, General Chittenden was married at Arcade, New York, to Nettie M. Parker, and three children were born to them: Eleanor M., who is now Mrs. James B. Cress of Greensboro, North Carolina; Hiram M., Jr., of Yakima, Washington; and Theodore P., a member of the class of 1924, University of Washington.

The following editorial was published in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer on the day following the demise of General Chittenden: "With the toll that Time takes of humanity are included many men whose services to their fellows have been above the ordinary. One of these was Brigadier General Hiram M. Chittenden. A retired officer of the Corps of Engineers, United States army, and a resident here for some years, General Chittenden has rendered high service to Seattle, both in and out of the army. Coming here as the engineer in charge of the Lake Washington Canal project, he rallied the friends of the canal when their courage was beginning to droop. He rendered a very great service by favorable reports to the war department at Washington, in inducing congressional action and in the preparation of the plans for the construction of the

waterway. After his army retirement his fellow citizens had no mind to be deprived of his useful service, and placed him upon the port commission, where his constructive ability cleared the way for others to follow. Sound and conservative in his judgment, yet progressive in the application of his technical knowledge, he was precisely the man Seattle needed. In 1915, when he retired on account of failing health, this city was his debtor for the initiation of two of its greatest constructive enterprises. General Chittenden was a notable example of the type of unselfish men educated by the federal government for public service. His advice and assistance have been sought and willingly given in community work, even when his official duties occupied much of his time; he found time, also, to write two or three technical works that will live long after him. In his death nation, state and home community lose a public-spirited and useful citizen whose passing will be keenly felt."

The following tribute by James A. Haight was published in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer on the 12th of October, 1917: "The greatest possession of a city is its notable men. Of these some serve their city by directly aiding its advancement and the well-being of its people. Others serve it by the reflected honor of their own distinction. General Hiram M. Chittenden rendered both services to Seattle, the city of his adoption. As United States engineer in charge of the district in which Seattle lies, his able reports and arguments in favor of the proposed Lake Washington canal, combined with his eminence as an engineer and his reputation for the highest mental and personal integrity, were potent factors in securing the construction of that great work by the United States. Later, as president of the board of commissioners of the port of Seattle, though in failing health, with characteristic energy he devoted his distinguished ability and professional skill to the planning of a comprehensive scheme of port development and to the construction of the large wharves and warehouses that scheme required. If Seattle ever becomes the world city that many predict, it will be fundamentally as a great seaport whose two dominating features are imperishably linked with his name.

"But his service to Seattle was only a portion of his services to his profession and to science. The high standing with which he graduated at West Point enabled him to enter the United States Corps of Engineers. In this field his gifts and attainments found congenial opportunity for growth and achievement. In the twenty years between his graduation from West Point and his coming to Seattle in 1906 his work was mainly upon the improvement of the Missouri river and other rivers in the Mississippi valley. To the study of the problems involved he brought an energetic, analytical and highly trained mind, a passion for hard and thorough work, an ambition and will to render notable service to his

country. He thus became an authority on flood control, our greatest national engineering problem. The results of his research, study and meditation on this subject were embodied in a paper read at the International Engineering Congress at San Francisco in September, 1915, entitled 'Flood Control With Particular Reference to the United States.' This monograph, written in the clear, simple style of which General Chittenden was a master, is a classic on this important subject.

"When the Dayton Flood Prevention Committee entered on its task of preventing a repetition of the 1913 flood that was so destructive of life and property and threatened the very existence of the city, General Chittenden was selected as a consulting engineer. To this problem he gave tireless and profound study. The method of flood prevention adopted was that of detention dams with permanent openings, which would distribute the run-off of water through several days and prevent the flow of the rivers at any one time from exceeding the capacity of their banks. When the enemies of the project submitted this method to severe and plausible attack in the court, the able analysis of its merits by General Chittenden in giving his testimony at the hearing largely contributed to the favorable decision that adopted the project and authorized it to be put into effect. At the time of the trial he was an intense sufferer from the illness that finally carried him away and he was so weak physically that his physician insisted that he should not make the trip. But his loyalty to the enterprise and his unbending will prevailed and he saw it through, though at the undermining of his bodily strength.

"Besides his numerous scientific papers, he wrote frequently for the press. He studied with deep interest and keen analysis current history. His ability to put abstruse and complex thought into clear and simple language brought him many delighted readers. His articles were always welcomed by the Atlantic Monthly, the most exacting of our periodicals. No modern essays show keener insight into the tendencies of the day than his. He was filled with the scientific spirit. He sought the truth. He had convictions and the courage to express them. When at the height of the conservation movement the fallacy became widespread that reforestation would largely increase rainfall and prevent floods, he demonstrated the utter absence of evidence that the destruction or regrowth of forests had sensibly affected rainfall or floods.

"His patriotism was strong and deep. One regret that his illness gave him was that it barred him in this war from service at the front where he could encounter for his country the hazards that he felt all should be willing to bear. He looked hopefully to the future but with no shallow optimism. He saw clearly the presence among us of evil tendencies that had been the undoing of other republics. He emphasized

the need of leadership that instead of appealing to selfishness, cowardice and weakness, would arouse the courage, strength and heroism of the people. He belonged to that traditional type of American that measures a man by his achievement, by his mental and spiritual attainment, not by his material acquisitions. His was a chivalrous, knightly soul, that instinctively revealed itself in all he said or did. He never had to protest his own honor, no one ever suspected him of the want of it. A little book of poems sent to friends at his last Christmas showed to what fine issues his life had been attuned. His strenuous life, with its absorbing studies and severe responsibilities, did not distract him from his home. His family was always first. With them his hours off duty were spent. They constituted his real recreation. He was more than fond of his children, he was intimate with them. His last days of illness and weakness found him courting no bed of ease. While with one hand he kept death at bay, with the other he wrote the personal memoirs that will be a precious possession for those who survive him. And when his work was done, he fell asleep."

FRANK ALLEN RUST

For nearly three decades Frank Allen Rust has been a resident of Seattle and owing to his activities in behalf of organized labor he has become widely and favorably known. The greater part of his life was devoted to the printer's trade, which he followed for about forty years, becoming recognized as an expert in that calling. Mr. Rust was born in Barry county, Michigan, January 24, 1859, a son of Albert D. and Julia A. (Warner) Rust, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of New York. They were pioneer settlers of Michigan, locating in Barry county, where the father entered the field of journalism. He established the Michigan State Advance, which was the first paper published in that section, and later went to Texas, settling in Ennis, where he also issued a paper. In 1914 he came to the Pacific coast and for about three years was a resident of Seattle. He passed away at Washington, D. C., December 25, 1921. He is survived by the mother, who is now living in Seattle, Washington.

Frank Allen Rust attended the public schools of Michigan and Nebraska, completing his education at Hastings, in the latter state. He then learned the printer's trade, in which he became interested owing to his father's activities in the newspaper business, and continued to follow that occupation for a period of forty-one years, abandoning the trade in 1917. He arrived at Seattle in 1890 and lived for five years in Olympia,

Washington, returning to the city in 1895. He worked as a printer on the Seattle Post-Intelligencer for twenty years and in 1919 organized the Trades Union Savings & Loan Company, of which he is the president. He has built up a business of substantial proportions, displaying foresight, initiative and executive power in the management of its interests. He has done much to promote the interests of the working man since coming to the city and for more than twenty years was secretary and manager of the Seattle Labor Temple Association, his long retention in those offices being proof of the quality of his services and the confidence reposed in his integrity.

In August, 1917, Mr. Rust was married to Mrs. Lola H. Follett, at Spokane, Washington. By a previous marriage Mr. Rust has a daughter, Mrs. Winnie Potts, who has a son, Wallace Watts, whose son, Wallace Watts, Jr., is the great-great-grandson of Mrs. Julia A. (Warner) Rust, who has reached the venerable age of eighty-five years.

F. W. Rust, a brother of Mrs. Potts, is also married and has six children, his home likewise being in this city.

Along fraternal lines Frank A. Rust is identified with the Order of Eagles and the Woodmen of the World. He is a conscientious worker and the duties of any office he assumes are discharged with clear judgment and foresight, every responsibility being met to the best of his ability. He has many steadfast friends in Seattle and has adopted as the guideposts of his life those principles which everywhere excite admiration and respect and constitute the basis of all honorable and desirable prosperity. His residence is at No. 5802 Beacon avenue, Seattle.

WILBERT MALCOLM CAMPBELL

The death of Wilbert Malcolm Campbell on June 23, 1923, deprived Seattle of one of its most useful, influential and highly respected citizens, who for many years had figured prominently in business and civic affairs. He had an unusually wide circle of friends and was beloved by everyone who knew him. Throughout his business career he was identified with the hardware trade and his ability placed him in a position of leadership in that field.

A native of Oregon, Wilbert Malcolm Campbell was born April 29, 1881, a son of John and Jane Campbell, and came to Seattle when very young. He was graduated from the old Seattle high school and afterward completed a course in the University of Washington. While a student there he joined the Sigma Nu fraternity and was prominent in athletic circles of both the high school and university. His first knowledge of the business which was

WILBERT M. CAMPBELL

to be his life work was gained as a boy in the Campbell hardware establishment, of which his uncle was the head, and there he acquired a thorough understanding of every phase of the trade. About 1905 he joined the Whiton Hardware Company, of which he became a stockholder, and for seventeen years he was identified with the firm, which he served in the capacity of vice president during the last twelve years of that period. His previous experience and training were a decided asset to the company and his sage counsel and intelligent, earnest cooperation were valued highly by his business associates, who learned to rely upon his judgment. He also acted as secretary of the company and instituted many well devised plans for the development and expansion of the business, which became one of large proportions.

Mr. Campbell's attention was not centered upon his own interests and his public spirit led him to take an active part in civic affairs. He was a valued member of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and served on its industrial committee. He did important work in raising funds for Seattle's new hotel, the Olympic, and also for the Community Chest. He served for a term as game commissioner of King county and during the World war aided in promoting the sale of Liberty bonds and the success of other measures promulgated by the government at that time. He was an indefatigable worker and felt personally responsible for the success of every movement with which he was connected. He was a member of the Island Gun Farm, which was his particular hobby, and was at one time connected with the Arctic Club. He likewise belonged to the Inglewood Golf Club and thoroughly enjoyed the game, spending much of his leisure on the links. Along fraternal lines he was identified with the Masonic order, belonging to St. John's Lodge, No. 9, F. & A. M., and was also a member of Lodge No. 92 of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. His political support was given to the republican party and in religious faith he was a Presbyterian.

On November 15, 1922, Mr. Campbell was united in marriage to Mrs. Grace I. Maloney, who has one daughter by a former marriage, Eloise Hill. Mr. Campbell is survived by his widow and two brothers, J. Howard Campbell and Dr. Donald D. Campbell, all residents of Seattle. He was a courteous, kindly gentleman, at all times considerate of the rights and privileges of others, and thoroughly trustworthy in every relation of life. At a meeting of the industrial committee of the Chamber of Commerce, held June 26, 1923, the following resolutions were passed:

"In the death of W. M. Campbell the members of the industrial committee of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce recognize the loss of a valued and helpful member and a citizen of the highest character and usefulness. His genial manner and readiness to assist, even to the neglect of his own best interests at times, won for him the regard of all who worked with him. He

clearly recognized the obligation that a citizen owes to his community and state and his loss is keenly felt. To his immediate family the members of this committee express their deep and sincere sympathy.

(Signed) R. F. Weeks, Chairman."

WILLIAM De FOREST TOTTEN

Forty-two years' experience as a legal practitioner have ripened the ability and broadened the knowledge of William De Forest Totten, and his professional colleagues and the general public accord him rank with Seattle's foremost attorneys. A native of the east, he was born in the vicinity of Wood creek, near the village of New London, in Oneida county, New York, October 17, 1858, of the marriage of Joseph Totten and Nancy Smith Morrell, the former of whom was born on the 3d of October, 1822. The son acquired his early education in the country schools of his native county but did not complete his course by graduation. Later he took up educational work and for several years engaged in teaching school, devoting his leisure hours to the study of law, for his goal was the legal profession. Having mastered the principles of jurisprudence, he was admitted to the bar on the 14th of September, 1880, and has since devoted his attention to the practice of law.

Mr. Totten began his professional career at Kalkaska, Michigan, where he maintained an office for nearly a quarter of a century, building up an enviable reputation as a lawyer. His marked professional ability led to his selection for public office and from 1880 until 1883 he served as circuit court commissioner of Kalkaska county, Michigan. In 1886 he was chosen prosecuting attorney for that county and for two terms, or four years, filled that position. In 1900 he was elected to represent Kalkaska, Antrim and Charlevoix counties in the Michigan legislature, of which he was a member until 1903, studying carefully each question which came up for settlement and endorsing those measures which he believed would prove beneficial to the state.

Early in December, 1904, Mr. Totten came to Seattle and since locating here he has also held public office, serving from 1910 until 1915 as United States commissioner for the western district of Washington. He is now practicing as a member of the firm of Totten & Totten, being associated with his sons, and theirs is one of the strong law combinations of the city. Mr. Totten has a comprehensive knowledge of legal principles, which he correctly applies to the points in litigation, and in a discussion he has the gift of seizing the gist of the matter, while he also possesses the knack of setting it in correct perspective. He has

made profitable investments in timber lands and other property, but gives the major part of his attention to his profession, his chief interest centering therein.

Mr. Totten has been married twice. In Waldron, Hillsdale county, Michigan, on the 3d of July, 1881, he was married to Miss Ida Boyd, who was a daughter of William and Martha Boyd, and her demise occurred June 4, 1884. His second union was with Miss Edith Phelps, a daughter of Samuel B. and Maria Phelps, and they were married in Kalkaska county, Michigan, January 5, 1885. Mr. Totten has five sons and a daughter. The oldest one, Joseph Phelps Totten, married Miss Lydia Olson; Samuel Phelps Totten, the second son, married Miss Cleo Morehead; William Phelps Totten has been married twice, his first union being with Miss Luree Fetters, and following her death, which occurred in June, 1918, he wedded Miss Helen Feeney; Mortimer Phelps Totten married Miss Gladine Purvis; Morrell Phelps Totten, the youngest in the family, is following in the professional footsteps of his father and in March, 1923, was graduated from the University of Washington, winning the LL. B. degree. The daughter is Mabel Phelps Totten, whose collegiate course at the University of Washington and the State Normal School at Bellingham, Washington, enabled her to become a teacher in the public schools, in which she has been engaged successfully for several years.

Mr. Totten is a Congregationalist in religious faith and he belongs to the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and to the Seattle Press Club. He is a Knight Templar Mason and is also identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. His professional career has been marked by continuous progress and he is conceded to be one of the most talented and also one of the most highly esteemed members of the Seattle bar. Much of his life has been devoted to public service and his record is an unblemished one.

WALTER J. LAKE

By those best qualified to judge Walter J. Lake is considered one of Seattle's successful and enterprising young business men and his prosperity is well deserved, for it has been won through honorable methods, coupled with the ability to grasp situations and mould opportunities into tangible assets. He was born in Chicago, Illinois, January 10, 1885, and is a son of Frank and Sarah (Conway) Lake, the former a native of England. In early life the father came to the United States and subse-

quently he became identified with the live-stock industry, in which he is still active, conducting his operations in Sioux City, Iowa.

Walter J. Lake obtained his education in the grammar and high schools of Sioux City, Iowa, and his first knowledge of business affairs was gained in connection with the packing industry. He soon proved his ability to control interests of importance and for twelve years was with the Cudahy Packing Company, acting as branch manager at Chicago and other markets. He came to Seattle in 1919 and embarked in the brokerage business, organizing the firm of W. J. Lake & Company, Inc. He is president of the firm, which deals in provisions, grain and general food products, and is also the chief executive officer of the Terminal Provision Company, both of which he has placed upon a profitable basis, displaying keen sagacity and marked executive ability in the management of his important business interests.

Mr. Lake was married in Valley City, North Dakota, February 10, 1908, to Miss Annette Nelson, a daughter of Christian Nelson of Minneapolis, Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Lake have three children: Harriet A., who was born in Valley City, January 22, 1910, and is attending a private school in Minneapolis; Marion, who was born in Minneapolis in June, 1911, and is also a pupil in a private school; and Bonnie, who was born at Waterloo, Iowa, in March, 1916.

Mr. Lake is a member of the Seattle Automobile Club and politically he is not bound by party ties, but casts his ballot for those men and measures that he deems will best conserve the public weal. He is in all respects a public-spirited citizen and brings to his various duties in life a keen mind and a broad intelligence, which are the basis of his success.

W. A. IRWIN

W. A. Irwin, one of the progressive and public-spirited men of Seattle, enlists his talents as readily for the public weal as for his own success and his life presents an excellent illustration of what constitutes good citizenship. He is a native of Manchester, England, and has reached the age of fifty-nine, but appears much younger, for the years have dealt kindly with him. Mr. Irwin has traveled extensively and after giving the United States, and in fact, the world, a most careful inspection, finally decided to establish his permanent residence in this city, where he has made his home since 1910. He has never had occasion to regret his choice, which was a most fortunate one for Seattle, for it has gained a most valuable and desirable citizen and a business man of keen sagacity and broad vision.

Mr. Irwin became intensely interested in the development of the cut-

W. A. IRWIN

over lands of the Puget Sound country, which he regards as one of the great natural resources of western Washington, and conceived the idea of starting an industry that would enable those with very limited means to better their financial condition. Securing a tract of logged-off land, now known as Alderwood Manor, he formed plans for assisting people to secure a small acreage for the practice of intensified farming and thus gain an assured income from the soil of this favored section, which is unexcelled in any part of the world for dairying, the raising of poultry and the growing of all varieties of vegetables and small fruits. He has made this project a splendid success and the land is now cultivated by contented farmers who live in comfortable homes of their own in pleasant surroundings, happy in the knowledge that their intelligently directed labors will bring them a good yearly income.

Another important achievement stands to the credit of Mr. Irwin—the organization of the Seattle Seven League Club—formed to revive the old Seattle spirit and awaken Seattle people to the realization that they have the tools and the materials, the energy and the brains to raise their city to heights which without cooperation would be unattainable. Mr. Irwin visualized the giant boots in which Seattle could stride forth in a combined effort of all the people to give this city the place it deserves in the sun. Seattle residents in all stations of life quickly grasped the significance of the organization and clamored for admission. The club was launched with ten thousand members and now has a membership of nearly fifty thousand, being the largest organization of the kind on the face of the globe. In no sense is the club designed to take the place of any other organization now in existence. It is planned along lines unlike every other civic body. It is thoroughly democratic, and there are no restrictions to membership except the agreement to support in every possible way its creed, which is: "To encourage and promote civic advancement; to extend glad welcome to the stranger within our gates and help him unselfishly; to keep constantly in mind our past, present and bright future; to aid willingly in the upbuilding of our city and state; to uphold Seattle and the integrity of its people, its institutions, its climate and its resources." Plans for undertakings said to be of enormous importance to this city and the Pacific Northwest are now in the making by the leaders of the organization. "The Seattle Seven League Club is not a so-called 'booster' organization," said Mr. Irwin, "but a body of earnest, energetic people filled with the desire to work, and work hard, to win those rewards for this rich empire which every upstanding citizen knows can be gained by enthusiastic cooperation and the sinking of selfish interests for the good of the whole community."

Mr. Irwin is a book lover and is the owner of a good library, in which he spends several hours each evening in communion with the greatest minds of ancient and modern times. He enjoys a game of golf, which affords

him needed relaxation from the cares of business. He is devoted to the welfare of his wife and children, finding his greatest pleasure in their society. He is a man of broad humanitarianism who is actuated in all that he does by the true spirit of Christianity, and he has made his life count as a beneficial force for good. He is genial and optimistic by nature and extracts from life the real essence of living.

WILLIAM BRIGGS KIMBALL

Among the representative citizens of Seattle who stand high in the esteem of all who come into contact with them is William Briggs Kimball, for more than sixteen years a caterer in the metropolis of the northwest. He is one of New England's native sons, his birth having occurred at Topsfield, Massachusetts, on the 24th of February, 1869, and comes from the old Puritan stock of that region, his forefathers having been among the early settlers in the neighborhood of Salem. His mother, who bore the maiden name of Mary Stone, was born in Sandwich, New Hampshire, and now makes her home in Seattle. His father, William B. Kimball, was born in Topsfield, Massachusetts, where he spent his life, following the business of general merchandising. This enterprise had been established in Topsfield by W. E. Kimball, grandfather of W. B. Kimball.

Until he was sixteen years old William B. Kimball attended the public schools of Topsfield, following which he started out as a bread-winner by working for his father, with whom he was associated for three years. Subsequently he was engaged in the dry goods business in Stoneham, Massachusetts. In the year 1902 Mr. Kimball came to Seattle, where later, with his brother, Paul Kimball, he organized his present business as a caterer. Like most men who have been dependent upon their own resources for their success in the commercial world, Mr. Kimball began very modestly, gradually expanding his business to meet a steadily growing volume of patronage. The present firm of the Kimball-Harrison Catering Company, of which he is the president, was incorporated on the 1st of January, 1916, and is the only concern in the northwest engaged exclusively in this business. Its employes, numbering from twenty to one hundred people, include regular cooks, bakers, caterers and pastry cooks. In addition to serving banquets, parties and balls, the firm supplies special goods to lunch counters and has a large market for its pastry goods. The company is constantly being called upon to do the catering for large gatherings, for which it has all the facilities and highly trained assistants necessary to serve a large number

of guests and add the distinctive finishing touches, but perhaps its greatest achievement in this direction was the serving of the fathers and sons banquet, to which twenty-two hundred guests sat down at once. Mr. Kimball is also a director and manager of Kimball Brothers, Incorporated, manufacturers of baked beans, whose canning plant is located on Renton avenue in this city. At present this establishment is employing from six to ten people and enjoying a substantial trade.

Mr. Kimball was united in marriage to Miss Nellie S. Hubbard, on June 6, 1894, the ceremony being celebrated at Rowley, Massachusetts. Mrs. Kimball's parents are Calvin and Mary Hubbard. Two sons have been born to this union: William B. Kimball, Jr., born in Seattle on July 23, 1903, now a student in the University of Washington; and Orrin H. Kimball, a pupil in the Franklin high school, whose birth occurred in Seattle, on the 26th of August, 1907.

In politics Mr. Kimball is ranked as an independent republican. He was made a Mason in Amity Lodge of Danvers, Massachusetts, in 1890, and has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, Past master of Ark Lodge, No. 126, F. & A. M., and is a member of Seattle Commandery, No. 2, K. T.; Lawson Consistory, No. 1, S. P. R. S.; and Nile Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. His membership in the Seattle Chamber of Commerce indicates an interest in all that makes for the general welfare of his adopted city. He also belongs to the Chamber of Commerce Chorus. A man of tried integrity, upright in all of his dealings and possessing natural dignity of character, Mr. Kimball enjoys the goodwill and respect of the better class of Seattle citizens and the confidence of all with whom he has had business relations. His residence has been at No. 4428 Dawson street for the past twenty years.

DUDLEY GOODALL WOOTEN

Dudley Goodall Wooten, one of the foremost members of the Seattle bar, has filled many public offices of honor and trust and has also become well known as an author. His birth occurred in Greene county, Missouri, June 19, 1860, and his parents, Thomas Dudley and Henrietta C. (Goodall) Wooten, were natives of Kentucky. The father was a practicing physician and followed his profession in the Blue Grass state until 1856, when he removed to Missouri. He gained a position of distinction in his chosen calling and at the time of the Civil war was medical director for the Confederate army, serving on the staffs of Generals Price, Bragg, Van Dorn, Johnston and Magruder. In the year 1865 he went to Texas, settling at Austin, where he continued to follow his profession until his

death, which occurred in 1906. He served for nineteen years as president of the board of regents of the University of Texas and was numbered among the most prominent men in the state. His wife was a daughter of Dr. Turner Goodall of Tomkinsville, Kentucky, and both parents were descended from Virginian ancestors of Revolutionary times, distinguished in the early history of the Old Dominion, Kentucky and Tennessee.

Dudley Goodall Wooten received liberal educational advantages and won from Princeton University the degrees of A. B. and A. M. He was a fellow in history there and a fellow in history and political science at the Johns Hopkins University. His training for the legal profession was obtained in the University of Virginia, where he won the highest honors in oratory and literary production—the Jefferson medal for debate and the Magazine medal for writing. After his admission to the bar he began the practice of law at Austin, Texas, and has since followed his profession, while he has also taken a prominent part in public affairs. He has always devoted much time to reading and study and his mind is well stored not only with lore gathered from law books, but also with facts gleaned from the great fields of literature and history. He has written and published several books on the history of Texas and Mexico, has delivered many addresses and contributed numerous articles on political, literary and historical subjects to leading magazines and journals of the south and east. While residing at Austin he served as prosecuting attorney and following his removal to Dallas in 1888 was called to the bench, presiding over the district court from 1890 until 1892. In the latter year he was presidential elector at large and in 1898 became a member of the Texas legislature. He was a member of congress from Texas from 1899 until 1903 and on several occasions served as special justice of the supreme court of that state.

Mr. Wooten first visited Seattle and the northwest in 1901, when he was serving as congressman, and in the following year he went to Alaska as a member of a special committee of that lawmaking body for the purpose of investigating and reporting on the resources and needs of that territory. He was the only member of the committee who actually performed the duty assigned to him and spent several months in Alaska, visiting every accessible portion of that country. On his return to Washington, D. C., in December, 1902, he induced President Roosevelt to make special recommendations for Alaskan development in his message to congress, and published many interviews in newspapers and magazines in regard to the great future and possibilities of that northern country, which constituted the beginning of general and intelligent interest in the wealth and resources of Alaska, leading to special investigation by congress and public discussion on the subject.

Mr. Wooten became greatly interested in the Pacific Northwest dur-

ing the two visits mentioned and in 1903, when his term in congress expired, he became a resident of Seattle. He has always continued in general practice and in his early career at the bar won an enviable reputation as an advocate in criminal cases, but of late has confined his attention largely to the practice of civil law, on which he is regarded as an authority.

Mr. Wooten is the possessor of marked literary talent and has written much that has proven of widespread interest and value. His articles on legal subjects have appeared frequently in law magazines and his speeches and dissertations, published from time to time, cover a wide range of thought and discussion. He is the author of a History of Texas, which is used in the high schools and colleges of that state as a textbook, and he was the editor of and an extensive contributor to The Comprehensive History of Texas, in two volumes, issued from the press of the Lippincotts in 1898 and considered the most exhaustive and authoritative work on Texas history now extant. In 1898 he organized the Texas State Historical Association, of which he was the second president. He is particularly well informed concerning Mexico and is personally acquainted with many events and features of its history since 1877. He has traveled extensively in that country and has written much concerning its institutions and political annals.

In politics Mr. Wooten has always been a democrat and since his boyhood has taken an active interest in the state and national campaigns of the party. Aside from his service in congress, he did campaign work for the national democratic ticket in the east and middle west in 1892, 1896 and 1900, and in the west in 1908 and 1912, under the auspices of the democratic national committee. He has been a delegate to several democratic national conventions and was a delegate, by appointment of the governor of Texas, to the first national trust conference at Chicago in 1900 and to the national conference on taxation at Buffalo in 1901. He was one of the first executive council of the National Civic Federation at its organization in 1900, and of the executive committee of the American Anti-Trust League. In 1913 Governor Lister appointed him a delegate to the National Conservation Congress and to the National Rivers and Harbors Congress from the state of Washington, both meetings being held in the city of Washington.

Judge Wooten has been married twice. His first wife died two years after their marriage and their two children also passed away. In San Francisco, California, he wedded Miss Carrie Zimmerman, whose acquaintance he had formed while residing at Dallas, Texas. Her father, Joseph Zimmerman, was born in the Tyrol of Germany and emigrated to the United States in 1861. For a time he resided in the state of Iowa, later removing to Mississippi, and in 1873 he established his home in Dallas, Texas. He engaged extensively in farming and became one of

the wealthy planters of that section of the state. Both he and his wife were of the best type of German immigrants, devout Catholics, and loyal to the interests of their adopted country. The families of both Mr. and Mrs. Wooten represented the most conservative and cultured stock of the old south and of Germany. Mrs. Wooten was a native of Mississippi and acquired her education in a Catholic convent of Texas, a school noted for its high standards. Judge and Mrs. Wooten have but one son living, Charles F., who is an electrician and also owns a valuable orchard tract in the famous Yakima valley of Washington.

Judge Wooten was reared a Baptist, but became a convert to the Catholic church in 1916, his wife having been always an earnest communicant in that faith. He was identified with many of the leading clubs of the south and is well known in club circles of Seattle. One of the most prominent organizations to which he belongs is the Princeton Club of Seattle, of which he was president in 1913, and his professional connections are with the Texas and Washington State Bar Associations and the American Bar Association. Endowed with superior intellectual attainments, he represents that higher type of men of the profession who recognize the relation of the law to the grave civic and political problems of the country and therefore direct their reading and study along those lines which affect the general interests of society and promote the welfare of the nation at large. His advanced position upon many lines of thought has made him a leader of public opinion and scholarly men of both the east and the west recognize in him a peer.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM EMERY BAKER

Captain William Emery Baker, who passed away in Seattle, July 9, 1923, when sixty-six years of age, was long identified with navigation interests of Puget Sound, in which connection he became widely and favorably known. He had the respect and confidence of his employers and of the entire shipping community, and upon his tomb might be appropriately inscribed the words: "An honest man is the noblest work of God."

William Emery Baker was a native of the east. He was born at East Machias, in Washington county, Maine, September 1, 1857, a son of Jackson and Lucinda (Albee) Baker, and received his education at Columbia Falls, situated twenty miles west of his native town. After completing his studies he obtained a position in a lumber mill at Columbia Falls and was thus engaged until he reached the age of twenty-two years. He then started for Seattle, making the trip by way of San Francisco, and after reaching this city went to Port Gamble, working for a short time for the Puget Mill

CAPT. WILLIAM E. BAKER

Company. While there his uncle, Captain Jasper Baker, by chance met his nephew and offered him employment on his steamer, the Colfax, owned by the Washington Mill Company, at Seabeck, Washington. Upon the death of his uncle the command of the boat was given to Mr. Baker, who operated the vessel for three years and then went to Port Gamble, Washington, entering the service of the Puget Mill Company. He became mate of the steamer Cyrus Walker, and later became master of the vessel, and he also commanded the Yakima when not on the Cyrus Walker. He was also captain of the Resolute and the Wyadda and subsequently became master of the Pioneer, remaining in charge of that ship until his death. He had an expert knowledge of nautical matters, and was considered the most reliable tugman on the Sound. The day after Captain Baker's demise the company went over the books and found that he had carried over eleven billion feet of logs and owing to his good seamanship had never had an accident—a record unequaled on the Sound.

Captain Baker was married on December 6, 1890, at Seattle, to Miss Clara Belle Pineo, a daughter of John Franklin and Amanda (Todd) Pineo, residents of Columbia Falls, Maine. The Captain was identified with the Masonic fraternity and the funeral rites were conducted by Franklin Lodge of Port Gamble, Washington, of which he was a member. He was a thoroughly dependable man, worthy of the utmost trust and confidence, faithfulness and devotion to duty being his outstanding characteristics. His heart and hand reached out in generous sympathy to those in need and an upright, honorable life of useful activity gained for him a possession of great value—the unbounded respect of his fellowmen.

ALBERT E. TODD

Among the progressive business men of Seattle who by the development of their personal activities have contributed to the upbuilding of the manufacturing industry in this city, none is more deserving of special mention in a work of this nature than Albert E. Todd, secretary and general manager of the Howard Manufacturing Company. This concern, which produces on a large scale, woodenware for the kitchen, stepladders and washboards, was established in 1904 by the late C. J. Howard. Its products have carried the name of Seattle to distant countries and at the same time met the demands of a discriminating market at home. In the three years that Mr. Todd has had charge of its affairs as manager its output and sales record have attained a point that reflects great credit upon his ability as an executive as well as upon the excellence of its manufactured wares.

Albert E. Todd was born in Collingwood, Ontario, on the 31st of March, 1872, and is the son of William A. and Jessie (Cunningham) Todd, the mother a native of Scotland and the father of Ontario. He was a child when his parents moved to Duluth, Minnesota, where the father was engaged in the building trade. In 1887 the family moved still further west to Bucoda, Washington, and here William A. Todd engaged in the lumber industry for a number of years. He died in Seattle in 1906. His widow survived him for seven years, her death occurring in this city also. While the family was living in Duluth, A. E. Todd completed the course in the grade school and attended high school for a while. When they moved out to Bucoda he entered a sash and door factory to learn this branch of the lumber manufacturing business and continued there from 1893 to 1898. The following two years he was interested in mercantile pursuits in Franklin and Newcastle, Washington, selling out in 1895 to join the rush of gold seekers to Klondike. Until 1900 he was actively at work as a prospector and miner in and about Dawson, giving up his mining interests to enter the employ of the North American Transportation and Trading Company as a traveling auditor. In this capacity he went up and down the famous Yukon trail and river many times in the next two years, then was stationed at Nome, Alaska, until 1904 when the North American Company sold out. At that time he became assistant cashier of the Alaska Banking & Safe Deposit Company of Nome, resigning this position at the end of three years to become manager of the Nome Bank & Trust Company. In 1910 he resigned the latter post, sold out his interests in the bank and returned to the states, with the idea of settling definitely in Seattle. Here he engaged in the building and contracting business for two years, during which he erected a number of homes and business blocks in and around this city. At the end of this time, however, he bought a large stock of merchandise, returned to Alaska, where he knew business conditions so well, and opened a general store in McCarthy, which he conducted along markedly successful lines for four years. In 1916 he went back to Seattle, whither he had come after selling out his store in Alaska, and again engaged in building operations. For four years he specialized in building and selling fine homes, enjoying the benefits of the greatly increased demands for residences created by the war conditions. On the 1st of January, 1920, Mr. Todd took up his duties as secretary and general manager of the Howard Manufacturing Company. The success that has so long rewarded his efforts has followed him here and the plant is doing a highly gratifying amount of business. The company takes a special pride in the excellent quality of the articles it puts out. For its washboards, ladders and ironing tables it uses only Sitka spruce, which is so widely employed in the manufacture of airplanes and canoes because

of its exceptional strength, light weight and the fact that it is impervious to the effects of constant soaking and drying. Many of the metal findings used are manufactured in the firm's own modern plant at Eighth avenue West and Ewing street to insure perfect workmanship, while various details of construction peculiar to the products of this company have been worked out to increase the serviceability of its wares.

On the 4th of August, 1906, Mr. Todd was married to Miss Marguerite Williams, daughter of David B. and Sarah Williams, the ceremony taking place at the home of the bride's parents in Renton, Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Todd have two children: A daughter, Sarah Todd, who was born in Nome, Alaska, in 1908, and is now a student in the Seattle high school; and a son, Albert E. Todd, Jr., born in 1917 in this city.

Mr. Todd is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, as well as a member of the Masonic Club of Seattle. Since establishing himself in business in Seattle he has belonged to the Chamber of Commerce and is interested in its various projects for building up the city, giving his support to movements for the welfare of the municipality.

FRED ROSS HARRISON

Associated with William Briggs and Paul R. Kimball in the ownership and management of the Kimball-Harrison Catering Company of Seattle is Fred Ross Harrison, whose long experience in the restaurant business has been an invaluable aid in developing the trade of the firm of which he is now the treasurer. This trio of men have an exceptionally high standing in commercial circles for their fair methods in business dealings, their ability and the gentlemanly dignity that invariably characterizes all their transactions. Their organization has deservedly won the unique position it now holds as the only firm of its kind in the northwest, an exclusive catering concern.

Born in Redwood Falls, Minnesota, on the 29th of July, 1875, Fred R. Harrison is the son of William Henry and Mary (Ilett) Harrison, both of whom are deceased. The mother was a native of Wisconsin, while the father claimed Logansport, Indiana, as his birthplace. Going to Minnesota as pioneer settlers in 1854, the Harrisons located on a farm near Farmington for a time, then later the father became a veterinary surgeon and followed his profession in Minnesota until the closing years of his life, when he came to Seattle, where he passed away.

Fred R. Harrison passed much of his boyhood in Long Prairie, Minnesota, where he obtained his education in the public schools. Soon after

laying aside his textbooks he entered the restaurant business in Long Prairie, in which he met with such success in the ensuing five years that he decided to try his fortunes in a larger city. Accordingly, he same to Seattle in 1904 and here continued his business until he became associated with the Kimballs in their catering enterprise. He is now treasurer of the Kimball-Harrison Catering Company, which was incorporated at the first of the year 1916. Some account of the affairs of this firm is contained in the sketch of William Briggs Kimball, the president, which appears elsewhere in this work. It is now doing a very large volume of business and is the only company engaged exclusively in catering work in this section of the country.

At Long Prairie, Minnesota, on the 2d of April, 1902, Mr. Harrison was united in marriage to Miss Mollie Dobbyn, daughter of Charles S. Dobbyn. Since coming to this city Mr. Harrison has affiliated himself with the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and the Rotary Club. He has also been active in Masonic circles, in which he has long taken a deep interest. He joined Long Prairie Lodge, No. 159, A. F. & A. M., in Minnesota and served as its master in 1903, while since his arrival in Seattle he has been a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 9, A. F. & A. M.; Seattle Chapter, No. 3, R. A. M.; Seattle Council, No. 6, R. & S. M., of which he was master in 1922; Seattle Commandery, K. T., in which he held the office of commander in 1920; Lawson Consistory, No. 1, A. & A. S. R.; and Nile Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., in which he is an officer. He is also a trustee of the Masonic Club of Seattle and of the Masonic Temple, Incorporated. In all the aspects of life he has tried to exemplify the purposes and teachings of the craft, proving himself a man of high standards and strength of character. His business career has been one of steady progress and hard work, for entirely by his own initiative and efforts has he raised himself from a most modest beginning to his present responsible and lucrative position. His residence is at No. 1117 West Blaine street in Seattle. During the period of the Spanish-American war Mr. Harrison served as a member of Company K, Fourteenth Minnesota Regiment, and he is now connected with the Spanish War Veterans, belonging to Fortson-Thygesen Camp of Seattle.

JOHN C. HAYDEN

The life of John C. Hayden has been one of unabating industry and fidelity to duty and in the fullness of time he has reaped the rich harvest of his labors and also the aftermath. He has always been connected with the shipping industry and for thirty-six years has been actively identified

JOHN C. HAYDEN

with marine interests of the Pacific Northwest. He is widely known to navigators on the Sound and as head of the J. C. Hayden Dock Company he is successfully controlling an important and extensive business. In both the paternal and maternal lines he comes of families whose ancestry dates back to the landing of the Pilgrims and their representatives valiantly defended American interests in the Revolutionary war. He was born in Pembroke, Maine, July 19, 1866, and his parents, John Henry and Mary E. (Dyer) Hayden, were also natives of the Pine Tree state. The father was in the government service for many years and for a long period was deputy collector of customs at Tacoma. He passed away in 1898, when fifty-eight years of age, and his wife died in 1889, at the same age. Many members of the Hayden family have been seafaring men and Captain William O. Hayden, an uncle of the subject of this sketch, was a mariner on Atlantic and Pacific waters and another uncle was lost on the Irish sea in 1879.

John C. Hayden was educated in his native state and left school at the age of sixteen years, becoming shipping clerk in a large factory. He worked there until 1887, when he came to Puget Sound, locating in Tacoma, Washington. For some time he was shipping clerk for the Garretson, Woodruff, Pratt Company and later he became connected with the steamboat business, serving as purser on many of the old Sound boats. In 1893 he was purser on a boat operated by his company between Bellingham and Seattle, in accordance with the terms of a contract with the Canadian Pacific. The road had not yet extended a branch into Seattle and connection was made with the line at Bellingham, thus bringing passengers of the railroad into the city by boat. In 1898 Mr. Hayden was purser on the British ship Garronne, which ran to the north until the fall of that year, when it plied between Seattle and the Hawaiian islands, being one of the first large boats to make regular connections between this city and Hawaiian ports. In the spring of 1899 he took a crew north by way of the Chilkoot pass and on reaching Lake Bennett they whipsawed lumber, from which they constructed a boat. As soon as the ice broke up they crossed the lake and continued their journey, at length reaching Dawson, six hundred miles distant. They followed shipping on the Yukon river until the fall of 1900 and made a number of trips over the ice during the winter. Leaving Alaska in 1901, Mr. Hayden came to Seattle and entered the service of the Arlington Dock Company, controlled by Frank Waterhouse. He first held the position of wharfinger and from time to time was advanced, in recognition of his ability and devotion to duty. He was made manager of the company in 1905 and later became vice president. In 1922 he organized the J. C. Hayden Dock Company, which controls the Milwaukee and University street docks, and is now president and manager of the firm. His long experience has given him a comprehensive understanding of the shipping business and he dis-

plays keen sagacity and marked executive ability in the direction of his affairs. He has also promoted the horticultural development of his state as manager of extensive orchards in Yakima and Benton counties and success has attended his efforts in every connection.

At Seymour, Indiana, on November 5, 1898, Mr. Hayden married Miss Musette Benton, daughter of William and Alma (Cole) Benton, and granddaughter of Cyrrill B. Cole, who was superintendent at that point for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Mr. and Mrs. Hayden have five children: John C. Hayden, Jr., the eldest, who was born in Seattle on Christmas day, 1899, married Miss Ruth Windom, their home being in this city; Mary D. Hayden was born in Port Townsend, Washington, August 3, 1901, and is now a senior in the University of Washington; Frances W. was born in Port Townsend, December 23, 1903, and is attending the Queen Anne high school of Seattle; Cyrrill C. was born in this city on April 24, 1905, and is also a pupil of that school; and William B. was born in Seattle, February 21, 1908, and is a public school student.

Mr. Hayden is a Christian Scientist in religious faith and exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party. He is an energetic member of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and also belongs to the Arctic and Rainier Clubs and the Yukon Pioneers Association. He is a public-spirited citizen, interested in everything pertaining to municipal progress and advancement, and a "square" man, worthy of trust and confidence. His life has been a busy and useful one and the respect which is accorded him is well deserved.

JOHN ACKROYD WHALLEY

John Ackroyd Whalley, who was representing the thirty-sixth district in the state senate when death called him on the 30th of March, 1911, in the forty-eighth year of his age, was long a prominent figure in insurance circles of Seattle as head of the firm of John A. Whalley & Company, which he organized and incorporated in 1900. His birth occurred in Bradford, Yorkshire, England, on the 24th of October, 1863, his parents being Pickering and Emma (Ackroyd) Whalley, who emigrated to the United States in the year 1870. The family first located at Lawrence, Massachusetts, later removed to Cleveland, Ohio, subsequently to Chicago, Illinois, and eventually to San Francisco, California, where the mother still makes her home.

John A. Whalley obtained a public school education in San Francisco and on his twenty-first birthday anniversary came to Seattle for the benefit of his health. He was so well pleased with the city that he

decided to remain here and secured a position as private secretary to L. S. J. Hunt, then owner and editor of the Post-Intelligencer and a political power in Washington. In the early '90s he was made circulation manager of the Post-Intelligencer and subsequently became treasurer. In 1897 he abandoned journalism to embark in the real estate, insurance and bonding business in the Colman building, where the offices of the company are still maintained. Mr. Whalley acted as general agent for bonding, casualty and fire insurance, in which field he was considered an authority, and was a pioneer in the bonding business, which he introduced into Seattle. His was the first concern of the kind in this city and his business grew to extensive proportions. In 1900 he organized and incorporated his interests under the name of John A. Whalley & Company. He represented the Fidelity & Deposit Company of Maryland, the Maryland Casualty Company and the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company and also built up a large real estate business. Mr. Whalley was northwest representative at San Francisco for insurance writing. At the time of the conflagration in Seattle in 1889, he worked day and night to compile a list of insurance losses, which was so correct that it did not require revision.

In 1891 Mr. Whalley was united in marriage to Miss Clara H. Dickey, a native of Manchester, New Hampshire, and they became the parents of three daughters and a son, namely: Mabel Frances, who is the wife of Clarence E. Baer of New Castle, Pennsylvania, and has four children, Emily Jean, and Alice Jane (twins), and John Whalley and David Keats Baer; John A., Jr., deceased; Alice Maud, who is attending Wheaton College at Norton, Massachusetts; and Emily.

Mr. Whalley was for some years active in politics as a supporter of the republican party. He was elected a member of the lower house of the state legislature in 1908, serving in the legislative session of 1909. In the latter year he was made chairman of the military affairs committee and supervised the investigation of National Guard matters which led to reforms in that organization. He had been one of the organizers of the Washington National Guard, in which he became first sergeant, and at the time of his resignation held the rank of second lieutenant. Mr. Whalley also served as chairman of the insurance committee of the house and in 1910 was sent to the state senate from the thirty-sixth district, having served one-half his term when his demise occurred. He aligned himself with the drys in the local option fight and was prominent in the legislature as chairman of the senate insurance committee at the time the insurance code was changed, in which connection he did much important work. Howard D. Taylor, speaker of the house of representatives, appointed a committee of representatives as honorary escort at the funeral of Mr. Whalley, while Senator Paulhamus, president of the senate, also

appointed a committee from that body to be present at the last sad rites in honor of their former colleagues. Fraternally Mr. Whalley was a Mason, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and belonging to Arcana Lodge, No. 87, F. & A. M., and to Nile Temple of the Mystic Shrine. His religious faith was indicated by his membership in the Plymouth Congregational church, in the work of which he took a leading and helpful part. He was also a member of the Young Men's Christian Association and exemplified high ideals in every relation of life. The Press Club numbered him among its charter members. A host of friends mourned his passing, for he was a man of magnetic personality who easily won and held the affection and esteem of those with whom he came into contact. The period of his residence in Seattle covered more than a quarter of a century and he attained a prominent position in both business and public life.

JOHN E. SHEEHAN

Seattle has many men of genuine worth in the various lines of business and the professions to which she owes her present standing as one of the most progressive cities of the country and to which she looks for the fulfillment of her ambition to become the foremost city on the Pacific coast. As the real factors in this community's growth, as potent as location, resources and other geographical and economic features, these men are accorded space and honorable mention in works of this nature. Among them will always be found the name of J. E. Sheehan, president and manager of the Red Shield Creamery Company, which has grown apace with the development of other industries in the city under his wise guidance and careful management.

John E. Sheehan, who has been a resident of Seattle for about twenty years, was born in Caledonia, Minnesota, on the 5th of September, 1877, the eldest son of Thomas A. and Marguerite (Galavan) Sheehan, the former a native of Auburn, New York, and the latter of Dubuque, Iowa. Thomas Sheehan went to Minnesota with his parents when he was a little boy of nine, making the journey overland from New York state in a slow traveling ox-cart. He grew to manhood on the farm on which his parents settled and as a man took his own farm which he tilled until he retired from active life and came to Seattle in 1918 to live with his children. He died in this city on the 12th of December, 1922, at the age of sixty-seven years, leaving his wife and several children to mourn his loss. Of the eleven children born to this couple the following are living: J. E. Sheehan, the subject of this review; Mary (Sheehan)

Reynolds of Poplar, Montana; George William and Albert Leo of Seattle; Thomas of Sioux Falls, South Dakota; Arthur and Robert. After obtaining an education in the public schools of Minnesota and a business college in Minneapolis, J. E. Sheehan went to farming in western Minnesota and in South Dakota near Graceville, south of Fargo, where he continued until he gave up his agricultural pursuits to come west to Seattle. This was in the year 1903. Mr. Sheehan's first business position in this city was with John B. Eagan, a dealer in eggs and cheese, with whom he remained for two years. The ensuing five years he was connected with the United Produce Company, and there learned more about the trade in dairy and farm produce. His next venture was as a dealer in butter and eggs, which business he successfully conducted for several years. He bought out the Red Shield Creamery in 1917 and reorganized the business to carry eggs and cheese as well as butter and other milk products. Under the careful management of Mr. Sheehan and his associates the business has grown until today they have one of the best and most up-to-date creameries in the state.

In connection with his business Mr. Sheehan belongs to the National Dairymen's Association and the Produce Exchange. Politically he is a republican, with independent leanings, while his fraternal affiliations are with the Knights of Columbus, in which order he has taken the third degree.

In Seattle, on the 15th of June, 1910, Mr. Sheehan and Miss Caroline Sampson were married. His wife is a member of a prominent Wisconsin family and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Sampson. Mr. and Mrs. Sheehan have five children: Helen, born on May 13, 1911; Robert, born in 1913; Burton, born in 1914; Raymond, born in 1916; and Albert D., a little fellow of two. All of the children were born in Seattle and the four older ones are now embarked on their educational careers in the excellent public schools of this city.

LAWRENCE BOGLE

Possessing those qualities through which success comes as a natural sequence, Lawrence Bogle has made continuous progress in his profession and is conceded to be one of the most talented and also one of the most highly esteemed members of the Seattle bar. A native of the south, he was born at Macon, Mississippi, on the 11th of October, 1883, and is a son of William H. and Mary A. J. Bogle. After completing his high school course he became a student in the University of Virginia and later entered Leland Stanford, Jr., University, of California, from

which he was graduated in 1906. Mr. Bogle was but nine years of age when his parents came to Washington and since 1897 he has been a resident of Seattle. Since his admission to the bar he has continuously followed his profession and is now a member of the well known firm of Bogle, Merritt & Bogle, which enjoys an enviable prestige in legal circles of the city.

At Oakland, California, on the 3d of November, 1909, Mr. Bogle was married to Miss Ethel L. Amann, a daughter of William E. Amann. Mr. and Mrs. Bogle have an only child, Frances Jane Bogle, who was born November 1, 1915. That Mr. Bogle is keenly interested in the welfare and development of his city is indicated by his connection with the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, and he is also a member of The Highlands Club, the Rainier Club and the Seattle Golf Club. He is an able exponent of his profession and combines in his character all of the qualities of a desirable and useful citizen.

JOHN EDWIN DONEY

Coming to the Pacific coast region when a boy of ten, John Edwin Doney had an eventful life of varied experiences. At times prosperity was his, and again adversity overtook him, but ambition spurred him on to greater effort, and he never lost faith in ultimate victory. Death called him on the 1st of June, 1923, when he was sixty years of age, and in his passing Seattle lost an enterprising business man and a citizen of worth.

John Edwin Doney was born in Lagrange, Indiana, May 16, 1863, a son of Samuel R. and Lydia (Perry) Doney, the latter a representative of the family to which Commodore Perry belonged. Mr. and Mrs. Doney journeyed with their family to Oregon in 1873 and three years later settled in Yamhill county, that state.

John Edwin Doney completed his education in Layton Academy at Cove, Oregon, in which he took a normal course, but never followed the profession of teaching, choosing a business career instead. He became a salesman for a large mercantile house in Baker City, Oregon, with which he remained for three years, and then came to Seattle. He secured a similar position in a clothing store of this city but removed soon afterward to Ellensburg, Washington, where he established a business of his own, engaging in general merchandising. He built up a good trade but on July 3, 1889, fire destroyed all of his stock and he was obliged to begin life anew. Returning to Seattle, Mr. Doney worked as a salesman in a clothing store for about a year and then entered the employ of the street railway company, becoming a conductor. He took the first car to Green

JOHN E. DONEY

Lake and remained with the company for about eight years and then resigned his position to take up the duties of clerk under C. G. Austin, judge of the police court, which was at that time in the old city hall. For two years Mr. Doney was thus engaged and then became foreman of the Montana Stables, at the corner of Fourth and Washington streets. He acted in that capacity until he again embarked in business for himself, building a grocery store at No. 521 Summit avenue in 1915. He successfully conducted that business until his death, becoming recognized as one of the leading grocers in that section of the city and winning a large share of public patronage, owing to his straightforward dealing and thorough reliability.

In Seattle, on November 9, 1892, Mr. Doney was married to Miss Clara M. Weckerlee, a native of Sturgis, Michigan, and daughter of John and Elizabeth (Aikin) Weckerlee, Michigan pioneers. Mr. Doney was an earnest, conscientious member of St. Mark's Episcopal church, with which Mrs. Doney is also affiliated, and in its work she takes an active and prominent part. Fraternally Mr. Doney was identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, belonging to Lodge No. 92, and Mrs. Doney is a charter member of the women's auxiliary of that order. Mr. Doney was also a Mason, having membership in Century Lodge, No. 208, F. & A. M. He was likewise a member of the Security & Benefit Association and the Retail Merchants Association, while politically he was an adherent of the progressive party, being broad-minded and liberal in his views on all subjects. Like many of Seattle's residents Mr. Doney was extremely fond of flowers and grew many choice varieties for his own pleasure. He was particularly successful in raising dahlias, of which he had many fine specimens, and in 1921 at the Puyallup Exposition, he took thirteen ribbons and a silver trophy, while in the following year he won fifteen ribbons and a silver trophy. He was a lover of children and they returned his affection, recognizing in him a stanch friend. He was a man of pleasing personality, generous, kind-hearted, charitable, sympathetic, and merited and received the unqualified respect and esteem of all who had the pleasure of his closer acquaintance.

SAMUEL D. CROCKETT

Samuel D. Crockett, pioneer of the northwest and president of the Seattle Security Company, long figured prominently in financial circles, where his name became a synonym for enterprise and advancement. He was well termed a man of affairs, for he controlled and directed important interests which featured as factors in the upbuilding of the

city, as well as in the advancement of his individual success. He was born in Centerville, Iowa, June 23, 1850, his parents being John and Ann Crockett, the former a native of Virginia. In the year following the birth of their son Samuel, Mr. and Mrs. John Crockett journeyed across the plains by ox team with their family, arriving at Olympia, Washington. They constructed a raft and made their way to Whidbey Island, where they took up a homestead and experienced considerable difficulty with the Indians. Their surviving children are: John Harvey, who is engaged in the grocery business in Bellingham, Washington; Mrs. Mary F. Spencer, a widow residing in Portland, Oregon; Mrs. Harry A. Fairchild, a widow who makes her home in Seattle, Washington; Mrs. H. G. de Pledge of Colfax, Washington; and Mrs. Chauncey J. House of Seattle, Washington.

Samuel D. Crockett first attended school on Ebey Prairie and subsequently became a student in the Territorial University of Washington, among his schoolmates being R. H. Denny, Joseph Power, Joseph Alexander, Edgar Bryan and Charles Burnett. He likewise pursued a course in Willamette University at Salem, Oregon, and the experiences of his early life, aside from those of the schoolroom, were such as come to the farm lad, for he was reared amid an agricultural environment in Washington. In 1882 he arrived in Seattle, where he engaged in the manufacture of furniture and its sale at retail, conducting the business under the firm name of Hall & Paulson Company on Commercial street, now First avenue South, located where the Northern Hotel stands. The factory was at the foot of Commercial street, on the present site of the Security block. As time passed the enterprise continued to prosper, and Mr. Crockett later sold an interest in the business to W. R. Forrest, at which time it was incorporated under the name of the Hall & Paulson Furniture Company. This was a close corporation, with George W. Hall, Paul Paulson, W. R. Forrest and S. D. Crockett as incorporators. They conducted a growing and profitable business until 1889, when their establishment was destroyed in the great fire of that year and almost their entire assets were wiped out. About all that was left was mud flats, covered with fourteen feet of water. In 1891 an act was passed by the legislature to enable those who had made improvements on the tide flats to purchase the land. The furniture company at once purchased the ground which had been occupied by its plant and afterward reincorporated as the Seattle Security Company. This company erected the Security block, which is a four-story brick structure, with a frontage of two hundred and ninety feet and one hundred and fifty feet in depth. They also erected the brick building now occupied by the Barton Packing Company on the adjoining property, which is also a four-story and basement building. The officers of the Security Company were: S. D.

Crockett, president and treasurer; Paul Paulson, vice president; and O. W. Crockett, secretary.

Mr. Crockett was married twice. In 1873, at Salem, Oregon, he wedded Miss Lydia E. Chamberlin, with whom he had become acquainted while a student in Willamette University. She passed away in December, 1907, leaving two children, namely: Oliver Winfred, the secretary of the Seattle Security Company and president of O. W. Crockett & Company, real estate, loans and insurance; and Bertha Ann, who is the wife of Ernest C. Jenner, a commercial artist. On the 19th of November, 1909, in Seattle, Samuel D. Crockett married Nellie V. Wood, who survives him.

In politics Mr. Crockett was never active but recognized the duties and obligations of citizenship and neglected no responsibility that came to him in that connection. Practically his entire life was spent in the northwest, and for more than six decades he was a witness of the growth and progress of Washington. During the long period of his residence in Seattle he figured continuously in its business circles, taking advantage of every legitimate opportunity that came his way and proceeding step by step to the plane of affluence. The property interests of the company returned to him a good income and throughout his career he never sacrificed his good name to advancement nor success. He was called to his final rest on July 8, 1922.

CAPTAIN ADOLPH J. ANDERSON

Among the men whose labors have been important factors in establishing Seattle's position as a great shipping port is numbered Captain Adolph J. Anderson, the founder and head of a large towboat company and a representative of a family whose members have been prominently identified with maritime activities in the northwest for more than thirty years. A seafaring life has always made a strong appeal to those of Scandinavian origin and Captain Anderson is no exception to the rule. He was born in Gottenburg, Sweden, March 10, 1881, and his parents, Anders Jacobson and Julia (Johansen) Anderson, were also natives of that country. The father also followed the sea for a livelihood and was connected with the merchant marine service. He visited nearly every port in the world and of the fifty-two years which covered the span of his life four decades were spent on the high seas. He passed away in England and the mother's demise occurred in Sweden. They had a family of four children: Captain John L. Anderson, who is the owner of many vessels plying the waters of the Pacific ocean and is

given more extended notice elsewhere in this work; Albert, who is living in Ketchikan, Alaska; Adolph J.; and Mrs. Clara Matson, who resides in the Rainier valley of Washington.

Adolph J. Anderson attended the schools of his native land until he reached the age of fourteen and then shipped before the mast. He visited many ports and gained much useful information regarding foreign lands. For four years he followed the care-free life of a sailor and in 1899 left his ship at Gottenburg, Sweden, afterward taking passage for America. Coming to Seattle, he secured work as a seaman on vessels navigating Puget Sound and Alaskan waters and later entered the employ of his brother, Captain John L. Anderson, whose boats were then operating on Lake Washington. He remained in the service of his brother from 1902 until 1910 and then established a business of his own, organizing the Anderson Tow Boat Company, of which he is half owner, his partner in the undertaking being Gumar Johnson. They operate five towboats on the Sound and from the time of its inception the business has enjoyed a prosperous growth, owing to the harmonious cooperation and enterprising spirit of the men at its head.

On September 19, 1904, Captain Anderson married Miss Lois Qualle, a daughter of Rasmus Qualle of Seattle. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have three children: Selma, who was born in 1905 and was graduated from high school in 1923; John, who was born in 1907 and is a high school student; and Clarence, who was born in 1909 and is attending the Leslie school.

Captain Anderson belongs to the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and the Automobile Club of this city, while politically he is a republican, with independent tendencies. He came to America a poor boy with no capital but youth, ambition and energy and with these assets he has worked and won. Success in large measure is now his and Seattle is the richer for his citizenship.

WALTER BIRNEY NETTLETON

Walter Birney Nettleton, one of Seattle's substantial business men, has devoted his life to the lumber industry and ranks with the largest operators in this field in the Pacific coast region. He is a native of Minnesota, his birth having occurred in the city of Minneapolis on the 11th of February, 1878, and his parents were Philander Birney and Julia (Baird) Nettleton. His public school training, acquired in the Flour City, was supplemented by study in the University of Minnesota and on entering business life he became connected with the manufacture of lumber. On the 1st of July,

WALTER B. SETTLETON

1901, he embarked in a business of this character at Seattle, becoming a member of the firm of Schwager & Nettleton, which was incorporated, and from its inception the undertaking enjoyed a steady growth. They built and operated the Schwager-Nettleton mills and also acquired an interest in the Riverside Lumber Company, conducting a logging business. The subject of this sketch is now president of the Nettleton Lumber Company, successor to the Schwager & Nettleton Lumber Company, and Alvin Schwager is filling the office of vice president. Their work covers the period from the time the trees are cut in the forest until the lumber is placed as a finished product on the market and the output of their mills finds a ready sale. Their original and unique slogan, "A sliver or a cargo," is widely known. Mr. Nettleton combines a detailed knowledge of the lumber industry with executive ability and is highly esteemed in business circles of the city.

On the 4th of February, 1908, at Minneapolis, Minnesota, Mr. Nettleton was united in marriage to Miss Emma Hancock Carpenter, a daughter of Adelbert Carpenter. Mr. and Mrs. Nettleton have five children: Jane, Ruth, Mary, Barbara and Martha.

Mr. Nettleton is a veteran of the Spanish-American war. He enlisted when twenty years of age and served as a sergeant with Company L, of the Fifteenth Minnesota Regiment. His political support is given to the republican party, but the honors and emoluments of public office have never held attractions for him, although his cooperation can always be counted upon to further any measure for the general welfare. He is a Mason, true to the teachings of the craft, and also has membership in the Seattle Golf, Rainier, University and College Clubs, all of this city. Notably prompt, energetic and reliable, he has a genius for devising the right thing at the right time, combined with unerring judgment and broad business experience, and his present success is well merited. He has ever fully recognized the duties and obligations of life, discharging the former systematically and efficiently and meeting the latter in the fullest degree.

PRESCOTT OAKES

Prescott Oakes, a substantial business man of Seattle, has won success in the coal mining industry, with which he has long been identified, and has made the Roslyn Fuel Company one of the most important organizations of the kind in the state. Mr. Oakes is a native of the northwest. He was born in Portland, Oregon, October 25, 1880, a son of Thomas Fletcher and Abby Rogers (Haskell) Oakes, the latter a native of Maine. The father was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1843 and devoted his life to transportation affairs, becoming one of the

foremost railroad men in the country. In 1878, when but thirty-five years of age, he was made vice president and general superintendent of the Kansas Pacific Railroad and in the following year he accepted the general superintendency of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railway and the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Railroad. In 1880 he went to Portland as vice president and general manager of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company and later joined the Northern Pacific, aiding in building the line from Montana to the Pacific coast. In 1883 he became vice president of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, also acting as general manager. He afterward served as president and from 1893 until 1896 was receiver for that corporation. For years he was one of the outstanding figures in railroad circles of the west and through his labors did much to develop the resources of this great region. On the expiration of his term as receiver Mr. Oakes went to the east, establishing his home in New York city, where he remained until 1900, and then removed to Concord, Massachusetts. The later years of his life were spent in Seattle, where he passed away in March, 1919, and the mother's demise occurred in this city in 1917.

Prescott Oakes was accorded a liberal education. He attended the public schools of Mamaroneck, New York, a private school in New York city and the schools of Westchester county, New York. He afterward became a student in a preparatory school at Pomfret, Connecticut, and then entered Harvard University, from which he won the A. B. degree in 1904. Going to Coketown, West Virginia, he turned his attention to the coal mining industry and was connected with the engineering department of the Davis Coal & Coke Company from 1904 until 1907. He then started for the northwest, locating at Red Lodge, in the coal fields of Montana, and was with the Northwestern Improvement Company of that state during 1907 and 1908. In the latter year he became connected with the Roslyn Fuel Company, which had been established in 1906 by his brother, Walter Oakes, who built up a strong organization and acted as president and treasurer of the firm until his demise in August, 1911. He was graduated from Harvard University with the class of 1887 and afterward spent two years in the service of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railway Company. In 1889 he arrived in Tacoma, Washington, and for a year was with the Puget Sound & Alaska Steamship Company. Later, in association with Charles E. Peabody, he organized the Alaska Steamship Company, with which he was connected until 1906, when he sold his interest in that corporation. After his death his brother, Prescott Oakes, succeeded him in the offices of president and treasurer of the Roslyn Fuel Company and has instituted many well devised plans for the expansion of the business, which now ranks with the largest of the kind in this region. Mr. Oakes has an expert knowledge

of the coal-mining industry, gained through years of experience and study, and is also president of the Independent Coal & Coke Company, likewise a prosperous business enterprise.

On September 8, 1917, Mr. Oakes married Miss Mildred Gibson, a daughter of James S. and Corrine M. (Masson) Gibson and a sister of Thomas Masson, prominently connected with "Life" in New York city for some time. Captain Gibson has been a resident of Seattle since 1905 and is now at the head of the International Stevedoring Company. A complete sketch of the family is published elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Oakes have two sons: Gibson, who was born September 23, 1918; and David, born September 20, 1920.

Mr. Oakes is a valued member of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and also belongs to the Rainier Club and the University Club. He is an adherent of the republican party and takes a deep interest in matters vital to the welfare of his city, lending the weight of his influence to every project calculated to promote its development and prosperity. He is known as a capable, farsighted and enterprising business man, fully alive to conditions in the modern commercial world and possessing the aggressiveness and resourcefulness necessary to cope with them. His home is "One Acre," Bainbridge Island, near Port Blakely.

HON. EUGENE CANFIELD

Few men attain to positions of leadership, the great majority being followers. In human achievement, however, it is the leader who makes for progress, who organizes and directs forces to success. To this class belonged Hon. Eugene Canfield, a man of varied talents, whose notable ability brought him prominently before the public as a lawyer, statesman and business man. A number of valuable enterprises were the children of his creative brain and during the period of his residence in Whatcom he was a dominant factor in developing the resources and financial strength of this section of the state. He was among those who were most active in pushing forward the wheels of progress in Washington and his name will ever remain an honored one in the annals of his city and state.

Eugene Canfield was a scion of one of the oldest families in America. He was born in Arlington, Bennington county, Vermont, May 21, 1837, and was descended in the sixth generation from Thomas Canfield, who left his home in England and came to the new world, settling in Connecticut in 1646. Nathan Canfield, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, removed from Vermont to Connecticut in 1770. The

maternal grandfather, Martin Deming, and his father, joined a company of volunteers at Weathersfield, New Hampshire, and fought for American independence at Bunker Hill, the former serving throughout the period of the Revolutionary war. Mr. Canfield's father, Harmon Canfield, was admitted to the bar of Bennington county, Vermont, in 1831 and became one of the prominent lawyers and jurists of the state.

Having completed his preliminary studies Eugene Canfield matriculated at Williams College in 1853, but left that institution a year later, owing to ill health, and in 1854 began reading law in his father's office. In 1858 he entered a law office in New York city for the purpose of studying the New York codes and in December of the same year was admitted to the bar of Vermont. He began his professional career at Arlington, Vermont, and remained there until 1868, when he removed to the middle west, opening an office in Aurora, Illinois, where he resided until 1883, building up a large clientele. His legal acumen led to his election to the office of city attorney of Aurora in 1861 and in 1872 he was returned to that office. In the latter year he was the republican candidate for state senator from the fourteenth district and was elected by a majority of four thousand. He served for two terms with honor and distinction, and General John A. Logan said of Mr. Canfield in that connection: "Were it not for his defective hearing, he would make a fitting ornament in the United States senate," while an Aurora paper wrote of him: "He was one of the best educated lawyers of the west and during his residence here ranked high at the Illinois bar."

Senator Canfield settled in Seattle upon his arrival in the territory of Washington in 1883, and after the fire of 1889 he removed to Whatcom, and from that time until his death was prominently identified with the growth and development of the county, investing heavily in enterprises for its advancement, probably disbursing more money in Whatcom county in railroad surveys and improvements of various kinds than any other resident of that section of the state. In 1884 he organized the Bellingham Bay Railway and Navigation Company and spared neither time nor money in endeavoring to locate a feasible route through the mountains and trackless timber to eastern markets for produce yet undefined. At enormous expense surveys and prospective lines of railway to New Westminster and Seattle were made and he secured the right of way, which was afterward acquired by the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern and the Great Northern Railway Company. The zeal and energy which Mr. Canfield displayed in connection with this project became the theme of editorial comment all over the state and obtained for him much favorable attention. In 1888 he turned his attention in other directions, organizing the Skagit Coal & Iron Company, which proceeded to develop valuable mines on the Skagit river. In April, 1890,

he formed the Canfield Loan & Trust Company, with a capital stock of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, taking the majority of the stock himself. This corporation owned a vast area of valuable lands on the Sound and throughout the county. Mr. Canfield was also an able financier and successfully controlled the destiny of the First National Bank of Whatcom, of which he served as president. He was the owner of Eliza island, situated about twelve miles south of Whatcom, and on it operated the most extensive chicken ranch in the Sound country. He had a genius for organization and an aptitude for successful management and never stopped short of the completion of any project which he undertook.

In November, 1868, Mr. Canfield was united in marriage to Miss Emily Hackney, a daughter of Colonel Benjamin Hackney, of Aurora, Illinois, one of the founders of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company and also of Jennings Seminary. Mr. and Mrs. Canfield became the parents of two daughters: Marian, the wife of Edward F. Tyler, of Tacoma, Washington; and Laura, the wife of Oliver Winfred Crockett of Seattle, whose two sons are Walter Canfield and Oliver Winfred Crockett, Jr.

Mr. Canfield was a broad-minded man of generous impulses and in 1885 donated to Whatcom the cemetery in which his remains were later interred. Before his death, in an article entitled "Equal and Exact Justice to All Men," a Whatcom paper made the following comment:

"The action of the Grand Army of the Republic at Whatcom in presenting Hon. Eugene Canfield with a gold-headed cane as a token of their appreciation of his kindly actions and noble manhood, is but a reflex of the sentiment of all old soldiers who have been so fortunate as to become acquainted with Mr. Canfield. Many homes of soldiers' widows and orphans have been made comfortable by his generous hand. Soldiers who, on returning from the war were obliged to seek out new vocations in life because of disabling wounds, have found Mr. Canfield a safe counsellor and friend. Reared among the rugged hills of Vermont, where every move wears off a rust spot; only a poor boy struggling hard, toiling early and late to acquire an education, his successes in life have been many. His influence among men of fame and power has been great, and exalted honors have been his. Vermont is a nobler state for having been the home of his boyhood. Plain and unswerving, brave and self-reliant, long live Hon. Eugene Canfield, the soldiers' faithful friend!"

Mr. Canfield's death, on April 6, 1892, was a great loss to his community and state, for his was an extraordinary service to his times, and his labors will continue to bear fruition for many years. Of him a local paper wrote editorially: "The funeral of Senator Eugene Canfield took

place at Whatcom and people of all classes paid the last tribute of respect to the memory of one of their foremost men. There was genuine sorrow in Whatcom because Senator Canfield had laid down the burden of life and taken the last sleep. The death of this man in the midst of his usefulness reminds all of what shadows we are. But yesterday he worked about, a power in the land; today he is but a memory.

"Senator Canfield represented a type of man which is a great force in the building up of a great commonwealth. With a foresight which seemed prophetic, he selected what was destined to be within the short span of his existence a commercial city of great importance. There he invested his money lavishly. By this act he made a wager on the future of the place he invested in and, with the patience which is characteristic of men of his type and temperament, he waited a decade for a turn of the wheel of fortune. The whirligig of time brought increased value, and he knew that the wager had won.

"Senator Canfield was not the sort of man to sit idly by and see the value of his holdings increased by the energy, industry and enterprise of others. That was not his method of accomplishing results. At the proper time he projected and built railway lines, constructed wharves, erected buildings, developed the coal, iron and timber resources, stood in the van in all enterprises for the public good. In fact, he was a natural leader of men. Had he been a soldier he would have been a great captain.

"It will be said of him that he did this for his own aggrandizement. When it is considered, however, how many were made rich or prosperous through his efforts, and how many were helped and furnished employment through his enterprises, it can be seen that much that he accomplished was for the general good. It can truly be said that he was a benefactor of his kind. Let us, therefore, mourn with the citizens of Whatcom today over the dead industrial leader and say with them all the kind things we can of Senator Canfield, for he is certainly worthy of great praise."

JEAN SEYMOUR

Few women in the business world of today have achieved a greater measure of success than Jean Seymour, whose work as a statistician is of great importance in the commercial and financial life of Seattle. She is a native of Indiana county, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of James H. and Emma B. (Price) Baker. Her paternal grandfather emigrated from Germany to the United States before the outbreak of the Civil war and her maternal grand-

JEAN SEYMOUR

father was a native of Wales. She obtained her education in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, taking a business course in high school, and remained in the east until 1908, when she made a tour of the west. Finding this section of the country much to her liking, she decided to remain in Seattle and obtained employment in the office of the Bon Marché, with which she remained for ten years. Seeing no opportunity for advancement, she decided to establish a business of her own and opened an office in the L. C. Smith building, where she remained for three months. She has since been located in the Seaboard building and her expert ability as an accountant and statistician soon became generally recognized by the leading business houses of the city. As the demand for her services increased she enlarged her corps of assistants and is now able to take care of two thousand accounts a day. She has trained girls to compute interest, also instructing them in the use of the comptometer and adding machine, and has a very efficient force of workers. She figures inventories, interest on savings accounts, works out costs sheets, and does all kinds of emergency accounting. Hers was the first firm in the country to go into a bank and compute the interest on its accounts and is still the only one engaged in that particular line of work. She is a remarkably alert and capable business woman and has built up a very successful organization, occupying a position of leadership in her chosen field of activity and the extent of the business is indicated in the fact that her firm is employed by one hundred business houses in the city to take charge of their special figuring.

In this city, on the 15th of January, 1923, was solemnized the marriage of Jean Seymour and William M. Widrig, who is connected with the National Cash Register Company. Mrs. Widrig is a Christian Scientist in religious belief and her interest in the welfare of the city finds expression in her membership in the Chamber of Commerce. Her notable success proves that she has found the vocation in life for which her talents best qualify her and her career should be an inspiration not only to her own sex, but to all who aspire to the highest ideals in service.

THAD G. DENNIS

Thad G. Dennis has had an adventurous career and personal experience has made him familiar with many phases of life in the west. He has met with disappointments and reverses of fortune, but never lost hope of ultimately reaching the goal set by his ambition, and his pluck and determination have been rewarded by a gratifying measure of success, for he is now at the head of the Clay Products Delivery, a business enterprise which is the visible result of his untiring labors.

Thad G. Dennis is a native of England and was born May 6, 1860, a

son of Frank and Sarah (Hunt) Dennis, who were also of English birth. Impelled by the spirit of adventure, the father joined various exploring expeditions, with which he visited many parts of the world. In 1849, following the discovery of gold in California, he crossed the plains to the new El Dorado and later made his way along the coast to Washington territory. He at length yielded to a longing to revisit his old home at Berwell, in Cambridgeshire, England, and there passed away in 1869. Mrs. Dennis survived her husband for many years, dying at Rochester, New York, in 1921, at the remarkable age of ninety-eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Dennis had a family of twelve children, four of whom are living, namely: Zina, Zaccheus and Frances M., all of whom are residents of Rochester; and Thad G.

The last named attended school in England until the age of nine years, when the death of his father necessitated his leaving school to earn his living. He began work for wages of fifty cents per week. In 1875 the widowed mother brought her family to the United States and located at Rochester, New York. Mr. Dennis found work in Monroe county, New York, as a farm laborer, starting with a salary of eight dollars per month, which included his board, and was thus engaged until his eighteenth year. For the next two years he worked in a brickyard, learning the various phases of that industry, and in 1880 he started for the west, wisely deciding to unite his interests with those of a new country with unlimited possibilities. He secured work on a large cattle ranch in Montana and from 1880 until 1884 followed the life of a cowboy. He then made his way to the logging camps of Minnesota, where he was employed for some time. He came to Seattle in 1890 and decided to return to the brick making industry, working for some time in yards in the city and vicinity. He became superintendent of the Everett Electric Brick Company, at Everett, Washington, during the period when that city was enjoying a boom and filled that position until 1893, when he resigned. Returning to Seattle in 1898, he resumed his connection with the brickmaking business, working for others for a short time, and then formed a partnership with a Mr. Fisher. They bought the business of the Pontiac Brick & Tile Company, which they conducted for a number of years, but during the period of financial depression were obliged to discontinue the undertaking. Mr. Dennis assured his creditors that he would meet every dollar of his obligations if they would be willing to grant him an extension of time and immediately began the task of rebuilding his business. Purchasing an old truck, he went to work with renewed energy and from that time forward he has prospered. For two years he was in the service of a firm dealing in building materials and in 1919 established the Clay Products Delivery, at No. 1546 Westlake avenue North. The business has been incorporated and the officers of

the company are: Thad G. Dennis, president, treasurer and manager; Jesse Z. Z. Dennis, vice president; and Mrs. Katherine I. Cannon, secretary. The firm handles fire brick and pressed face brick, drain tile, building tile and partition tile, and also handles lime, cement and sewer pipe. Mr. Dennis' executive ability has enabled him to develop a successful and growing business and he is bending every effort toward the legitimate expansion of his interests.

Mr. Dennis was married at Everett, Washington, June 11, 1895, to Miss Katherine E. Klapp, who passed away March 1, 1908, leaving four children: Frank A. married Miss Ethel Peterson of Everett, and they have a daughter, Judith; Adelaide Sarah is the wife of Andrew McEwen Bushell of Seattle, and they have two daughters, Patricia and Mary Jean; Katherine I. is the wife of D. Mark Cannon; and Jesse Z. Z. Dennis.

Mr. Dennis is independent in his political belief, in both national and local affairs supporting the candidate whom he deems best qualified for office without considering party ties. He is a member of the Truck Owners Association, the Mutual Business Men's Club and is also identified with the Masonic fraternity. His life has been purposeful and resultant, characterized by the conservation of his forces and a careful regard for the rights and privileges of others. His record is an unblemished one, for he has based his success upon constructive methods and honorable dealing.

ADDISON WHIPPLE HASTIE

Addison Whipple Hastie, an honored veteran of the Civil war, is engaged in the practice of law in Seattle and for over thirty years he has been a resident of the city, whose development and progress he has watched with keen interest. A native of the east, he was born in Schenectady, New York, on the 27th of May, 1847, and his parents were James and Ann (McDonald) Hastie. After completing his public school course he became a student at Knox College in Galesburg, Illinois, and was graduated with the class of 1874. He next entered the Union College of Law, now known as Northwestern University, at Chicago and in 1876 won from that institution the LL. B. degree. Having qualified for practice, he entered upon the active work of his profession, which he has since followed successfully, and in 1891 he came to the Puget Sound country, arriving in Seattle on the 10th of May of that year. His practice has steadily grown as he has had opportunity to prove his ability to cope with intricate and involved legal problems, and he numbers among his clients many of the representative business men of the

city. His mind is analytical and logical in its trend and in his presentation of a case he is always fortified by a comprehensive understanding of the legal principles applicable thereto. Mr. Hastie has filled important public offices in the path of his profession and from 1878 until 1882 served as district attorney for the first judicial district of Dakota, while from 1895 until 1898 he was prosecuting attorney of King county, Washington. He holds valuable mining claims, but his legal interests leave him little time for business activities, for he is an earnest and untiring student of his profession.

Mr. Hastie was married at Galesburg, Illinois, October 30, 1879, to Miss Harriet Harding DeLong, a daughter of Marshal P. and Mary DeLong. Mr. and Mrs. Hastie have three children: Walter Addison Hastie, who is a bachelor; Warren DeLong Hastie, who married Miss May Lotridge; and Miss Gladys Hastie.

On January 1, 1864, when but sixteen years of age, Mr. Hastie's spirit of patriotism led to his enlistment in the Union army and he served during the last year of the Civil war as sergeant major of Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He is a member of Stevens Post, No. 1, G. A. R., of Seattle and fraternally is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, having membership in Queen City Lodge, No. 44, of Seattle. He is also a Mason, belonging to St. John's Lodge, No. 9, of this city. His life has been a long, honorable and useful one, crowned with successful achievement, and although in his seventy-seventh year he is still in active practice. Devotion to duty has ever marked his career, carrying him steadily to the front in his profession and winning for him the unqualified esteem of his fellowmen.

T. HARRY GOWMAN

Seattle has gained a very desirable citizen in T. H. Gowman, who is actively engaged in every civic undertaking which will aid in the upbuilding and betterment of the city, and his enterprising spirit has also had a stimulating effect upon business activity and growth. He has been a resident of Seattle for the past five years and is exerting every effort toward making Hotel Gowman one of the most attractive and serviceable hostelries in the Pacific Northwest. Mr. Gowman is a native of Canada. He was born in Chatham, Ontario, June 19, 1888, and is a son of Richard and Mary Gowman, the former a native of Devonshire, England, and the latter of Ontario, Canada. They have made their home in that province for many years and

T. HARRY GOWMAN

the father has long devoted his attention to mercantile pursuits, in which he is still active.

T. Harry Gowman obtained his education in the public schools of Brantford, Ontario, and his first experience along business lines was gained as a delivery boy for a grocer of Brantford. He applied himself to the task of learning the business and worked his way steadily upward, eventually becoming manager of a wholesale grocery concern in Niagara Falls, Ontario. His first visit to Seattle was as a tourist in quest of recreation and the appeal of this city and the Pacific Northwest in general was so strong that Mr. Gowman determined to return here and engage in business. Accordingly, he established his permanent home in Seattle and his first venture was in the hotel business. He purchased the lease and furnishings of the Knickerbocker Hotel at Seventh and Madison street and the Wilhard at Seventh and Union and Washington Annex Hotel at Second and Stewart. Observing the constantly increasing number of tourists to this section, he decided to center his attention upon the hotel business and remodeled the Hotel Washington Annex, which he is now conducting under the name of Hotel Gowman. The old equipment has been replaced by new furnishings throughout, the new coffee shop will accommodate one hundred persons and the banquet hall will seat three hundred and fifty diners. The sum of two hundred thousand dollars was expended in making the alterations and the hotel is thoroughly modern in all of its appointments. Mr. Gowman has neglected no feature that will add to the comfort and well-being of his guests and is rapidly building up a good business. He has found a very congenial occupation, being the fortunate possessor of a genial, optimistic disposition, and he also has the requisite executive ability.

On July 19, 1911, Mr. Gowman married Miss Bessie T. Deacon, a daughter of the Rev. Charles Deacon, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church at Brantford, Ontario. Mr. and Mrs. Gowman have two children, Dorothy T. and Gordon L., both natives of Niagara Falls, Ontario. The former was born June 19, 1913, and the latter was born December 20, 1916.

Like the majority of Seattle's business men, Mr. Gowman is fond of outdoor sports, realizing their value as recuperative agents, and engages in more forms of athletic work than perhaps any other resident of the city. While he has never had the time to become expert in any one sport, he derives real enjoyment from athletics, which also act as a stimulus to mental activity, and his interests are thus evenly balanced, resulting in a "sound mind in a sound body." At the annual tournament, which took place at Walla Walla in 1923, Mr Gowman was elected president of the Washington State Trapshooting Association and he also is president of the Seattle Gun Club. He is a member of the Rainier Golf & Country Club and has won several cups. He is quite a baseball fan and played the game in his school days. He played amateur lacrosse at his old home in Brantford, Canada, and was a member

of his high school ice hockey team. He is president of the Seattle Amateur Hockey League, is skillful in handling the rod and gun, but is most proficient in handball. He is an enthusiastic motorist and has made two trips to Old Mexico, while he has also driven across the continent from Buffalo to Los Angeles and Seattle, camping by the way. He is a district trustee of the Kiwanis Club and an earnest worker in the 100 Per Cent Club and the Young Men's Christian Association. He is a member of the Arctic Club, of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, of which he is a trustee, and is a member of the China Club of Seattle. He is also a member of the First Methodist church, and fraternally is identified with the Masonic order. His standing as a business man is indicated in the fact that he has been honored with the presidency of the Washington State Hotel Men's Association and is now filling that office. Politically he is not bound by party ties but casts his ballot for those men and measures that he deems will best conserve the public weal. He has never feared that laborious attention to business which must always precede ascendancy and his is the record of a self-made man who has risen to the top through merit and ability. Of all that constitutes good citizenship he is an effective exponent and a life of rightly directed endeavor has won him the unqualified respect of his fellowmen.

ROY WILLIAM CROSBY

Roy William Crosby, a man of forceful personality, is making his experience, his business ability and his initiative spirit elements in the successful conduct of one of Seattle's important shipping industries and his influence is a constructive force in local commercial development. He was born in Rochester, Minnesota, August 9, 1883, and his parents were William R. and Juliet (Hackett) Crosby, the latter also a native of that state. The father was born in New York state and in early life moved westward to Minnesota and devoted his attention to mercantile pursuits. He passed away in 1886, while the mother's death occurred in 1895.

Roy W. Crosby was a grammar school pupil at Kasson, Minnesota, and completed his education in the high school at Clear Lake, Iowa. He afterward assisted his brother in the conduct of a general store which the latter had established at Grangeville, Idaho, devoting two years to that work, and in 1901 arrived in Seattle. Yielding to the fascination of a seafaring life, he secured the position of cabin boy on the Robert Dollar, plying between San Francisco and Seattle, later being assigned the duties of freight clerk. He afterward went to Nome, Alaska, on the same vessel, which he left at that port, and for several months worked

for a mining concern there, doing clerking and manual labor. At the end of that time he left Alaska and in 1908 became a traveling salesman for the Mitchell & Lewis Motor Company of Racine, Wisconsin. For five years he represented the firm in that capacity and then became branch manager at San Francisco. He next acted as resident manager at Seattle for the Locomobile cars and after severing his relations with those companies entered the ship-brokerage business in partnership with Captain Harry W. Crosby, of the same name but no relation. They were associated in business until 1921, when the subject of this sketch sold his interest in the undertaking and organized the Crosby Marine Corporation, of which he is the president, manager and moving spirit. He has secured a high degree of efficiency in the operation of the business, which he has made a prosperous and growing concern, and is also a director of the Alman Motor Company of Seattle.

On the 14th of February, 1917, Mr. Crosby was united in marriage to Mrs. E. E. Ainsworth, a daughter of Mrs. Ida (Grube) Schroeder of this city. Mr. Crosby is an Episcopalian in religious faith and his civic spirit is denoted by his affiliation with the Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the Rainier and Press Clubs and also belongs to the Seattle Golf & Country Club and to the Tennis and Yacht Clubs of this city, being fond of outdoor sports and recreation. He has had an eventful life, replete with varied experiences which have ripened his ability and broadened his horizon. He is essentially a man of action. A restless energy, keen insight, deliberateness in judgment and strength of purpose are elements in his make-up and his personality is such as inspires respect, confidence and esteem.

ORRIN E. TIFFANY, A. M., Ph. D.

Orrin E. Tiffany, president of the Seattle Pacific College, ranks with the leading educators of the northwest, and exceptionally thorough preparation constituted the basis of his professional success. He was born in Havana, Minnesota, March 27, 1868, a son of DeWitt Clinton and Lydia (Parker) Tiffany, the former a native of New York state and the latter of Vermont. In both the paternal and maternal lines Dr. Tiffany comes of colonial stock and is closely related to the Tiffany family of New York city, founders of the foremost jewelry house in this country. In the early days DeWitt C. Tiffany owned and operated boats on the Erie canal but sold the business in 1856 and started with his family for the northwest, settling in Minnesota, where he engaged

in farming. The mother died in that state and the father passed away in Ann Arbor, Michigan, at the home of the subject of this sketch.

Orrin E. Tiffany acquired his early education in Minnesota and was graduated from the high school at Spring Arbor, Michigan. He then entered the University of Michigan, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1895 and the Master's degree in the following year. He began his career as an educator at Greenville, Illinois, and was dean of that college from 1896 until 1903. Meanwhile he devoted his leisure time to study and took postgraduate work in the University of Chicago, after which he returned to the University of Michigan, receiving his degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1905. He spent two summers in the educational centers of Europe, continuing his studies. For seven years Dr. Tiffany was professor of history at Greenville College and after leaving that institution of learning he became professor of history and political science at Western Maryland College, with which he was connected for ten years. He was at that time tendered the post of professor of history in Pullman College, but declined the offer. Following that he spent a year in reorganizing two Protestant colleges in Cleveland, Ohio. After that work was completed he started for the Puget Sound country and on September 1, 1916, he assumed the duties of president of the Seattle Pacific College, a Protestant boarding school. In addition to his ability as an instructor he also has the executive force necessary for the management of an institution of this character and during the seven years which he has devoted to the direction of its affairs he has placed the college upon a solid financial foundation, reducing an indebtedness of sixty thousand dollars to the sum of three thousand dollars. He has made many improvements in equipment and methods of instruction and the school now has an enrollment of three hundred and twenty-nine students, while the faculty numbers twenty members. Dr. Tiffany is conducting the school according to high standards, utilizing the most advanced educational methods, and is deeply interested in its welfare and progress. In June, 1923, after unanimous recommendation of the state board of examiners the normal department of the institution was accredited. The college conducts grade, high school and A. B. collegiate courses. It enables a student to complete any of these courses in from two to four years less time than any other school in the state. Its credits are received by all leading educational bodies. Dr. Tiffany has frequently refused tempting offers from other colleges because commercialism does not enter into his work, and each member of his staff receives the same salary.

At Belfast, New York, in August, 1897, Dr. Tiffany married Miss Grace English, a daughter of Charles and Frances (Byrne) English, and they have two children: Clara Louise, the elder, was born in Greenville,

Illinois, in August, 1898, and attended the college of that place and also the Seattle Pacific College, afterward entering the University of Washington, from which she was graduated in 1923, on the completion of a library course. Alice Ruth was born in Ann Arbor, Michigan, in 1904, and is now a sophomore in the college.

Dr. Tiffany is a minister of the Washington Conference of the Free Methodist church, and is chairman of the executive committee of the International Council of Religious Education for western Washington. He is also working earnestly to promote Seattle's industrial development and is a valued member of the Chamber of Commerce. He is a broad-minded, cultured gentleman, whose talents have been dedicated to the service of humanity, and his labors have stimulated those forces which promote intellectual, social and moral progress, thus raising the individual to a higher strata of life.

LESLIE E. GEARY

Leslie E. Geary has been a constant student of everything pertaining to his profession, which he has successfully followed in Seattle for the past thirteen years, and his enterprise and ability have established his position among the leading naval architects of the Pacific coast. He was born in Atchison, Kansas, June 1, 1885, and is a son of Walter S. and Selina M. (Stevens) Geary, natives of England. After coming to the United States the father embarked in the piano business, conducting a store at Portland, Oregon, for two years, and in 1893 he became a resident of Seattle. He is one of the well known and reliable music dealers of the city and his establishment ranks with the best in Seattle.

Leslie E. Geary was eight years old when his parents came to the Puget Sound country and the public schools of Seattle afforded him his early educational advantages. He afterward attended the University of Washington and later became a student in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, from which he was graduated in 1910, on the completion of a course in naval architecture. He has since practiced his profession in Seattle with increasing success. He is also interested in the construction of yachts and commercial vessels.

Mr. Geary has a thorough knowledge of the practical and scientific phases of his profession and during the World war was employed by the United States shipping board as designer and naval architect in the construction of wooden ships.

Mr. Geary has a little daughter, Marjorie, who was born December

25, 1915, in Louisville, Kentucky. He belongs to the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, the Seattle and Royal Victoria Yacht Clubs, the Technology Club of Puget Sound and the Cruising Club of America. In his political views he is an independent republican. Earnest, conscientious application, experience and skill have placed him far beyond the ranks of mediocrity and he now stands among the successful few.

WILLIAM CHAPPELL

William Chappell, a well known capitalist of Seattle, passed away in Baltimore, Maryland, May 31, 1921, at the age of fifty-four years. He had suffered from heart trouble for some time and had gone to that city for special treatment. He was a man of large affairs and notably keen discernment and commanded an unbounded measure of respect and admiration. He ever recognized the fact that each day and hour has its opportunity and that effort intelligently put forth must ultimately win its reward, and in the fullness of time he reaped the reward of sound judgment, unabating industry and judicious investment.

William Chappell was born in Kankakee, Illinois, February 4, 1867, and obtained his education in the public schools of that city. As a young man he became identified with the timber business in Minnesota and later embarked in the real estate business in Duluth. He also operated a hotel in that city for several years and there laid the foundation for his fortune. He followed the rush of gold seekers to the Klondyke and was one of the first men on the ground at Eldorado creek following the strike. Fortune favored him and his claims there gave him a large return for his labor. After leaving that country he came to Washington, arriving in Seattle in 1900, and realizing the fact that the city was destined to become a great metropolis, he wisely invested his capital in real estate, acquiring much valuable property. This he at once began to improve, putting up substantial buildings on his holdings, thus greatly enhancing the value of his realty. In 1912 he organized the Rainier Heat & Power Company, of which he was sole owner, erecting a plant on his property, and served as president of the corporation until his death, developing a business of extensive proportions. He was a man of marked executive ability who found keen enjoyment in business and ever remained its master, never allowing it to master him. He had always some plan in the making and his labors were manifestly resultant. His activities covered a broad scope and in addition to his Seattle holdings he had extensive interests in oil lands in the Midway field, near Bakersfield, California.

Mr. Chappell was married in California to Miss Margaret Elizabeth

WILLIAM CHAPPELL

Busch, who survives him. She is president of the Rainier Heat & Power Company and spends much of her leisure time in travel, visiting many places of interest.

Mr. Chappell was a valued member of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and labored untiringly to promote the success of that organization. Fraternally he was identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, being a life member of Seattle Lodge, No. 92, and he was also a prominent Mason, belonging to Eureka Lodge, F. & A. M., to California Commandery, K. T., and Islam Temple of the Mystic Shrine at San Francisco. He was a member of the Olympic Club of San Francisco, California, and his political support was given to the republican party. He possessed in large measure that quality which has been termed "the commercial sense" and his labors were of a constructive nature, contributing to the development and improvement of his city as well as to individual prosperity. His commercial integrity ever remained unquestioned and his course at all times marked him as a citizen of worth.

DAVID MARION HUGHES

David Marion Hughes, a pioneer contractor and builder, who figured in the reconstruction of Seattle following the great fire in 1889, was a member of the contracting firm of Hughes & Albright. He had reached the Psalmist's allotted span of threescore years and ten when death called him on November 17, 1922. He was a native of the state of New York and is survived by three brothers, namely: William H., a resident of Seattle; Hugh E., living in Syracuse, New York; and John H., who makes his home in Oakland, California.

David M. Hughes was a young man of about twenty-five years when in 1877 he first came to Seattle. He was engaged as a contractor, being associated with Charles Albright, under the firm name of Hughes & Albright. He erected the first brick structure in Seattle after the great conflagration which so nearly wiped out the city and was a busy factor in the work of rebuilding. He was also a member of the firm of Hughes, Williams & Hughes, proprietors of a brickyard in the Hughes addition. The firm of Hughes & Albright was awarded all of the contracts which it was able to fill and executed them most satisfactorily and successfully. As Mr. Hughes prospered in his building operations he made investments in property, becoming the owner of several cottages in the neighborhood of his home on Alki avenue.

On the 22d of April, 1886, at Oakland, California, Mr. Hughes was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Williams and they became the

parents of a daughter, Ann Melita, who is now the widow of Frederic J. Mahl and the mother of two children, Margaret Patricia and Hazel Lee. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes resided in Oakland, California, for a number of years to place their daughter in desirable schools and to provide a home for her while there.

Politically Mr. Hughes was a stanch republican, exercising his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of that party. Fraternally he was identified with Evergreen Lodge, No. 2, A. O. U. W., of which he was a charter member. He attended the First Presbyterian church, in the work of which he took an active and helpful part, and was also connected with the Pioneers of Washington and with several trades organizations. In his passing Seattle sustained the loss of one of her honored pioneers and representative business men, his associates a valued friend and his family a devoted husband and father. The family residence is at No. 2303 Alki avenue.

MURRAY E. BUTLER

Murray E. Butler, a young man of enterprise, resource and ability, has made these qualities the basis of an enviable degree of success and as secretary-treasurer of the Canal Motors, Incorporated, he occupies an important position in business circles of Seattle. Mr. Butler is a native of the south. He was born in Baltimore, Maryland, October 9, 1885, and his parents were Elijah and Sadie (Cole) Butler, the former a native of Washington, D. C., and the latter of Virginia. They became residents of Baltimore, where the father opened a tailoring establishment, building up a good trade in that city. Both Mr. and Mrs. Butler are deceased.

Murray E. Butler obtained his education in the public schools of Baltimore and afterward went abroad, spending some time in foreign travel. In 1909 he arrived in Seattle and later established himself in the grocery business, in which he continued for six years. After selling his stock he became connected with the automobile business, securing the position of salesman with the firm of Higgins & Matthews, with which W. T. Burke was also identified. Mr. Butler continued to represent the firm in that capacity until the Canal Motors was organized and he has since been secretary and treasurer of the company, of which William T. Burke is the president. They are distributors of the Ford car and are now conducting a large business, being numbered among the popular and progressive dealers of the city. Mr. Butler is an expert

salesman and his well directed efforts have stimulated the growth and development of the trade.

In Baltimore, on the 30th of January, 1909, Mr. Butler was married to Miss Mary Elizabeth O'Neil, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. O'Neil. Mr. and Mrs. Butler have two children: Maxine and Jane, both natives of Seattle, the former born in 1913 and the latter in 1918.

Mr. Butler is an Episcopalian in religious faith and his political support is given to the republican party. He is an earnest, enthusiastic member of the Chamber of Commerce and belongs to the Eureka Lodge of Masons. His career has been marked by continuous progress, owing to his industry, perseverance and integrity, and he enjoys the esteem of many friends.

WILLIAM T. BURKE

A continually growing business, capably managed and judiciously projected, has made William T. Burke well known in Seattle in connection with the automobile trade, and his prosperity is attributable entirely to his own efforts. He was born in Henry county, Illinois, February 22, 1879, and his parents, Charles A. and Jennie L. (Carlson) Burke, were also natives of that state. In 1885 they went to Polk county, Nebraska, where the father engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1913. The mother still lives on the old homestead.

William T. Burke was a boy of six when the family removed to Nebraska and his education was received in the public schools near his home. He came to Seattle in 1905, when twenty-five years of age, and prepared for a commercial career by study in the Wilson Business College of this city. He afterward went to Everett, Washington, and during his stay in that city was engaged in clerical work. In 1916 he became identified with the automobile firm of Higgins & Matthews, first acting as a clerk, and was rapidly advanced as he had opportunity to demonstrate his worth, until he became manager. When the business was reorganized under the name of the Canal Motors, Incorporated. Mr. Burke assumed the duties of president and has since guided the destiny of the firm. He keeps well informed on everything relating to the business and has brought the company to the fore in trade circles of the city, selling a large number of Ford cars yearly.

Mr. Burke was married in Seattle, on October 2, 1908, to Miss Ada M. Shidler, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Shidler, the former a well known merchant of Burlington, Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Burke have

three children: William T., Jr., whose birth occurred in 1910; Marjorie June, who was born in 1916; and Virginia Mary, born in 1919.

In politics Mr. Burke is an independent republican and his religious views are in accord with the teachings of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is an earnest, conscientious member. He is a member of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and the Automobile Club of this city, while fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order. His business transactions have always balanced up with the principles of truth and honor and his is the record of a self-made man whose career has been stimulated by laudable ambition and characterized by systematic and untiring effort.

JUDSON PAGE TODD

Judson Page Todd, who built up the largest fish brokerage business of the United States and for a period covering two decades was one of the best and most widely known characters in Seattle's water front activities, passed away in this city on August 31, 1922. His birth occurred in Wyoming, Iowa, on the 7th of June, 1868, his parents being James H. and Addie (Page) Todd. The father, a native of Ohio, studied for the ministry and during the Civil war served as chaplain of an Ohio regiment. In 1866 he married Miss Addie Page of Colesburg, Iowa, and after a number of years spent on a farm in northern Kansas came to Washington, subsequently taking an active part in the political life of this state. "Farmer" Todd, as he was familiarly called, became a leading factor in the populist movement and was defeated in the nomination for governor by the late Governor John R. Rogers by only a few votes.

Judson P. Todd obtained his education in the schools of his native state and after putting aside his textbooks became connected with a newspaper enterprise of Omaha, Nebraska. Subsequently he was employed on nearly every large paper in the United States, in the capacity of reporter and compositor, and lived in Chicago prior to coming to Seattle about 1893. With the inherent straightforwardness and perseverance which had characterized his father, he was for twenty years one of the best known men of Seattle's water front and built up the largest fish brokerage business of the United States. His sterling integrity and unfailing fairness, together with his absolute honesty, made him admired and respected by all, not excepting his keenest competitors. He was noted for his activities in the distribution of the northwestern and Alaskan salmon packs and in the months prior to his demise devoted considerable time to the herring industry in the gulf of Alaska. The business is still carried on under the style of

JUDSON P. TODD

J. P. Todd, Incorporated, by his two sons, Verne J. and Arol A. Todd, who act as manager and assistant manager, respectively.

In 1890, in Chicago, Illinois, Mr. Todd was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Linscott, daughter of William and Helen (Odette) Linscott, the former a business man of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. As above indicated, they became the parents of two sons: Verne J., who was one of the first to enlist when the United States entered the World war but owing to a physical defect was obliged to wait for the Second Division to leave for France. He became a private of Company L, One Hundred and Sixty-first Infantry, was advanced to the rank of sergeant and would have been made first lieutenant had the war continued a few weeks longer. He was among the first to enter Germany with the Army of Occupation and remained overseas for two years. He married Gertrude Doran and they have two children: Judson P. and Verne J., Jr. Arol A. Todd enlisted in Seattle with the Fifty-sixth Engineers, which was strictly an American engineering corps and engaged in searchlight work to blind the men on enemy planes. He received his training in Washington, D. C., and served in France for nearly two years, returning home soon after the signing of the armistice. He married Gertrude Nefsger, and they have a son, Wayne.

A leading republican of western Washington, Judson Page Todd served as a presidential elector in the late national election. He attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in Masonry, belonging to Lawson Consistory, and was also a member of Nile Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He was likewise identified with Seattle Lodge, No. 92, B. P. O. E., and was keenly interested in every movement instituted to promote the growth and prosperity of the city, being an active member of the Seattle Progressive Business Men's Club and the Seattle Commercial Club. In religious faith he was a Methodist and the nature of his recreation was manifest in his membership connection with the Olympic Hunting Club and the Dungeness Hunting Club. His demise was the occasion of deep and widespread regret, for he had endeared himself to all with whom he had been associated in the varied relations of life by reason of his many sterling traits of character and commendable qualities.

WILLIAM J. COYLE

William J. Coyle, lieutenant governor of Washington, is a typical young man of the west—alert, energetic and determined—and has demonstrated his ability as a state official and as a business man, as well as his loyalty and devotion to country. He has spent practically his entire life

in Seattle and is numbered among the successful automobile dealers of the city. He was born at Sutter Creek, California, March 18, 1888, a son of William John and Mary Kate (Jennings) Coyle, the latter also a native of the Golden state. The maternal grandparents were California pioneers, going to that state in 1849, with the first rush of gold seekers. William J. Coyle was a native of Pennsylvania and made the journey to California in 1879. For some time he conducted a machine shop in that state and in 1889 came to the Puget Sound country, settling in Seattle. He continued his operations along that line until his death, which occurred in this city in 1920. The mother is still living. They were the parents of two sons: William J.; and Frank, who is in business with his brother.

William J. Coyle was but a year old when his parents came to Seattle and after his graduation from high school he entered the law department of the University of Washington from which he received the LL. B. degree in 1912. For five years he practiced law in Seattle, building up a good business, but abandoned his profession when the United States entered the World war and enlisted in the service of his country. He was sent to Presidio, California, and later to Camp Lewis, Washington, for his training, remaining there for a year, and was commissioned a second lieutenant. He was ordered to France and was made a captain in the Ninety-first Division. He took part in many notable engagements and was wounded in the Argonne sector. After his recovery he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross in recognition of his bravery and gallantry in action and after receiving his discharge from the army he returned to Seattle. For a year he acted as state representative of the Automobile Dealers Association, having previously been connected with automotive organizations in various capacities, and in 1922 he organized the Coyle-Woodruff Company, agents for the Ford and Lincoln cars and accessories in the university district, and also maintaining a repair shop and garage. Mr. Coyle recently purchased the interest of his partner and is now sole owner of the business, which he is conducting under the name of the "Wee" Coyle Motor Co. He has built up a fine sales organization and also has other business interests, being a director of the Puget Sound Savings & Loan Association.

On August 28, 1912, Mr. Coyle married Miss Minnie Dalby, a daughter of William O. Dalby of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Coyle have two children: Mary and Rosanne.

During his college career Mr. Coyle was a leader in practically every branch of athletic activity, earning the reputation of being one of the greatest all-around college athletes on the Pacific coast. As quarterback of the famous championship football teams of the University of

Washington (and captain in 1911) his skill and prowess featured in the success of those great elevens.

Mr. Coyle has always taken a keen interest in politics and was elected lieutenant governor of Washington in 1920, on the republican ticket. He presided over the state senate sessions of 1921 and 1923 and is still holding that office, the duties of which he discharges with the same fidelity and efficiency which he has displayed in the management of his private business interests, and which were also characteristics of his military career. Mr. Coyle is a member of the First Presbyterian church and through his identification with the Chamber of Commerce is working for the advancement and prosperity of his city. He is also a member of the Automobile Dealers Association, the College Club and the Inglewood Golf Club, while his fraternal relations are with the Masons and the Elks. He measures up to the full stature of American manhood and citizenship and his life in its various phases will bear the test of intimate knowledge and close association.

PHILIP F. APFEL

The creative impulse has been a strong influence in the life of Philip F. Apfel and he is unique among the business men of Seattle in that his fertility and resourcefulness of inventive ingenuity are combined with a high degree of executive ability. He is president and general manager of the Electric Heating & Manufacturing Company and has become widely recognized as an authority on matters pertaining to this line of work, of which he has made a life study. He was born in Chicago, Illinois, June 30, 1875, and his parents, Philip and Mary (Mahler) Apfel, were of European birth. They came to the United States in 1832, settling in Chicago, where the father engaged in merchandising until his life's labors were terminated by death, and the mother also passed away in that city.

In the western metropolis Philip F. Apfel obtained his education and after leaving high school he entered the Armour Institute of Technology, from which he was graduated in 1898, on the completion of a course in electrical and chemical engineering. He began his professional career in Chicago, where he conducted his operations until 1904, when he transferred his activities to Seattle, establishing the Electric Heating & Manufacturing Company, of which he is president and general manager. He has made a careful study of the subject of electrical heating, of which he has acquired an exhaustive knowledge, and more than twenty electrical heating devices are the product of his creative brain. He is now

manufacturing his inventions, which have a wide sale in this country as well as in foreign lands, and displays marked initiative, foresight and executive force in the control of his business, which is one of the large productive industries of the city.

In Chicago, on September 21, 1897, Mr. Apfel was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Reifsnider, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Reifsnider of that city. Mr. Apfel is a member of the Seattle Rotary Club, which he aided in organizing, and also belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, and the Electric Club, while his political views are in accord with the platform and principles of the republican party. Superior ability and concentrated effort have brought him to a position of leadership in his profession, and of all that makes for loyal, progressive and public-spirited citizenship he is an effective exponent.

JAMES W. WHEELER

James W. Wheeler, an enterprising and successful realtor of Seattle, has always engaged in this line of business and his operations in this field have been of direct benefit to the city as well as a source of individual prosperity. He was born at Olney, Illinois, January 18, 1874, a son of Jonas A. and Tabitha Wheeler, and was sixteen years of age at the time he came to Seattle, arriving here in September, 1890. He completed his education in the schools of this city and on starting out in life for himself he engaged in the real estate business, with which he has since been connected. While yet at school, his leisure time was occupied in selling real estate for Mr. F. W. West. This was the beginning of an association that subsequently developed into a business partnership in the present firm of West & Wheeler. His labors have been rewarded by well merited success and he is now serving as vice president and treasurer of the firm of West & Wheeler, of which Frederic W. West is the president. They deal in real estate, rentals, loans and insurance and have established an enviable reputation for reliability and fair dealing, building up a large business on this substantial foundation. Mr. Wheeler has specialized in the sale of lots and homes to people of limited means, enabling the poorer class to secure homes on terms within their means and in most cases these buyers have profited greatly by these purchases. Mr. Wheeler has an intimate knowledge of realty values in the city and his business acumen and well directed efforts have been utilized to good advantage in the development of the undertaking.

In religious faith Mr. Wheeler is a Congregationalist and he attends the Pilgrim church. His attention is concentrated upon his business

affairs and his connection with social or fraternal organizations is limited to membership in the Rainier Club.

Mr. Wheeler was married in Seattle to Miss Alta Mills and they have one child, Lavelle, who resides at home. Mr. Wheeler is widely and favorably known in Seattle, in which he has made his home for more than thirty years, and loyally supports every project for the welfare and progress of his city. He has made good use of the opportunities that have come to him and brings to his various duties in life a broad mind and a keen intelligence, which are the basis of his success.

EDITH V. C. MOORE, D. C.

Within recent years the chiropractic school of healing has gained greatly in popular favor, owing to the success of its representatives in the treatment of disease, and among those who have gained prominence in this useful field of activity is numbered Edith V. C. Moore, who is following her profession in Seattle, with offices in the Eitel building. Mrs. Moore is a native of Denver, Colorado, and a daughter of Ezra and Ella (Woods) Cornell. Her father is a nephew of the late Ezra Cornell, the founder of Cornell University at Ithaca, New York, and was named in his honor, Mrs. Moore being his great-niece. Mr. Cornell is supervising architect in the field service of the United States government, with headquarters at Washington, D. C.

His daughter, Edith, was graduated from one of the high schools of Salt Lake City, Utah, where she also attended a business college, and the family home was maintained in that city for fourteen years, or until 1908, when a move to Buffalo, New York, was made. Mrs. Moore was employed by a business house of Buffalo until failing health made it necessary for her to seek expert professional treatment, and obtaining a speedy and permanent cure through chiropractic adjustment, she became greatly interested in this new method of combating disease. Going to Chicago, she entered the National College of Chiropractic and after completing her course came direct to Seattle, where she has since engaged in practice with ever-increasing success, her professional services now being in constant demand. Mrs. Moore is very enthusiastic concerning her work, since she feels that chiropractic is a demonstrable science and that its methods in regard to the relief and cure of disease can be relied upon with some measure of certainty. Chiropractic science has already made great strides and with the growth of the movement will come an added public enlightenment as to its possibilities and accomplishments.

Mrs. Moore is a member of the Christian church and belongs to the Women's Benefit Association of the Maccabees and to Myrtle Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star. She is loyal to the interests of her adopted city and has firm faith in its future. She is an able exponent of her profession and is deeply interested in everything that tends to promote the efficiency of its representatives and broaden the scope of its influence. The possessor of a pleasing personality, she has gained many steadfast friends in Seattle during the period of her residence here.

FRANK ELLISON BEST

Imagination is a priceless crystal in the vision of the man who achieves. It is this quality which has brought Frank Ellison Best to an influential position in business circles of Seattle and gained for him widespread prominence in connection with the lock industry. A native of Illinois, he was born in Marengo, on the 21st of February, 1883, and his parents were the Rev. Edwin C. and Rebecca Ann Best. He received his higher education in the Fredonia State Normal School at Fredonia, New York, and after his graduation successfully followed the profession of teaching for a time. He arrived in Seattle, in August, 1905, when twenty-two years of age, and prompted by the laudable ambition to progress, he eagerly availed himself of every opportunity that would enable him to reach the desired goal. He has always been a deep student and thinker, being most thorough in everything that he undertakes, and his creative genius led to the invention of the Best Universal Locking System, which has proven of great value and seems destined to dominate the locking industry of the world. In order to exploit his invention he organized the firm of Frank E. Best, Incorporated, and later the Best Universal Lock Company, as a lock manufacturing company. Recently he also organized a private corporation under the name of Best Products, Incorporated, for exploiting certain other inventions. Mr. Best is president and general manager of these three companies and is building organizations of large proportions. He is unique among the business men of Seattle in that he unites inventive ingenuity with a high degree of executive ability—a combination rarely found.

On the 28th of December, 1915, Mr. Best was married in Seattle to Miss Emilia A. Harm, a daughter of Charles and Augusta Harm. Mr. and Mrs. Best have two sons, both born in Seattle: Walter Edwin, born on April 27, 1917; and Kenneth Harm, born on November 13, 1920. Mr. Best is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Seattle and its teachings guide him in the affairs of daily life. Endowed by nature with a keen intellect, he has made the best possible use of his talents and his initiative spirit

FRANK F. BEST

has carried him into new and untried fields. He is now at the head of important business interests and his genuine personal worth has gained for him the unqualified esteem of those with whom he has been associated.

CLARE SELDEN COLEGROVE

Clare Selden Colegrove has been identified with many lines of activity, but has found his real vocation in the restaurant business, in which connection his name has become known throughout the Pacific Northwest, and Seattle has derived substantial benefit from his labors, for he is the proprietor of four high-class cafes, which are a decided acquisition to the city, lending to it additional prestige. Mr. Colegrove was born in Sparta, Wisconsin, March 3, 1872, and his parents were Warren and Nancy (Glidden) Colegrove, both natives of Maine. They became pioneer settlers of Iowa, establishing their home in Decorah, and later they went to Winona, Minnesota, subsequently becoming residents of the state of Wisconsin. The father was identified with the lumber industry in Wisconsin and Minnesota. After his demise the mother taught school, having a liberal education and the ability to impart her knowledge to others. She was very successful in that profession and was made principal of one of the public schools of Minneapolis, but is now a resident of Seattle.

Clare Selden Colegrove attended the schools of Minneapolis and Macalester College at St. Paul, Minnesota, also becoming a student in a preparatory school. He afterward became identified with the crockery and house furnishing business in Minneapolis, but abandoned that work in 1897 and started on a prospecting trip to Alaska. On his way to the north he passed through Seattle and after spending a year in search of the yellow metal he returned to this city, which he had previously determined to make his home. He obtained a position as buyer for the Bon Marche department store and remained with that house for nine years, purchasing a great share of its merchandise. He then joined the Stone & Fisher Company in the capacity of buyer and also acquired an interest in the business. He was in the service of that firm for six years, having charge of several departments for their various stores and also the restaurant department, which he finally purchased outright. In the meantime he had become the owner of a desirable farm, on which he began raising poultry, marketing the eggs in the city and dressing the poultry for restaurant purposes. He saw the possibilities in this business and decided to make the venture. Success attended his efforts from the start and he has gradually expanded the scope of

his activities until he is now at the head of a very extensive business. He is the owner of the Northold Apartments and Restaurant at No. 214 University avenue; the Auto Kitchen at No. 819 East Pike street; the Specialty Food Shop at No. 110 Pike street; and the Egyptian Kitchen at No. 1524 Third avenue. A corps of competent chefs is employed and the food is of the highest quality and prepared under perfect sanitary conditions, everything being kept scrupulously clean. Mr. Colegrove furnishes his patrons with fresh fruit and vegetables, milk, cream and poultry from his farm and caters to people of discriminating taste. His restaurants are most attractive and inviting in appearance and are considered the finest in the northwest. Through careful study and practical experience he has gained an expert knowledge of the business and in its operation has obtained maximum efficiency at a minimum expenditure of time and labor.

At Vancouver, British Columbia, on the 6th of May, 1910, Mr. Colegrove was married to Miss Blanche Wingate, a daughter of Hiram Wingate of Manchester, New Hampshire, master mechanic at the Amoskeag Cotton Mills. Mr. Colegrove is an adherent of the republican party and his religious views are in accord with the doctrines of the Presbyterian church, with which he is affiliated. He is a valued member of the West Seattle Commercial Club and the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and fraternally is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is broad in his views, progressive in his standards and high in his ideals—a splendid type of the modern business man—and Seattle is fortunate in securing him as a citizen.

EDGAR JAMES ROUNDS

Edgar James Rounds has been intimately associated with building operations in Seattle for more than thirty years and his work is a credit to the city, which has been greatly improved by his well directed labors. He was born in Crawford county, Wisconsin, May 27, 1865, a son of Isaiah and Louanna (Rich) Rounds, the former a native of New York state and the latter of Vermont. They went to Wisconsin in 1865, settling in Crawford county, and there the father engaged in general merchandising until death terminated his activities, at the comparatively early age of forty-two years. The mother afterward came to Seattle and remained a resident of the city until her demise, which occurred in 1909.

Edgar James Rounds attended the public schools of his native county and after his graduation from high school he entered the University of

Wisconsin, taking a course in science. He afterward went to St. Louis, Missouri, becoming foreman of the plant of the N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Company, and on January 2, 1891, he arrived in Seattle. He engaged in business as a building contractor and has since specialized in this line of activity. In 1918 the present firm of Rounds & Clist was formed, with the subject of this sketch at its head, and on many sides are seen evidences of the firm's handiwork. The company is thoroughly reliable in the execution of contracts and its work is of high quality, embodying utility and convenience with beauty of design. Mr. Rounds is one of the best known building contractors in Seattle and there is no phase of the business, either practical or technical, with which he is not familiar.

On June 27, 1892, Mr. Rounds was married to Miss Susan E. Davis, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Davis of Desoto, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Rounds have a son, Paul Edgar Rounds, born January 4, 1901. He is a graduate of one of the high schools of Seattle and is now a student at Whitman College. They also had a daughter, Ethelyn Byrne Rounds, who was born July 3, 1893, and died August 18, 1915, when twenty-two years of age.

Mr. Rounds is a thirty-second degree Mason and his political support is given to the republican party. He is an influential member of the Chamber of Commerce and also belongs to the Rotary Club and the Inglewood Golf & Country Club. He has taken cognizance of his opportunities, utilizing them to the best advantage, and in the development and control of his business interests he has also worked toward making Seattle a more beautiful and desirable place of residence. His home is at No. 2816 Harvard avenue North.

FRANK OSCAR EHRLICH

Frank Oscar Ehrlich, one of Seattle's representative business men, is prominently identified with the lumber industry and has also found time for active participation in public affairs. A native of the east, he was born in Buffalo, New York, May 3, 1867, and his parents were Frank and Barbara (Walkam) Ehrlich. He was educated in Buffalo and following his graduation from the Central high school he entered the commercial world. He arrived in Seattle in May, 1890, being at that time a young man of twenty-three years, and his entire business life has been devoted to the lumber industry, of which he has acquired an expert knowledge. From 1894 until 1901 he operated a shingle mill at Ehrlich, Skagit county, Washington, and in the latter year sold the mill, together

with the large timber holdings which he had acquired. He then returned to Seattle and in 1903 organized the Ehrlich-Harrison Company, of which he is now serving as secretary and treasurer. They are dealers in hardwood lumber and theirs is one of the largest concerns of the kind in the city. Mr. Ehrlich is a very capable executive and his enterprise and keen sagacity have been important factors in promoting the success of the undertaking.

In Seattle, on the 7th of September, 1897, Mr. Ehrlich was married to Miss Othelia Delphine Ramsay, a daughter of George Robert and Elizabeth (Davis) Ramsay. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ehrlich: Dorothy Olive Ehrlich; Louise Olga, now the wife of Roderick R. Janson; and Barbara Elizabeth Ehrlich.

Mr. Ehrlich has served the public in various capacities and has always done efficient and highly satisfactory work. From 1899 until 1901 he represented Skagit county in the state legislature and gave his support to all those measures which he believed would prove beneficial to his state. He filled the office of postmaster at Ehrlich and also served as treasurer of the Pan-American Commission from the state of Washington at the exposition at Buffalo, New York. For six years he was a member of the New York State National Guard and was honorably discharged with the rank of corporal. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is also identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and likewise belongs to the Elks Lodge, No. 92. His life has never been a self-centered one, but has reached out along lines of usefulness to his fellowmen and he combines in his character all of the qualities of a desirable and helpful citizen. His residence is at No. 733 Seventeenth avenue North.

PARK WEED WILLIS, M. D.

Dr. Park Weed Willis, a well known and successful physician and surgeon of Seattle, was born in Umatilla county, Oregon, July 10, 1867, his parents being William McCellan and Mary Arabella (Keyes) Willis. Dr. Willis supplemented his public school course by study at Whitman College, at Walla Walla, Washington, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1888 and that of Master of Science in 1891. His professional course was pursued in the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, and he won his M. D. degree in 1891. After one year as resident physician in the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, he returned to the Pacific Northwest for active practice and has been located in Seattle since 1892. He is chief surgeon of the Puget Sound Power & Light Company and consulting sur-

DR. PARK WEED WILLIS

geon of the Northern Pacific Railway. He has become well known as a representative of the profession, the duties of which he discharges with a sense of conscientious obligation, while his continued study and research are elements in his marked efficiency.

On the 15th of June, 1892, at Edgewater Park, New Jersey, Dr. Willis was united in marriage to Miss Georgia Clark, a daughter of Robert W. and Mary Augusta (Baldwin) Clark of Milford, Connecticut. Dr. and Mrs. Willis have two sons, Park Weed, Jr., and Cecil Durand. The family are members of St. Mark's Episcopal church and Dr. Willis holds membership in several clubs, being a life member of the Rainier Club and a member of the Seattle Yacht Club, the College Club and the Army & Navy Club of Washington, D. C. He is a trustee of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, ex-president of both the Washington State Medical Association and the King County Medical Society and is a member of the American Medical Association and the Northwest Surgical Association. Dr. Willis is one of the founders of the American College of Surgeons, becoming a fellow of that organization in 1913. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and his military record covers service as first lieutenant in the United States Army Medical Reserve Corps. He has become widely known during his connection with Seattle and his devotion to his profession constitutes the basis of his success. He enjoys the goodwill and confidence of colleagues and contemporaries, for he is always careful to conform his practice to a high standard of professional ethics.

HARRY F. WEST

Harry F. West, the founder and conductor of the first Seattle Symphony Orchestra and one of the oldest and best known of Seattle's theatrical musicians, died in this city on the 10th of August, 1923, when fifty-three years of age. His birth occurred in Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 4th of July, 1870, his parents being Frederic C. and Josephine (Higden) West, the former a wholesale queensware merchant and a patron of the arts. He came of a long line of illustrious ancestry, Lord Delaware being the first West. Musical talent was marked in the family. The surviving member of his father's family is Mrs. Charles Culbertson of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Harry F. West was a young man of twenty years when he came to Seattle in 1890 and became clearing house messenger in the service of one of the banks of the city. The following year he joined Local Musical Union, No. 76, and entered the service of T. H. Wagner as violinist and a member of the orchestra at the opening of the Seattle Theatre at Third

avenue and Cherry street, in 1891. Subsequently he became leader of this orchestra while the theatre was under the management of Heilig, also still later under the management of J. P. Howe. He next took the leadership of the orchestra at the Grand Opera House, during which time he organized Seattle's first Symphony Orchestra in 1903, operated on a cooperative plan. This symphony continued for four years, having given concerts two seasons in the hall of the Arcade building, and the following two seasons in the Grand Theatre, bringing concerts up to the year 1907, at which time Conductor Kegrize was brought to Seattle, remaining two years, and was followed by Hadley in 1909, who also stayed two years, after which time the orchestra was conducted by John Spargur. Harry F. West continued as violinist under all of these conductors up to the time the symphony was discontinued. He was leader of the orchestra at the opening of the Moore Theatre and served in that capacity up to the time the Moore was turned over to vaudeville. He then took the leadership of the Butler Hotel orchestra, filling that position for about five years. The hotel and theatre positions were all filled under T. H. Wagner, with whom Mr. West had remained constantly during all of these years. During earlier years he went to San Francisco for a number of summer seasons to study violin with the best San Francisco artists and to prepare himself as a teacher of violin. He established himself in Seattle as a teacher of exceptional ability, having developed many students of violin who, under his tutorage, became recognized and popular symphony and orchestra violinists. The following is an excerpt from an article published in "Musicland" when Mr. West passed away: "During the earlier days when Harry was doing his share of 'outside' playing, our society functions were never considered complete by those in attendance unless Harry West was leader of the orchestra, being popular and well known, always conscientious and striving to give the best possible service and please his auditors." The following brief biography appeared in "Screenland." "Harry F. West, noted musician, came to this city before he reached his majority and as a first violin, conductor and music teacher, created an exceptionally large circle of friends here. Mr. West began his connection with local theatricals during the same month as the editor of 'Screenland' and in the same theatre—the old Seattle Opera House on Jefferson street, in the spring of 1891. * * * At the Seattle Opera House he was the second violin under George Delius. He went to the Seattle Theatre in 1892, stayed there four seasons and then went south to become a cafe leader in San Francisco. Later he filled engagements at Catalina island and at the Burbank Theatre in Los Angeles. In 1898 he returned to Seattle to become the orchestra leader at the Seattle Theatre. He stayed there till 1904, then was transferred to the Grand by John Cort. The

latter next promoted Mr. West to the Moore orchestra when the big house opened in 1907. Of late years Harry had not been regularly connected with any theatre orchestras. He was in the orchestras on the opening nights of three big playhouses here—the Seattle, the Grand and the Moore."

On the 10th of September, 1902, in Tacoma, Mr. West was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Folger, who survives him. He gave his political support to the republican party and fraternally was identified with the Modern Woodmen of America, while his religious faith was that of the Christian Science church. He also held membership in the local musical associations. His death was a matter of the deepest regret to all who knew him personally and brought a sense of loss as well to the countless numbers to whom his art had given pleasure and inspiration.

FRANK TREGONING

The spirit of enterprise which has brought Seattle to the fore among the cities of the northwest is exemplified in the career of Frank Tregoning, who has demonstrated that there is always room at the top for the man of ambition, energy and ability, and one of the most important industries on the Pacific coast stands as a monument to what he has accomplished. Mr. Tregoning is a product of the west and was born at Clear Creek, Colorado, July 26, 1882, of the marriage of John James Tregoning and Miss Lois Proctor, the former a native of England and the latter of Canada. The father was a pioneer settler of Denver, Colorado, and was one of the first to engage in the contracting business there. Through his building operations he did much to improve and develop the "Mile-High" city and is now living retired in Seattle.

Frank Tregoning began his education in Denver and came to Seattle with his parents on November 18, 1894, where he continued his studies, leaving school after reaching the eighth grade. He later served an apprenticeship to the metal trade and subsequently started a business of his own—the Tregoning Boat Company—building life boats for ocean liners. From this was developed the present business, which is conducted under the style of the Tregoning Mfg. Co. It was incorporated in 1920 and the subject of this sketch has since been president of the firm, while the other officers are: F. E. Acteson, vice president, and Charles F. Tregoning, secretary and treasurer. The company's plant is situated at the foot of West Sixty-fifth street and is well equipped for the manufacture of sash and doors, also doing general millwork. The company employs from one hundred and fifty to two hundred operatives

and has one of the largest undertakings of the kind in the Pacific Northwest. The business is largely the outcome of the labors and experience of Frank Tregoning, who is deserving of great credit for the organization which he has perfected. He is also president of the Bainbridge Fisheries Co., located near Latouche, Alaska.

On October 17, 1905, Mr. Tregoning married Miss Lucretia Thompson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Thompson of Seattle. Mr. and Mrs. Tregoning have three children: William M., whose birth occurred in August, 1907; James John, born in October, 1910; and Anna Mary, born in October, 1918. In his political views Mr. Tregoning is a republican, with independent tendencies. He is a member of the Rainier Golf & Country Club, the Seattle Yacht Club, the Arctic Club and the Seattle Commercial Club and is also identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. A man of broad views and progressive spirit, he unites in his character the best qualities of modern citizenship, and has many friends whom he has gained by a life of industry and rightly directed endeavor—the only life worth the living and one that leads to ultimate success. His residence is at No. 6103 Thirty-second Northwest.

WILLIAM A. WADLEIGH

A friendless orphan lad, handicapped by the lack of opportunities which are the birthright of young Americans, William A. Wadleigh has fought the world bravely and alone. He has earned the right to the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens and has developed into a prosperous man of business, being the founder and head of the Lake Union Foundry Company, one of Seattle's important industries. He was born in Whitehall, Michigan, August 3, 1876, a son of Edward F. and Phoebe (Rose) Wadleigh, the latter a native of Canada. The father was born in Maine and became connected with logging operations in the Pine Tree state, afterward transferring his activities to Michigan. He passed away in that state in 1888 and the mother's demise occurred the same year.

William A. Wadleigh attended the public schools of Whitehall until he reached the age of twelve, when he was left an orphan, and it became necessary for him to seek a livelihood. He began selling newspapers and in this way earned enough money to pay his way from one city to another. Eventually he reached the Pacific Northwest, where he found an opportunity to better his condition, entering the shops of the West Coast Iron Works, in which he worked for five years as moulders' helper. Having completed his apprenticeship, he secured a position as

moulder with the Pacific Car & Foundry Company and remained in their employ for nine years. Meanwhile he had been carefully saving his earnings, having resolved to establish a business of his own, and in 1918 he organized the Lake Union Foundry Company, of which he is the president. He has carefully planned each phase of the business and his accomplishments have resulted largely from hard thinking, which always leads to easier methods. Under his expert guidance the undertaking has prospered and about forty employes are now utilized in the operation of the foundry.

At Michigamme, Michigan, on the 14th of June, 1899, Mr. Wadleigh was married to Miss Sadie B. Carey, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Carey. Mr. and Mrs. Wadleigh have one daughter, Ethelyn B., who was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, July 4, 1900, and is a graduate of the University of Washington. Mr. Wadleigh is non-partisan in his political views, placing the qualifications of a candidate above all other considerations and standing at all times for progress, reform and improvement in public affairs. He is a Knight Templar and York Rite Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine and is also a member of the Seattle Manufacturers Association. He was trained in that practical school which develops aggressive, self-reliant manhood and all of the hardy virtues so necessary to success in the west, and his example is one well worthy of emulation, proving what may be accomplished when one has the will to dare and to do.

RAYMOND GARFIELD WRIGHT

Raymond Garfield Wright, a well known attorney of Seattle, is fitted by natural ability and by training for the legal profession, in which he has won a gratifying measure of success. A native of Ohio, he was born in Lebanon, on the 6th of January, 1880, and his parents were Lot and Louisa (Jurey) Wright. Following his graduation from the Lebanon high school he entered Princeton University at Princeton, New Jersey, from which he won the A. B. degree, and he next became a student in the law school of Harvard University at Cambridge, Massachusetts, which conferred upon him the degree of LL. B. He has since followed his profession and in September, 1907, arrived in Seattle, being at that time a young man of twenty-seven years. During the intervening period he has built up a large practice and has successfully handled important litigated interests. He prepares his cases with great thoroughness and his arguments are forceful and convincing, while his deductions are at all times logical.

At Lawrenceville, New Jersey, on the 16th of June, 1910, Mr. Wright was married to Miss Elizabeth McPherson, a daughter of Dr. S. J. McPherson, a prominent resident of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Wright have three children: Lucy, Willard Jurey and Elizabeth. Mr. Wright is identified with the Masonic order and also belongs to the University Club of Seattle, while in religious faith he is a Presbyterian. He holds to high standards in professional service and through wide reading and close study is continually enlarging his field of usefulness.

LORAN C. STEVENSON

Loran C. Stevenson, a well known citizen and for nearly ten years prominent in the legal profession of Seattle as a practicing attorney, is a native of Michigan, where he was born on his father's farm in Oakland county, on the 20th of August, 1861. His parents were John W. and Frances A. (Bird) Stevenson. His mother, who was born in New York state, was the daughter of Melsor Bird, who with his family was the first white man to settle in Livingston county, Michigan, where he had the distinction of being the first farmer. Both Frances Bird and John W. Stevenson grew up in the Wolverine state, marrying there and living on a farm in Oakland county all of their married life. It was there, too, that they died, after bringing up twelve children and living long and useful lives. Of this family the following are living: Gilbert Stevenson, who makes his home in his native state; Jessie (Stevenson) Lee of Michigan; Lettie (Stevenson) Harper and Ella (Stevenson) Wallbreicht, also residents of Michigan; and the subject of this review.

As a boy Loran C. Stevenson first attended the nearby country schools and later the high school. After a course in the Normal School he began teaching in a country school at the age of seventeen. Shortly afterward he abandoned the educational profession for other pursuits but later returned to his teaching, which he continued until he was able to enter the University of Michigan. He was then twenty-one years old. His college course was destined to be a brief one, however, for his funds quickly ran out and he was again forced to become a wage earner. He secured a position as a traveling salesman and it was while he was on the road that he first went to Minneapolis, the scene of his labors for almost twenty years. Still dissatisfied with the work in which he was engaged the young man decided to try the law, and as events later proved, it was a most fortunate decision. Entering the office of Charles J. Bartleson, a prominent attorney of Minneapolis, he read law under his direction until he was qualified to take his bar examinations and on July 12, 1889, was admitted to the practice of his

LORAN C. STEVENSON

chosen profession. Up to the time that he moved west, in 1906, Mr. Stevenson was a conspicuous and esteemed figure in the courts of Minnesota, the attorney in many an important piece of litigation. In the nine years that he practiced in Tacoma, Washington, Mr. Stevenson repeated the early successes of Minneapolis, making a fine reputation for himself on the north Pacific coast. In 1915 he moved to Seattle, where, with his outstanding ability and excellent record, he has had no difficulty in building up a large and desirable legal practice.

In Minnesota, Mr. Stevenson took some part in politics, being elected to the state legislature for 1901-1902-1903 term. He was honored, while serving in this house, by the appointment to the judiciary committee and was of further service to his fellow citizens as the father of a number of important bills drafted and presented at that time. He is a Mason, a member of the blue lodge and the Grotto and is also affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America. Since coming to Seattle he has made for himself an enviable position in the social and professional circles, where he is much liked for his pleasing personality, as well as for his attainments as a lawyer.

On the 7th of November, 1887, Mr. Stevenson was married to Miss Jennie Lettus, daughter of John Lettus of Minneapolis. She died in that city, on the 8th of July, 1900, leaving no children. By a second marriage Mr. Stevenson has become the father of two children, a son and a daughter: Helen Stevenson, born in Minneapolis in 1904; and La Rue Stevenson, a lad of seventeen, also a native of the Flour City. The son, now a student at the University of Washington of this city, already shows promising signs of becoming a worthy successor of his father in the legal profession. He spends much of his time out of school hours with his father in the office, attending to many of the details of the work.

EDWIN M. CORBETT

Edwin M. Corbett, a young man of enterprise, ambition and determination, has found excellent opportunities for advancement in Seattle and through their wise utilization has risen to an influential position in business circles of the city, being the executive head of the American Export Lumber Company, which owes its existence to his organizing and administrative powers. He was born in Fargo, North Dakota, June 8, 1888, and is a son of Samuel James and Mary J. (Root) Corbett, natives of Wisconsin. They became pioneers of North Dakota and after reaching that region the father took up government land, on which he proved up, converting his property into a productive and valuable farm. He is

now living retired at Minot, North Dakota, enjoying the fruits of his former toil.

Edwin M. Corbett is the fifth in order of birth in a family of seven children. He attended the public schools of Fargo, North Dakota, and later became a student at the State Agricultural College. He entered the service of the Great Northern Railroad Company, acting first as agent, and later was promoted to the position of traveling freight agent. He has been a resident of Seattle since 1909 and after coming to this city met Captain James Griffiths, the owner of a line of steamers, with headquarters in New York city. Mr. Corbett became local agent for the line and remained in the employ of Captain Griffiths until the period of the World war. He then enlisted in the service of his country and was sent to the Officers Training Camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana. He was later transferred to Camp Humphreys, Virginia, where he was commissioned a first lieutenant, and received his discharge after the armistice was signed. Following his return to Seattle he embarked in business on his own account, forming the American Export Lumber Company, of which he is the president, and is ably guiding the destiny of the undertaking. He keeps well informed on everything pertaining to the lumber industry and his business is a growing and prosperous one.

On June 25, 1919, Mr. Corbett married Miss Blanche V. Bowdoin, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Bowdoin of Seattle. Mr. and Mrs. Corbett have one child, Betty Virginia Corbett, born December 13, 1922. Quite in keeping with Mr. Corbett's character is his political creed, for he is nonpartisan, preferring to use his own judgment as to the fitness of a candidate for office. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, the Jefferson Park Golf Club and the American Legion. His fraternal connections are with the Masons and the Elks and in religious faith he is an Episcopalian. Business men respect him for his ability, integrity and progressive spirit, while in social circles his admirable qualities and genuine personal worth have won him the esteem and friendship of many.

NORMAN J. BLANCHARD

Seattle has long been noted for its maritime activities and many of the foremost business men of the city have won success in the shipping industry. In this classification belongs Norman J. Blanchard, who is at the head of a large and growing business and ranks with the leading yacht builders of the country. He was born in New York city, March 22, 1885, a son of Carlisle P. and Mary E. (Baker) Blanchard, the former

a native of Washington, D. C. The mother was born in Sacramento, California, and her parents were pioneer settlers of that state. Mr. Blanchard came to Seattle with his family in 1888 and for a number of years was prominently identified with mercantile interests of the city as a member of the firm of Dalton & Blanchard, dealers in men's furnishings. He passed away in Seattle in April, 1922. The mother is still a resident of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Blanchard had a family of four children: Carlisle P., Jr., and Norman J., of Seattle; Meda, the wife of J. W. Marum of Walla Walla, Washington; and Bertha, who is unmarried and resides with her mother.

Norman J. Blanchard was but three years old when his parents came to Seattle and his education was obtained in its public schools. In 1907 he entered the service of M. J. Johnson, a boat builder, and after serving his apprenticeship established a business of his own in Georgetown, a suburb of Seattle. The venture proved a success from the beginning. During the war Mr. Blanchard was employed as foreman by the Skinner & Eddy Corporation of Seattle, after which he again entered business for himself on Lake Union, at the foot of Wallingford avenue. He conducted the enterprise there until March 7, 1922, when it was destroyed by fire, and he was obliged to find a new location. He was offered sites gratis by loyal friends but did not take advantage of their kindness and finally found a temporary location at the foot of West Sixtieth street. Upon the completion of his present contracts he will rebuild on a new site on Lake Union. His plant will be thoroughly modern in its equipment, including fine marine ways for repair work. He conducts his business under the name of the N. J. Blanchard Boat Company, of which he is the president, and his reputation for high class work has traveled far, bringing him large contracts from this and other maritime states. He builds power cruisers, sailing schooners and other pleasure craft that are a delight to the eye, and is noted for his superior skill and workmanship. Mr. Blanchard is intensely interested in his work, finding his occupation a most congenial and enjoyable one, and takes justifiable pride in his handicraft. He is now building a pleasure yacht for a California capitalist at an approximate cost of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars and when completed the boat will be one of the finest private yachts on the Pacific coast. The architectural and engineering work has been assigned to L. E. Geary of Seattle, a well known naval architect, whose biographical record is published elsewhere in this work.

Mr. Blanchard was married August 20, 1910, to Miss Millicent R. Norton of Seattle, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Norton, and they have five children: Norman Carlisle, whose birth occurred in 1911; Elsie, who was born in 1912; Meda, born in 1914; Pauline, born in 1920; and

Virginia, born in 1922. Mr. Blanchard's nature is one that could never be content with mediocrity and he has at all times been actuated by the desire to attain the highest degree of perfection possible in his work. As a result his business career has been marked by continuous progress, and in the city in which his life has been passed he is widely known and highly esteemed, for he is a young man of substantial worth.

GEORGE W. HUGHSON

George W. Hughson, president and manager of George W. Hughson, Incorporated, is one of the "livest wires" in the automotive trade on the Pacific coast. Mr. Hughson has been a resident of Seattle for little more than a year, coming here to become director and manager of the Seattle branch of the William L. Hughson Company, authorized Ford dealers, but in that time he quickly advanced to the front rank in his line of business. In January, 1924, George W. Hughson organized the present corporation, of which he is the head, handling the Kissel and Marmon cars, with headquarters and salesrooms on Automobile Row. In four months after locating here Mr. Hughson established what is the world's record for the greatest number of Ford cars sold in one month. Five hundred and eighty Fords in February, the shortest month in the year, and with four Sundays, two holidays and a week of severely bad weather as a handicap—such was the record of Mr. Hughson's organization for February, 1923. The vigorous campaign that resulted in this remarkable achievement was launched as the result of a challenge from the San Francisco branch of the firm and the ensuing contest was very keen. The goal for the month, set at five hundred sales, was reached early in the afternoon of the 28th, while midnight found Mr. Hughson accepting the five hundred and eightieth order. Needless to add San Francisco was hopelessly defeated. This contest gains significance from the fact that such a sales campaign in an off season and with bad weather, could have been put on only by a well organized and seasoned sales organization, headed by an experienced and unusually able director. It was a severe test of Mr. Hughson's resources and powers which would have given merciless publicity to the weak spots in his work if there have been any to give way.

George W. Hughson was born in San Francisco, on the 16th of November, 1893, son of William L. and Angelica (Whitney) Hughson, the father a native of Buffalo, New York, and the mother of San Francisco. William L. Hughson, the founder of the present firm of the William L. Hughson Company, went to California in early life, where he was one of the first to engage in the automobile business of the Pacific coast. Over twenty

GEORGE W. HUGHSON

years ago he established the William L. Hughson Company in San Francisco and later extended its operations to Seattle. Mr. Hughson is still actively engaged in the management of his business in San Francisco.

George W. Hughson was reared in San Francisco, where he obtained his education in the public and high schools. Immediately after finishing school he became associated with his father in the automobile business and, beginning at the bottom, he advanced step by step until he was placed in charge of the Seattle branch on the 1st of November, 1922. This branch, which was established as a Ford agency in 1915, became one of the largest agencies for that unique car in the country and in the campaign under Mr. Hughson's management broke all the sales records in the Ford organization. In addition to a thorough training in his business received at the foot of the ladder, Mr. Hughson possesses a genius for organization and capacity for leadership that leads him to notable accomplishments. Richly endowed with ability, youth and enthusiasm, his career will be chiefly what he wishes to make it, and his friends are predicting for him some great achievements in the commercial world.

Mr. Hughson is a republican in his political views. He is a member of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and belongs to the Arctic, Press, Advertising, Yacht and Old Colony Clubs of this city. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Automotive Trade Association. Although a newcomer to Seattle, he has already identified himself with the progressive element among the business men and is giving generously of his time and services to the building up of the commerce of the city. He was a member of the executive committee of the Seattle Automobile Show in 1923 and worked tirelessly to make the show the best in the history of the motor car trade, in spite of the adverse weather conditions which necessitated a delay and a second opening of the exhibition.

In San Francisco, on the 22d of April, 1918, Mr. Hughson was united in marriage to Miss Helen Tershuren, daughter of Captain and Mrs. G. F. Tershuren of that city. Captain Tershuren is one of the well known seafaring men of Frisco and has been the captain of different vessels plying between the Pacific coast and the Orient. Mr. and Mrs. Hughson have a daughter, Jane Elizabeth, born in 1919.

STUART C. THOMPKINS

Stuart C. Thompkins, Seattle manager for the Missouri State Life Insurance Company, is one of the well known and successful life insurance men of the north Pacific coast. Mr. Thompkins is a native of Wisconsin, born in Superior, on the 15th of November, 1890, a son of

William R. and Flora (Stuart) Thompkins, who removed to Seattle in May, 1902, and since the age of twelve Stuart C. Thompkins has resided in this city.

He began his business career in connection with the wholesale rubber trade and later entered the life insurance field, meeting with success right from the start. His subsequent rise in life insurance circles is a fine tribute to his energy, ability and thorough knowledge of the business. Although one of the youngest men in his capacity in this city, Mr. Thompkins has through his personal efforts and managerial direction secured a large volume of business for the Missouri State Life Insurance Company in the Seattle territory.

Mr. Thompkins was married in this city, on the 11th of May, 1913, to Miss Maurine Thomas, a daughter of A. M. Thomas. Mr. and Mrs. Thompkins have a son, Stuart Andrew, born November 29, 1915, in Seattle.

Mr. Thompkins is an Episcopalian in religious faith, having membership in St. Paul's church of this city, and his favorite form of recreation is indicated by his connection with the Seattle Golf & Country Club. He is deeply interested in all that pertains to the upbuilding and improvement of his city and stands high in the regard of those who have known him from boyhood to the present time. His residence is at No. 150 Prospect avenue.

JOHN P. HAUSMAN

Coming to Seattle a quarter of a century ago John P. Hausman has steadily progressed toward the goal of success and his ability, enterprise and determination have placed him with the leading business men of the city. He has devoted his life to the customs brokerage business and as president of Geo. S. Bush & Co., Inc., he is at the head of the oldest firm of this character in Seattle.

Mr. Hausman is a native of the south. He was born in Monroe, Louisiana, and his parents were Samuel D. and Jennie (Peterkin) Hausman. He was graduated from a high school of Brooklyn, New York, and four years later became a resident of Seattle. He entered the service of the firm of Geo. S. Bush & Co., the pioneer customs brokerage house of the city, of which he is now president and occupies a position of leadership in this field. Broad, practical experience, travel and careful study have given Mr. Hausman an expert understanding of the business and in its control he displays initiative and executive ability. In August,

1923, when the Republic of Argentina established a consulate at Seattle, Mr. Hausman was appointed vice consul.

In 1905, in New York city, Mr. Hausman was married to Miss Helen Stewart Bryan and they reside at No. 549 Seventeenth avenue in Seattle. Mr. Hausman is a member of the Rainier Club, the Seattle Golf & Country Club and the Seattle Yacht Club. In religious faith he is an Episcopalian.

JENS MADSEN, M. D., D. V. S.

Dr. Jens Madsen is director for the district of Washington of the United States bureau of animal husbandry and exceptionally thorough preparatory training qualified him for this responsible position, the duties of which he discharges with marked efficiency. A native of Denmark, he was born in the city of Copenhagen, August 24, 1868, a son of Jens and Johanna (Larsen) Madsen, who always resided there, the father being a contractor and farmer. Three children were born to them: Hans and Mrs. Marguerite Larsen, who are still residents of Denmark; and Jens.

Jens Madsen attended the public schools of his native city and later became a student at the University of Copenhagen, from which he was graduated in 1888. He was graduated from the Royal Agricultural & Veterinary College in 1892 and in the same year came to the United States. Making his way toward the west, he entered the Iowa State College, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Surgery in 1901, and then located for practice at Hawkeye, Iowa, where he remained for some time. Being desirous of adding to his store of knowledge, he enrolled as a student in the Jenner Medical College of Chicago and completed his course in 1908. For several years he has been in the service of the United States government, which he has represented in Kansas City, Kansas, St. Louis, Missouri, Duluth, Minnesota, and Chicago, and since 1912 has been stationed in Seattle. His work is in connection with the bureau of animal husbandry and he has charge of the district west of the Cascade mountains and extending as far as the Canadian border and Alaska. He has a highly specialized knowledge of his profession, which he correctly applies to the work of his department, and his services are very valuable to the government, for he is thorough, painstaking and conscientious in the performance of the tasks which devolve upon him.

Dr. Madsen was married in Chicago, in February, 1893, to Miss Johanna Ibsen and they have become the parents of two children: Carl A., who was born in Chicago in 1894 and completed his education in

the public schools of Duluth, Minnesota; and Elizabeth M., who was born in Kansas City, Kansas, in 1902 and was graduated from the Franklin high school of Seattle. She is now a student at the University of Washington.

Dr. Madsen is deeply interested in the moral progress of his community and is an elder in the Presbyterian church. He is a member of the Volunteer Medical Corps of the United States army and has attained the thirty-second degree in Masonry and is also a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is a man of notable scientific attainments whose advancement is the result of comprehensive study and untiring effort, and his life work is one of broad usefulness. He is loyal to the country of his adoption and his personal qualities are those which win respect and admiration.

FRANK M. FADDEN

Frank M. Fadden is well deserving of the title of "self-made man," for he has risen from a humble position to one of authority and power through the medium of his own efforts, and is now the owner and executive head of the Western Engineering Corporation, one of Seattle's large industries. Washington claims him as a native son, for he was born in Klickitat county, August 23, 1887, of the marriage of William Henry Fadden and Miss Priscilla Jane Patton, the latter a native of Forest Grove, Oregon. The father was born in Chicago and went as a pioneer to Oregon. In the early '80s he removed to Grays Harbor, Washington, where he engaged in farming pursuits, and is still an active factor in the world's work, but the mother passed away on the 1st of January, 1923, when seventy-two years of age. They had a family of four children, two of whom survive, Frank M. and William J. Fadden, the latter a resident of Aberdeen, Washington.

Frank M. Fadden attended the public schools of Grays Harbor and also completed a course in a business college at Portland, Oregon. In 1905 he went to Alaska, where he spent two winters, buying halibut, which he shipped to Seattle. He next became associated with his brother in the steamboat business, with which he was connected for two years, with headquarters at Grays Harbor, and afterward went to Aberdeen, Washington, where he engaged in the retail milk business. Later he sold out and came to Seattle, securing a position with the Western Engineering Company. He started at a salary of ten dollars per week, but soon proved his worth to his employers and as his experience increased he was entrusted with heavier responsibilities. He saved as

much as possible from his earnings and in 1916 had accumulated sufficient capital to purchase stock in the concern. He gradually increased his holdings and since 1920 has been sole owner of the company, which is a closed corporation. No detail of the business escapes his observation, while he also has the ability to see clearly its larger aspects, and his carefully formulated plans have enabled him to broaden the scope of the business, which is one of substantial and profitable proportions.

On June 5, 1910, at Satsop, Washington, Mr. Fadden was married to Miss Marie E. Winders, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abner A. Winders, prominent residents of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Fadden have two sons: Rufus Lloyd, who was born at Cosmopolis, Washington, in 1912; and Vernon, whose birth occurred in Seattle in 1915.

Mr. Fadden is liberal in his political views, casting his ballot for the candidate whom he deems best fitted for office and supporting those measures which he believes will prove of greatest benefit to city, state and nation. He is a member of the Masonic order and is highly esteemed by his fellowmen, for he has guided his life by the Golden Rule, never interfering with the rights and privileges of others, and his record is proof of the fact that success and an honored name may be won simultaneously.

WILLIAM G. NORRIS

William G. Norris has been closely and prominently identified with Seattle's upbuilding and progress for a period of thirty-three years, and possessing a genius for organization and an aptitude for successful management, he has developed a business of extensive proportions, acquiring prosperity through methods which neither seek nor require disguise. He came to Seattle in 1889—the year of the city's disastrous fire—and his earlier activities along business lines were in connection with the sale of safes. In 1899 he incorporated the Norris Safe & Lock Company, of which he is now the president, while Samuel Brown is serving as secretary and treasurer. They are exclusive agents for the northwest of the Hall fire and burglar proof safes and the Ely-Norris Manganese steel bank safes and his business is one of the largest of this character in the northwest and stands as a monument to Mr. Norris' initiative, enterprise and business ability.

His fellow citizens, recognizing his worth and ability, have called Mr. Norris to public office and in 1909 he was elected a member of the state legislature from the forty-first district, embracing the twelfth and fourteenth wards of the city of Seattle and sixty-five precincts in King

county outside of the city, extending as far eastward as Wellington, at the mouth of the Great Northern's Cascade tunnel. He gave his support to all measures which he believed would prove beneficial to the commonwealth and in his public service looked beyond the exigencies of the moment to the opportunities and possibilities of the future. While in Olympia, Mr. Norris secured the passage of the West Seattle viaduct bill, in which his West Seattle constituents were particularly interested, this step being necessary before the city would consider the building of the million dollar bridge to bring the fourteenth ward into closer communication with the business heart of the city.

In 1890 Mr. Norris was united in marriage to Miss Ina E. Bonesteel, a daughter of Norris Bonesteel of Waverly, Iowa, and they reside in a beautiful home at Alki Point, where Seattle's first settlers landed. For many years Mr. Norris has been a member of the Seattle Yacht Club and in 1915 served as its commodore. He owns two yachts and operated the first express cruiser, "Goeduck," built in Seattle and was the first built on the coast. For two years it held the record for speed, making twenty knots an hour. Mr. Norris is an Elk and also has membership in the Chamber of Commerce and in the Commercial, Athletic, Rainier and Arctic Clubs of this city. He is one of Seattle's leading business men and is well entrenched in popular confidence and esteem by reason of his steadfast integrity, his enterprising spirit and his distinctive civic loyalty.

ROBERT MORAN

Robert Moran, engineer, was born in New York city, January 26, 1857, son of Edward and Jean Dear (Boyack) Moran, of Scotch-Irish-Dutch parentage. He came of a long line of skilled iron workers on both the paternal and maternal sides. The first of the family in America was Robert Moran, who came to this country from Ireland and settled in New York city in 1826; he married Sarah Penn, and they were the grandparents of Robert Moran.

The latter attended the public schools until he was fourteen years old, when he left school to earn his living. At the age of eighteen, having acquired the rudiments of the machinist's trade and a capital of fifty dollars, he took a steerage ticket to San Francisco. Times were dull in that city and young Moran could obtain no employment at his trade, so the remainder of his capital was paid out for a passage to Seattle, Washington, where he arrived in November, 1875, with just ten cents in his pocket and without a friend or acquaintance nearer than New York city. Seattle was then what is known as a "Saw Mill Town," with

ROBERT MORAN

a population of fifteen hundred inhabitants. Mr. Moran found that trade in his line of engineering was dull in Seattle, which contained only one small machine shop that employed one man about half his time. As his financial condition placed him where he could not be a chooser of his employment, he was obliged to accept the first job that offered, which was trimming coal into a ship's hold. This was followed by numerous occupations within a short time, including axman with a surveying party and a position as cook in a logging camp. In those days, as now, the commerce of Puget Sound was largely by water transportation, and the lure of the sea next attracted Moran, so he accepted a position as fireman on a Sound steamer. His knowledge of mechanics quickly placed him in the engine room and from that time onward he made rapid progress. His services were in steady demand as a steamboat engineer in the waters of Puget Sound, British Columbia and Alaska. In 1882 his mother, brothers and sisters followed him to Seattle. In that year, with a capital of fifteen hundred dollars, he concluded that henceforth he would be his own employer. The capital was invested in a few small machine tools and the firm of Moran Brothers was added to the limited industrial activities of Seattle. The first shop, which was located in the basement of a sawmill, occupied a space of about twelve by twenty-four feet, and was employed principally in repairing steamboat and sawmill machinery, their equipment not having capacity for important new construction work. By industry the small business prospered and kept pace with the progress of Seattle. In 1890, when the city of Seattle had a population of forty thousand, and Robert Moran was its mayor, it was destroyed by fire, including the Moran Brothers machine shop. Following the reconstruction of the city, Moran Brothers decided to erect a plant which would embrace, not only a machine shop, but every department for the complete construction of the hulls and machinery of steel and wooden ships. A site was selected on the water front covering twenty-three acres, and although so large a space was not at that time required the Morans had ambitious plans for the future and faith in the future of Seattle. The business prospered and a plant was built up that, in 1902, contracted for and completed hull, engines and equipment of the fifteen-thousand-ton battleship Nebraska. Meanwhile the activities of the Moran Brothers Company included the construction of every type of steel and wooden ocean, sound and river craft. In 1897-98, at the time of the Klondike gold discovery in Alaska, anticipating the rush of miners to that region and knowing there would not be steamer tonnage available on the Yukon river to carry food to those people for the winter, the company laid down and completed in Seattle, within four months, twelve Yukon river steamers and ten barges. That fleet was launched in Seattle and taken to the Yukon river under its own steam by Robert Moran

personally. It was a sea voyage of over three thousand miles by a fleet of twenty-four river craft, of which twenty-three were delivered on the river; and it is a well known fact that without that fleet the miners at Dawson city and in that country would not have lived through the winter, because of lack of food. The business of the Moran Brothers was established solely by their own hands and brains, was built up on its own capital, and was a close family corporation, in which not a dollar of outside capital was invested nor a share of stock sold outside of the family. In 1905 Robert Moran's health failed from overwork, and the brothers decided to sell the entire business outright. This was done, and the organization has continued under various corporate names as an active shipbuilding business. It was this plant that gave to the nation during the period of the war with Germany the output of ships that placed Seattle in the front rank as the constructor of the largest tonnage of freighters that was delivered to the government during the war period. Since retiring from active business Mr. Moran has enjoyed good health at his home, Rosario, on Orcas island, one of the San Juan group, where he has an extensive reserve, including lakes that develop water power which furnishes electric light and heat to his house, grounds and shops. He has complete machine, woodworking and blacksmith shops, sawmill and brass foundry for his own pleasure. Everything at Rosario, including the house, furniture and hardware, was made there. Mr. Moran imports hardwood in the log and works it up to his own fancy in his own shops. He has just completed at Rosario, for his own use, the yacht Sanwan, probably the finest vessel of her class on the Pacific coast.

Mr. Moran served two terms as mayor of Seattle. He is an honorary member of the Northwest Society of Engineers, the American Shipmasters' Association, and the Marine Engineers' Association; and a member of the Institute of Naval Architects, London, the American Society of Naval Engineers, the Franklin Institute, the Pioneers Association of the State of Washington and numerous local organizations. During the period of the war he served the government at one dollar a year as state director of the Public Service Reserve and the Boys' Working Reserve.

Those who have never cruised among the islands constituting the San Juan archipelago are unprepared to appreciate the natural scenery of Puget Sound. On the map the cluster of islands situated between Bellingham bay and Victoria look as though a Japanese earthquake or a mightier destroyer had ruthlessly carved and excavated a large peninsula, making eccentric indentations and passage ways into and between the remaining fragments constituting a score of islands. The winding channels are deep, and in calm weather a cruise among them is enchanting. Orcas island, one of the largest, is the most picturesque. Its shores are

indented by numerous bays and inlets and its surface is the most varied in character of soil and topography. There are beautiful farms and orchards in spots where the soil is fertile, and eight villages are located on its bays and connected by country roads sufficiently improved for travel by automobiles, traversing canyons and over steep hills. The rim of the island is interspersed by rocky shores, sandy beaches and abrupt cliffs, and deep fresh water lakes occupy locations at some of the higher elevations. The extreme ruggedness of the island is accentuated by Mount Constitution, the altitude of its summit being twenty-four hundred and six feet above sea level.

Natural conditions conducive to the exercise of mechanical ingenuity and love of nature attracted Mr. Moran to this island and influenced him in making his home at Rosario. Using the outflow of an elevated lake he developed for his own use hydraulic power sufficient to operate machinery to generate one hundred and seventy-five horse power of electric energy. With that power he operates the mechanical devices in his shops and furnishes light and heat for his mansion. No monarch's castle or palace is more luxurious in its furnishings for enjoyment. Everything in it, except the plate glass windows one inch thick and glass in the lighting fixtures, was designed, constructed and placed by Mr. Moran or under his supervision. The furniture is not rustic but highly polished teak and mahogany. The living room and dining room combined is large and contains a fireplace which, supplied with an abundance of firewood, adds to cheerfulness; the music room contains a pipe organ, and music awakens the slumberers each day in time for an early breakfast; on the lower floors a billiard room, bowling alley and swimming pool are located; and the surrounding gardens and lawn are brilliantly illuminated by cluster electric lights during the dark hours. Not for himself and family merely did Mr. Moran provide such luxuries—visitors are received with welcome and hospitably entertained. More than that, Mr. Moran's generosity comprehends the public, manifested by his gift to the state of Washington of twenty-six hundred acres of land on the island, comprising within its boundaries Mount Constitution and a large fresh-water lake, for a state park. The tract extends to the shore of the Gulf of Georgia and is well adapted for recreation grounds, including camping places, bathing beaches and boat landings. The name "Moran State Park" will be a memorial of the donor that will endure through the coming ages.

Mr. Moran is a member and one of the trustees of the Washington National Parks Association, which exists for the preservation of the best of Washington's varied scenic resources.

In the year 1882 Mr. Moran was married to Miss M. E. Paul. Their family of children, now grown up, comprise three sons, one daughter and

one adopted daughter. The oldest son, John Moran, is the head of the Moran Manufacturing Company, manufacturer and dealer in machinery, located in Seattle. Frank G. Moran founded, in 1914, a special training school for boys and young men, located on Bainbridge island on the west side of Puget Sound, and a school for younger boys located on Lake Washington, and he is head master of both schools. The youngest son, Malcolm Moran, was a sergeant of field artillery in active service in France during the World war. The adopted daughter, Mary Moran, was also in overseas service during the World war, and was subsequently married to Captain Walter S. Wood, U. S. A. The other daughter, Nellie Moran, is unmarried and resides with her parents at Rosario.

ROBERT P. GREER

A new figure has come into the world's commerce, a new personality that year by year looms larger in importance as his helping hands reach deeper into the world's essential industries. He is the chemical engineer, a coupling of the man of science with the manufacturing expert. By the practical application of chemistry's discoveries he has made available new substances, new uses for long-used substances and uses for products that once were waste, and has invented processes less costly and less wasteful. To this important work Robert P. Greer has devoted his talents and as managing director of the Pacific Ammonia & Chemical Company he is successfully guiding the destiny of one of Seattle's foremost industries.

Robert P. Greer was born in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1869, and is a son of Robert Charles Greer and Marie Josephine Greer. His mother is a direct descendant of Pierre Laclede, a French explorer, who founded St. Louis in 1765. Mr. Greer finished his education at Smith's Academy of St. Louis. He has made chemical engineering a life work and his activities in that connection have taken him to many parts of the world. He established an ammonia and chemical plant at St. Louis, Missouri, Denver, Colorado, San Francisco, California, and Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. In 1909 he established the Pacific Ammonia & Chemical Company's plant, located on Lake Union in the heart of Seattle. This plant was designed for the manufacture of pure anhydrous ammonia and aqua ammonia. It is the opinion of chemical engineers that no better equipped or more modern ammonia plant than this exists anywhere today.

From its inception the enterprise has been a success. With the growth of the business, ammoniacal liquor concentrating plants have been established at Victoria and Vancouver, British Columbia; Tacoma, Bellingham,

ROBERT P. GREER

Spokane, and Aberdeen, Washington, and Ogden, Utah, for shipment of the raw material to Seattle.

In order to have a supply of ammonia conveniently located, ready for prompt shipment, stock points on the Pacific coast have been established at San Francisco, Los Angeles, and San Diego, California; Portland, Oregon, and Spokane, Washington. They have also extended the business across the Pacific and maintain supplies in Honolulu, Hawaii; and in the Oriental ports of Yokohama and Kobe, Japan; Hongkong, China, and Manila, Philippine Islands.

Being the sole manufacturers of ammonia on the Pacific coast, the establishment of the company's plant in the northwest has proved to be of great importance to this section. Aside from its benefit to the fish freezing and refrigerating industries, it has created a market for waste products used in the manufacture of ammonia.

In addition to this large industry Mr. Greer has recently joined large eastern chemical interests and has planned with them to establish a large plant in Seattle for the production of nitrogen products, utilizing current from the Skagit Hydro-Electric Power Plant. The following excerpts will be of interest as sidelights upon the importance of the business in which Mr. Greer is engaged:

The Haber process for the making of ammonia by direct synthesis from its constituent elements and the supplemental Ostwald process for the conversion of the ammonia into nitric acid, were the salvation of Germany. As soon as the Germans saw that their dash toward Paris had been stopped at the Marne they knew that they were in for a long war and at once made plans for a supply of fixed nitrogen. The chief German dye factories, the Badische Anilin and Soda-Fabrik, promptly put one hundred million dollars into enlarging its plant and raised its production of ammonium sulfate from thirty thousand to three hundred thousand tons. One German electrical firm, with aid from the city of Berlin, contracted to provide sixty-six million pounds of fixed nitrogen a year at a cost of three cents a pound for the next twenty-five years. The seven hundred and fifty thousand tons of Chilean nitrate imported annually by Germany contained about one hundred and sixteen thousand tons of the essential element nitrogen. The fourteen large plants erected during the war can fix in the form of nitrates five hundred thousand tons of nitrogen a year, which is more than twice the amount needed for internal consumption. So Germany is now not only independent of the outside world but will have a surplus of nitrogen products which could be sold even in America at about half what the farmer has been paying for South American saltpeter. — From "Creative Chemistry," by Edwin Slosson.

The problem of the fixation of nitrogen is one of outstanding national importance, both in war and in peace, inasmuch as nitrogen forms an essen-

tial constituent of explosives, fertilizers, dyestuffs, and many other substances used in the arts. The dependence of the United States upon foreign sources for its supply of nitrogen compounds, particularly for the manufacture of explosives, was forcibly brought out during the World war, and the danger in such a policy became clearly evident.

While attempts were made to meet the immediate requirements by the importation of nitrates from Chile and by stimulating domestic production principally of by-product coke-oven ammonia, the necessity of conducting experiments looking toward the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen was readily appreciated and led to the establishment by the war department, in 1919, of the Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory. The laboratory was subsequently placed under the administration of the United States department of agriculture.

According to Dr. Richard C. Tolman, former director of the laboratory, the study of the synthesis of ammonia from nitrogen and hydrogen is one of the most important lines of investigation being undertaken there. "The marked success achieved during the past few years in Germany in applying this reaction to large-scale nitrogen fixation, together with the important attempts which have been made in this country and in France, Italy, and England to utilize the same reaction, has emphasized the need of a broadly conceived study of the entire subject.

"The problem of economical large-scale ammonia synthesis is one of the most complex known to the chemical industry. It is capable of attack from a great variety of angles, and successful solution is perhaps possible under a wide variety of conditions. Thus, the method developed in Germany, largely as a war measure, is certainly not ideal and may not represent in any way the most satisfactory ultimate solution."—From "Compressed Air Magazine" for August, 1923.

Among Mr. Greer's other interests he is a director in the Union National Bank of Seattle, the Rainier National Park of Seattle and Tacoma, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Manufacturers Association, Rainier Club and Seattle Golf Club.

The Pacific Nitrogen Company is to be incorporated under Washington State laws for the purpose of fixing nitrogen from the air, manufacturing and dealing in ammonia, other nitrogen compounds and chemical fertilizers. It is proposed to build a plant in Seattle and plans have been formulated so that additional units may be added to it from time to time as market conditions warrant and as power from the Skagit development becomes available.

The company is backed by officials of the National Ammonia Company of St. Louis, Missouri, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, with which concern the Pacific Ammonia & Chemical Company of Seattle is affiliated. Officials of these companies, including Robert P. Greer of Seattle, Edward Mal-

linckrodt and J. C. Atwood of St. Louis, Dr. H. Dannenbaum of Philadelphia and H. W. Guernsey of New York, have subscribed the full sum required to finance the undertaking and will be the officials of the Pacific Nitrogen Company.

These men are all experienced in the chemical business, Mr. Edward Mallinckrodt being the head of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Company, one of the largest and most successful chemical industrial enterprises in the United States. The National Ammonia Company has factories in St. Louis and Philadelphia, as well as affiliated companies in Seattle, Detroit, and Melbourne and Sydney, Australia. Mr. Robert P. Greer, who can be given full credit for bringing this important industry to Seattle, is a pioneer manufacturer in Seattle, his concern, the Pacific Ammonia & Chemical Company, having moved here from San Francisco many years ago. The success of this company is attested by its factory extensions and by the large market it controls on the Pacific coast and in the Orient.

Mr. Greer was informed by his eastern associates that they were working in conjunction with the chemical engineers of the Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory of the United States government in the improvement of a process for nitrogen fixation and that they were now ready to establish a plant and were considering its location either at Niagara or Muscle Shoals. On receipt of this information Mr. Greer made a hurried trip to St. Louis to attend their meeting and persuaded these gentlemen that Seattle offered superior advantages over either of the great eastern power centers.

The deciding factor was the attractive rate made for electro chemical power offered by J. D. Ross, superintendent of the municipal plant. Mr. Ross furnished Mr. Greer with data and supplemented this information with wires and personal letters which at the crucial moment brought about the change of plans and secured the project for Seattle.

V. S. McKENNY

V. S. McKenny has made efficiency his watchword, and closely adhering to this standard, he has steadily worked his way upward until he now occupies an influential position in business circles of Seattle in connection with the manufacture of electrical apparatus. He was born in Lake City, Minnesota, January 21, 1883, a son of Harry and Louise (Williams) McKenny, the former a native of Minnesota and the latter of Wisconsin. The father was well known in journalistic circles of Minnesota as the founder, editor and publisher of the Lake City Sun, which he conducted to the time of his death, giving to the residents of

that community a clean, wholesome newspaper, embodying the best elements of journalism.

V. S. McKenny obtained his education in the public schools of Duluth and Lake City, Minnesota, and after finishing his studies became connected with the electrical business in Duluth. For six years he was identified with business interests of that city and then came to Seattle, where he has since made his home. In 1911 the Ne Page-McKenny Company was formed and the subject of this sketch is secretary-treasurer of the firm, which manufactures electrical apparatus and also takes contracts for installing electrical devices. They have installed lighting systems in some of the finest theatres in the country and are recognized as experts in their line. The business has expanded rapidly and the firm has established branches at Portland, Oregon, and San Francisco, California, while in their Seattle plant they have upwards of two hundred employes. Mr. McKenny has a comprehensive understanding of the business, of which he has made a life study, and his knowledge, experience and advice have been essential elements in the upbuilding of the enterprise.

At Duluth, Minnesota, on March 15, 1905, Mr. McKenny married Miss Irene Bowen, a daughter of N. E. and Elizabeth Bowen. Mr. and Mrs. McKenny have a son, V. S. McKenny, Jr., who was born in Duluth in 1906 and is attending high school, being now in his junior year. Mr. McKenny is a thirty-second degree Mason and belongs to the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, the Exchange Club of this city and the Rainier Golf Club. He takes the interest of a public-spirited citizen in everything that touches Seattle's growth and development and his fellowmen respect him for the qualities which have made possible his success.

EDWARD CAMANO CHEASTY

A life of great usefulness and activity was ended when on June 12, 1914, Edward Camano Cheasty was called to his final rest, at the age of fifty years. He was long a dominant figure in mercantile circles of Seattle and was also a recognized leader in other walks of life. He stood for all those things which count for most in the city's upbuilding and his labors were manifestly resultant. He was one of Washington's native sons and was born on Camano island, in Island county, on the 9th of October, 1864. His parents, Edward S. and Margaret (McNamara) Cheasty, were both natives of Ireland. They became pioneer residents of the Puget Sound country, the father arriving here in 1858 and the mother in 1860.

Reared in the northwest, Edward C. Cheasty early became imbued with the spirit of progress characteristic of this section of the country. His early education was acquired in the public schools of Seattle and later he became a student in the University of Washington, where he qualified for the responsible duties of life. His first insight into business affairs was gained as an employe in the dry goods store of the firm of Boyd, Poncin & Young of Seattle, and after leaving its service he went to San Francisco, California. For three years he was with the house of J. J. O'Brien & Company of that city, but in 1888 returned to Seattle and embarked in business on his own account, opening a furnishing goods establishment known as Cheasty's Haberdashery, Inc. He carried an extensive line of both men's and women's wearing apparel and his business prospered with the growth of the city, expanding from year to year until he became recognized as a leader in his chosen line of activity. He carefully studied trade conditions, was ever ready to meet the needs and wishes of the public, and always gave to his patrons full value for the amount expended. The business is still in operation, being now conducted under the style of Cheasty's, Inc., of which R. E. Bigelow is the president, and it has stood the test of years because it was founded on the solid foundation of integrity and fair dealing.

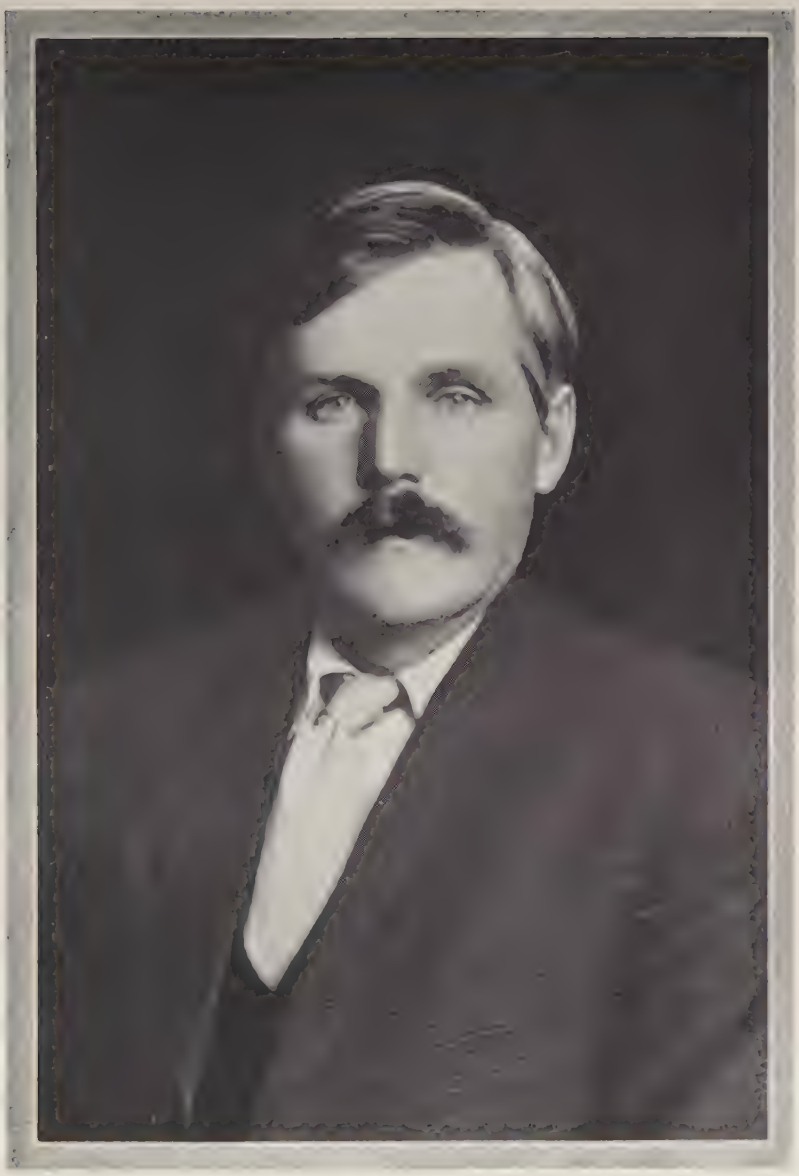
Business, however, was but one phase of Mr. Cheasty's existence and he made his life count as a forceful factor in advancing the interests of his city along many lines. He filled a number of important public offices and served his fellow citizens to the best of his ability. In 1892 he was appointed a member of the board of police commissioners, on which he served for three years, and was also one of the commissioners from Washington to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. He acted in that capacity from 1902 until 1905 and in 1907 represented the interests of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition in Europe as a commissioner. In 1907 he was appointed a member of the board of park commissioners of Seattle and was identified with that body until 1910, acting as its president for one year. When he retired from that office he was tendered two public dinners by Seattle's leading citizens in recognition of the marked efficiency which he displayed in administering the affairs under his guidance, the worth of his work being widely acknowledged. His political support was usually given to the democratic party, but he was never bound by the narrow ties of partisanship, standing at all times for progress, reform and improvement in municipal, state and national affairs. He belonged to the National Democratic Club of New York and to the Athletic Club of that city. He was also a member of the Rainier, Firloch, Seattle Athletic and Seattle Golf & Country Clubs, while fraternally he was identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. In all relations of life he conformed his conduct to high standards and his

name merits an enduring place on the roster of the honored pioneers of Seattle, which profited by his distinctive civic loyalty, his enterprise and his initiative.

LEE MONOHON

Lee Monohon, a well known citizen of Renton, was the prime mover in establishing the Commercial Waterway District, No. 2, through which was secured adequate drainage facilities for Renton and vicinity and his efforts have also been an important factor in the great work of road building in this state. His birth occurred in Douglas county, Oregon, fifteen miles from what is now the city of Roseburg, on the 25th of April, 1858, his parents being Martin and Isabelle (Speer) Monohon, who were natives of Indiana and Pennsylvania, respectively. They crossed the plains to the west in 1852, settling in Douglas county, Oregon, where the father carried on agricultural pursuits until 1870. In the latter year he came to Puget Sound and took up his abode on the edge of Lake Sammamish, there devoting his attention to farming interests until late in life. The town of Monohon, King county, Washington, is named in his honor. During his residence in Oregon he represented Douglas county in the first state legislature. Martin Monohon had reached the venerable age of ninety-six years when called to his final rest in 1917, having for six years survived his wife, who passed away in 1911. Mr. and Mrs. Martin Monohon became the parents of six children: Asenath, who is the widow of William Baunton of Grace, Washington; Augustus, now deceased; Mrs. Emma Brown of Renton; Lee of this review; Cassius M., who has passed away; and Frank L., a resident of Renton.

Lee Monohon obtained his early education in his native state and after the family home was established in Washington he continued his studies in Seattle, leaving the home farm and securing room and board in this city, as did also two brothers. After putting aside his textbooks he entered the employ of the Northern Pacific Railroad in the engineering corps, continuing with the corporation until the road was completed. He then went to Newcastle, Washington, where he homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land and also purchased a tract of similar size and successfully carried on farming until the time of the Klondike rush. He made his way to Alaska and there engaged in mining and road building for twelve years, returning to Puget Sound about once a year. Mr. Monohon's early experience in construction work led to his selection for the construction of a piece of road in the Yukon country in 1908, concerning which the Dawson Daily News said: "The construction of the new Morrison road, from the mouth of



LEE MONOHON

Rock creek to the proposed power plant on Benson creek, has been in charge of Lee Monohon, who served his time, as a youngster, with the Northern Pacific Railroad. Mr. Barwell says that it is by long odds the best laid out road in the territory, and the most economically built. In climbing sixteen hundred feet between the mouth of Rock creek and the head of Pass creek, in no place has Mr. Monohon got more than a six per cent grade, and only in one place has he wasted an inch of grade. With the one exception referred to, the road, twenty-one miles in length, climbs steadily between the mouth of Rock creek and the head of Pass creek, following the divide between Pass creek and Coal creek. The road has practically been built in a little over two months by eight men, four horses and a Palmer-Austin steel reversible road machine."

When eventually Mr. Monohon returned to Washington to remain here permanently, he invested his money in real estate in and around Renton, where his efforts have been beneficially resultant in the development and improvement of the district. To him is due the credit for securing the proper drainage system for Renton, thus eliminating the floods which had been a source of so much trouble here. He was one of the organizers and served on the executive committee of the Duwamish River Improvement Club. It was also necessary for him to go to Olympia to do committee work in order to convince legislators of the value of the commercial waterway bill, so that it might be passed and the project begun. The worth of his labors in this connection can hardly be overestimated. Mr. Monohon was also largely instrumental in the building of the brick highway between Renton and Seattle, was the chief factor in the completion of the highway through Snoqualmie Pass and has been an important figure in the promotion of road and bridge building activities in the state.

In his political views Mr. Monohon is a progressive and for eight years served as a member of the city council of Renton, making a most creditable record in this connection. He is a Mason and past master of St. Andrew Lodge, No. 35, F. & A. M. His faithful and efficient public service has won recognition for the good that he has done for the commonwealth and few men are more widely or favorably known than Lee Monohon.

GEORGE A. ELMER

Unqualified commendation is ever deserved by the man who through his own efforts rises from a humble position in the business world to one of comparative affluence, and to this class belongs George A. Elmer, one of Seattle's self-made men. He was born in Ashtabula, Ohio, a son of Ansel and Helen Elmer, the latter of whom is deceased. The father

is living in Seattle and has reached the venerable age of ninety-three years.

The public schools of Cleveland, Ohio, afforded George A. Elmer his educational opportunities and when fourteen years of age he became a wage earner, securing a position as office boy with the wholesale hardware house of William Bingham Company of that city. In 1902 he came to the Puget Sound country with the Wheeler-Osgood Company and for four years was located in Tacoma, removing to Seattle in 1906. He has been very successful in his undertakings since coming to this city and has established his position with its leading business men. He is engaged in the manufacture of sash and doors, fir and hardwood panels, mouldings, etc., and conducts his interests under the name of the Elmer & Moody Company, of which he is the president, while Robert A. Moody is filling the office of secretary and Frank R. Davis acts as treasurer. Mr. Elmer has the executive ability and initiative necessary for the direction of an important industry and has built up an enterprise of substantial proportions through honest methods and close attention to detail.

At Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1898, Mr. Elmer was united in marriage to Miss Sadie J. Kennedy and they have a large circle of friends in Seattle. Through his connection with the Chamber of Commerce Mr. Elmer is working earnestly to promote the welfare and advancement of his adopted city and he is also a member of the Kiwanis Club, the University Golf Club and the Inglewood Golf & Country Club. He has taken cognizance of his opportunities, utilizing them to the best advantage, and is recognized as a man of marked strength of character, dominated at all times by an accurate sense of business exigency and acting in accordance with the highest business standards.

FRANK G. TAYLOR

Frank G. Taylor has been a resident of Seattle for more than thirty years and in business affairs of the city he has long borne an important part, confining his operations to the field of insurance. A native of the east, he was born at Stamford, Connecticut, in 1868 and his parents were Henry F. and Mary E. Taylor. There he was reared and educated and after completing his public school course he secured a position in the Stamford National Bank, where he gained his first experience of business methods and procedure. He came to Seattle in 1890, when twenty-two years of age, and that he has made good use of the opportunities which have come his way is indicated by the fact that he is now occupying a

position of large responsibility. He is manager of the marine department of the Firemen's Fund Insurance Company of San Francisco, which he has represented in that capacity since 1902, and the ability with which he discharges the duties of the office is shown by the large volume of business now done by the firm in this city. Mr. Taylor has been active in the passing of state laws governing insurance and is recognized as one of the leading authorities on insurance in the city.

Mr. Taylor was married in Seattle, in 1897, to Miss Hazel Birch. He belongs to the Rainier Club and the nature of his diversion is indicated by his membership in the Seattle Yacht Club. He has made a close study of the insurance business, in which he takes a keen interest, and his enthusiasm, enterprise and industry have been resultant factors in the attainment of his present success.

HERMAN A. HOROWITZ

The business interests of Seattle are important and varied, offering splendid opportunities for advancement to the man of ambition and enterprise. Competition in the different lines of business, however, is exceedingly keen and only those possessed of more than ordinary ability and perseverance have won success. To this class belongs Herman A. Horowitz, founder and head of the Washington Envelope & Printing Corporation, which ranks with the largest concerns of the kind on the Pacific coast.

Herman A. Horowitz is a native of the east. He was born in New York city, December 25, 1883, a son of Emanuel and Ethel (Fried) Horowitz, who left their native land in early life and came to the United States. The father embarked in merchandising and met with well deserved success in the conduct of his business interests. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Horowitz: Alexander, Adolph, Albert, Sam, Herman A., Mrs. Rose Feldman and Mrs. Anna Fisher.

Herman A. Horowitz received liberal educational advantages, attending the public schools of the eastern metropolis and later becoming a student in New York University, from which he was graduated in 1903. He next entered Columbia University, which conferred upon him the B. A. degree in 1908, and two years later he won his LL. B. degree. For six years thereafter he practiced law in New York city, building up a good clientele, and on the expiration of that period he started for the Pacific coast, choosing Seattle as the most advantageous location. Seeing a good business opening, he organized the Washington Envelope & Printing Corporation in 1916 and the venture proved a success from the

start. It has grown with rapidity and nine large presses are now required to handle the business. Since its establishment Mr. Horowitz has been president and manager of the company and he is also a member of the board of directors of the Washington Envelope & Converter Company and the Associated Industries of Seattle. He is an astute, far-sighted business man and his legal experience has been of value to him in the management of his affairs.

On February 3, 1910, Mr. Horowitz married Miss Margaret Sullivan, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Sullivan, prominent residents of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Horowitz have a son, Arthur Horowitz, who was born in Chicago, February 3, 1912, and is attending the public schools of Seattle.

Mr. Horowitz is president of the Master Printers Association of Seattle and for three years served the Northwest Employers & Printers Association in a similar capacity. He is a member of the Manufacturers Association, the Associated Industries and the Chamber of Commerce and also belongs to the Seattle Automobile Club and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. A man of well balanced capacities and powers, his name is prominent among those who typify the spirit of progress in Seattle, and in winning success he has also contributed toward the upbuilding and prosperity of his adopted city.

CHARLES J. E. BLANC

The fundamentals of success in any line of endeavor are hard work, perseverance and a capacity for taking infinite pains. The record of Charles J. E. Blanc forcibly illustrates the truth of this statement and throughout his career he has been actuated by the laudable desire to attain the highest degree of perfection possible in his work. He has had broad experience as a chef and chef-steward, receiving his training under the French masters of culinary art, and is recognized as a genius in his chosen field of activity. He is Seattle's leading restaurateur and is the owner and proprietor of the Chantecler Cafeteria, "an aristocratic establishment for the democratic purse," and Blanc's Café "where Epicureans meet" and Blanc's Chantecler in the city of Bellingham, Washington.

Charles J. E. Blanc was born in Nimes, France, April 28, 1881, a son of Ernest and Cesarine (Ginoux) Blanc. The father was a prominent business man of Nimes. He passed away in 1912 and the mother is also deceased. Charles J. E. Blanc attended the common schools of that city until he reached the age of thirteen and was then sent to an école d'hotellerie, in which he completed a ten months' course in hotel operation. From March, 1896,

until August, 1897, he was an apprentice in the Grand Hotel du Luxembourg of Alais, where he received a certificate testifying to his ability and recommending him to others. Then he went to Marseilles and worked a short time in the Hotel Du Louvre et de la Paix. During the winter season of 1897-98 he was employed in the Restaurant Français at Nice, at Hotel de Paris in Monte Carlo, and was at Turin, Italy, at the time of the World's fair. He spent the winter of 1898-99 in the service of the Hotel de la Régence at Algiers, in Northern Africa, and we next find him at the Café de Paris, in Barcelona, Spain. From there he went to the Restaurants Sylvain and Marguerite in Paris, France, and thence to the Grand Hotel at Bruxelles, Belgium, where he gained further experience in the culinary art. In December, 1899, Mr. Blanc enlisted in the French navy. His ability was soon recognized and he was chosen chef for Vice-Admiral Fournier, then in command of the Mediterranean fleet, on board the battleship Brennus. He served for three years in the navy and gained interesting and valuable experience. He went with the fleet to Sardinia, Sicily, where he prepared an elaborate dinner given by Admiral Journier in honor of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, who was visiting his estate on that island. From Toulon the fleet was ordered to Brest and during this cruise Mr. Blanc had the honor of preparing a reception-luncheon, given to the Prince of Asturia, now Alphonso XIII, king of Spain, at Vigo. At Cherbourg, on his request, Mr. Blanc was transferred to the squadron of Admiral Pottier, which was sent to China. He was with the fleet during the Boxer Rebellion and did shore duty at that time. In 1901 he returned to Cherbourg and was sent on the battle cruiser Montcalm as a member of the culinary crew of President Emile Loubet, who made a voyage to Russia to visit Czar Nicholas II. While on that trip he assisted in preparing many elaborate dinners and after receiving his honorable discharge he returned to Paris, securing employment in the Restaurant Paillard. A few months later he yielded to the desire to revisit Russia and for a time was connected with the Restaurant Cuba at St. Petersburg, now Petrograd. On his return to Paris he became chef saucier to Pavillon Royal on the Bois de Boulogne and from the French metropolis he went to London, working successively at Frascati's, the Trocadero, the Carlton and St. Ermin's.

In 1904 Mr. Blanc came to America and for three months was employed in the Café Martin in New York city. At the opening of the St. Louis Exposition he became a member of the French Pavillon crew and after the close of the fair he made his way to New Orleans, Louisiana, going from there to Chicago, Illinois. He came to the Pacific coast in 1905, at the time of the exposition in Portland, Oregon, and served as a chef in one of the leading cafés on the fair grounds. After making a tour of the state of California he located in Seattle in 1906 and became chef at the Rainier Club, later serving the Rainier Grand Hotel, the old Rathskeller Café and the

New Washington Hotel in a similar capacity. He then made a ten months' tour of Europe and while abroad received a letter from the management of the New Rathskeller Café, asking him to return at his own salary. Upon the advent of prohibition in the state of Washington, Mr. Blanc acted for a time as chef at the Savoy Hotel and then embarked in business for himself, establishing Blanc's Café at No. 315 Marion street. His restaurant at once found favor with the public, and later he decided to broaden the scope of his operations, opening the Chantecler Cafeteria at the corner of Third avenue and University street in 1922. The sum of sixty-five thousand dollars was expended on equipment and fixtures and no other city west of New York can boast of any more popular or more unique restaurants than these two Blanc establishments, which are unexcelled in cuisine and quality of service. Mr. Blanc offers to his patrons a varied and tempting menu, calculated to appeal to the most jaded palate, and his prices are always moderate. He has raised cooking to the plane of a high art and a large and discriminating clientele indicates that Seattle's residents are thoroughly appreciative of his efforts. He possesses an unusually observant eye, a retentive mind, an excellent sense of values and the power to express himself in his chosen profession, which offers a broad scope for originality and initiative. He also has the requisite executive ability and unfailing service, smoothly rendered, makes each patron pleasantly conscious of its efficiency. He has likewise achieved a reputation for skill in the making of epigrams, and pithy phrases which reflect a mental quality of extreme depth have been an illuminating feature of his bills-of-fare.

On May 30, 1914, at Nimes, France, Mr. Blanc was united in marriage to Miss Marie Louise Thibon, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adrien Thibon, and her ability and gracious manner are attributes of distinct value in the upbuilding of his business. Mr. Blanc is identified with the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and is a life member of the former organization. He belongs to the Seattle Automobile Club, the National Restaurant Association, the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Club, Bellingham Chamber of Commerce, and to Moose Lodge, No. 211. Few men of his years have had such an eventful and interesting life and in the postgraduate school of experience he has learned many valuable lessons. He stands at the summit of his profession, but his position has not been attained by traversing a rose-strewn route, and none can grudge him his success, so worthily and honorably has it been won. Mr. Blanc feels that his early struggles and subsequent success should be an incentive to every young man of ambition who is willing to pay the price of hard work and close application to business. When he first left home and launched out into the busy world he determined that he would depend entirely upon his own resources and that he would never be tempted to ask for the financial assistance which he might easily have obtained from home,

but this resolution did not blind him to the value of his father's advice, by which he was always glad to profit. In discussing his attitude to his native land, Mr. Blanc stated that he liked to remember that he was born a Frenchman and is proud of the part the country of his birth has played in the science and arts of civilization. He believes that the sentiments of the French people more nearly approach the ideas of the United States than those of any other nation. But having had the opportunity to become an American citizen he realized it was an honor and a privilege of which he was glad to take advantage and he feels that no American-born citizen can appreciate the advantages of American citizenship as can one who has joined this great commonwealth by choice.

HENRY E. TURNER

Henry E. Turner, one of Seattle's well known commission merchants, has made his home in the city for twenty-eight years and his enterprise and ability have enabled him to develop a business of large extent. He is a typical westerner and was born in Goodhue county, Minnesota, August 13, 1868, a son of Swan and Ellen (Carson) Turner, natives of Sweden. They emigrated to the United States in 1853, settling in southeastern Minnesota, where the father engaged in farming for several years. After the mother's death he went to California, where his remaining years were passed.

Henry E. Turner was a member of a large family of children and obtained his education in the public schools of St. Paul, Minnesota. He arrived in Tacoma, Washington, in 1890, when a young man of twenty-two, and spent five years in that city, locating in Seattle in 1895. In 1903 he embarked in the wholesale butter and egg business, in which he has continued, and two years later assumed the duties of president of the firm of Turner & Pease, which office he is now filling. He combines a detailed knowledge of the business with executive ability and the affairs of the firm are in a prosperous condition, their trade being one of growing extent and importance.

Mr. Turner was married in Tacoma, on May 11, 1893, to Miss Ella Hedgren, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Hedgren. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Turner: Henry E., the eldest, was a native of Tacoma and received his education in Seattle. He enlisted for service in the World war and was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Aviation Corps, and was sent to France and kept constantly on the battle front. In the thick of an engagement he was shot down, falling within the enemy's lines, and thus made the supreme sacrifice to his country. He faced

death with high courage, and a most promising career was abruptly ended; the second son, Marston, was born in Seattle and completed his education in the University of Washington. He also saw active service in the conflict with Germany, joining the Aviation Corps, in which he was made a lieutenant; his brother Wendell was a member of the Students' Army Training Corps. He is a native of Seattle and a graduate of the University of Washington; John and Hope were born in this city, and both are high school students; Mrs. Hildegard Farmer, one of the older children, was born in Tacoma, attended the public schools of Seattle, and now resides in Portland, Oregon. She has three children, Gene, Howard and Henrette Farmer.

Mr. Turner follows an independent course in politics, placing the qualifications of a candidate above all other considerations and supporting all measures which he believes will conserve the interests of good government. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and also belongs to the Arctic Club and the Seattle Chamber of Commerce. His advancement is not due to any fortunate combination of circumstances, but is the legitimate result of his own efforts and ability, and the respect which is accorded him is well deserved. He resides at No. 315 West Comstock street.

AXEL NORDINE

There is no doubt as to the courage and good business sense of the many natives of Sweden who have come to America and in a strange country have gained financial independence. In this class belongs Axel Nordine, a young man of enterprise, resource and determination, who in a comparatively short time has become an influential factor in business circles of Seattle. He came to the city six years ago and is now acting as secretary and treasurer of the Puget Electric Welding Company. He was born May 12, 1894, a son of Andrew and Caroline (Olson) Nordine, also natives of Sweden. The father was the owner of a general store and spent his life in that country. The mother still makes her home in Sweden.

Axel Nordine obtained his education in his native land, completing his studies in the University of Hudicksvall, from which he was graduated in 1910. He afterward became connected with the motion picture industry at Hudicksvall and was moderately successful in his operations. After conducting the business for three years he turned it over to his mother and brother, having decided to seek his fortune in America. He arrived in New York city in 1913 and at once started for the west,

locating at Lake City, Minnesota. He same to Seattle in 1917 and immediately associated himself with Albert A. Olson, who was at that time operating the Olson Welding & Cutting Company. Mr. Olson sold out this business, and in 1919 Mr. Nordine and Mr. Olson formed their present firm, known as the Puget Electric Welding Company, and Mr. Nordine has since been secretary-treasurer of the firm. He brings to the discharge of his duties in this connection contagious enthusiasm and a keen zest for his work, and his experience, energy and ability have been valuable factors in the expansion and development of the business, which is in a prosperous condition. In May, 1923, Mr. Nordine perfected a trailer for the Fordson tractor, known as the Nordine trailer attachment, incorporating the original ideas of using a specially constructed and welded gooseneck, allowing the turning ability of the Fordson tractor to be used to its full extent, something that has not hitherto been possible, owing to the old style of direct connection between trailer and tractor by medium of a drawbar, the drawbar having materially affected the turning radius which the gooseneck accommodates.

Mr. Nordine is a member of the Seattle Automobile Club and his religious views are in accord with the doctrines of the Baptist church, with which he is affiliated. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and his life is guided by the beneficent teachings of the order. Progressive, self-reliant and efficient, he has won the high regard of his fellowmen, and judging by his past accomplishments, the future holds for him splendid possibilities.

ALBERT A. OLSON

Albert A. Olson is a representative of that type of foreign-born American citizen whose inherited tendencies of industry, energy and integrity have added so much to the development and prosperity of our nation. Coming to the United States when a young man of eighteen, he saw and utilized his opportunities and is now numbered among Seattle's successful business men. A native of Sweden, Mr. Olson was born February 15, 1887, and his parents, Albert A. and Marie (Bodine) Olson, have always resided in that country, the father being identified with manufacturing interests.

The schools of Sweden afforded Albert A. Olson his educational advantages and his first knowledge of business affairs was gained under the instruction of his father. In 1905 he severed home ties and crossed the Atlantic to the new world, locating first in Cleveland, Ohio, where

he remained for seven years, working in various manufacturing plants during that period. He came to Seattle in 1912, and seeing an opening in industrial circles, he established the Olson Welding & Cutting Company. He secured a plant on West Jackson street, where he conducted the business until 1919, when he moved to his present location on Horton street, and the business has since been operated under the name of the Puget Electric Welding Company, of which he is the president. His plant is supplied with the most modern equipment for work of this character and furnishes employment to about fifteen men. Mr. Olson is a thorough mechanic and his experience and executive force enable him successfully to direct the labors of those in his service. Axel Nordine, an able young business man of Seattle, is secretary-treasurer of the company, which is rapidly coming to the front in its special field of activity, and the business has become a profitable investment.

On April 15, 1923, Mr. Olson was united in marriage to Miss Helen Johnson, member of a well known family of this city. Mr. Olson is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, but finds little time for outside activities, subordinating all other interests to the demands of his business. He is never neglectful of the duties of citizenship, however, and is loyal to his adopted country, being thoroughly en rapport with American ideals and institutions.

JAMES TATE MASON, M. D.

Dr. James Tate Mason has been a resident of Seattle since 1909, during which time he has made steady progress in his profession until he has attained rank among the leading surgeons not only of Seattle but of the Pacific Northwest as well. He is a native of Virginia, born on May 22, 1882, near Lahore, Orange county, son of Dr. Clayton Rice and Mary Moore (Woolfolke) Mason, and in both paternal and maternal lines he descends from old families of the Dominion state. Captain Henry Claiborne Mason, grandfather of Dr. Mason of this review, was well known as a civil engineer and railroad construction contractor, and was in charge of the construction of the greater part of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad through Virginia and West Virginia. Dr. Clayton Rice Mason, son of Captain Mason, was born in Virginia and at the age of sixteen years enlisted for service as a private in the Confederate army. He was wounded and taken prisoner and confined in the federal prison at Elmira, New York, for eighteen months, or until after the close of the war. He then studied medicine and was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, about 1869. After practicing his profession for a few years he abandoned it because of his poor health—the

DR. JAMES TATE MASON

result of the wound he received in the army—and devoted the later years of his life to the management of his plantation in Orange county, Virginia. There his death occurred in 1904. He married Mary Moore Woolfolke, who is now the wife of Dr. William J. Crittenden of Orange county, Virginia.

J. Tate Mason attended the district schools and prepared for college at the Locustdale Military Academy at Culpeper, Virginia. He matriculated in the University of Virginia in 1901 and was graduated in 1905, with the degree of M. D. He then became a resident physician at the Philadelphia Polyclinic Hospital, where he remained for about eighteen months, following which he spent a period at the Municipal Hospital in that city. Dr. Mason started for the Pacific Northwest in the spring of 1907, on the steamer President, going through the Straits of Magellan. He entered the employ of the Pacific Coast Company as surgeon at their coal mines at Black Diamond, Washington, where he remained until 1909, when he located in Seattle. He began private practice and was appointed county jail physician by the late Robert T. Hodge, then sheriff of King county, this appointment being the first wherein the sheriff of the county exercised his powers to make the appointment, which had previously been done by the county commissioners. Dr. Mason served in this capacity for four years, meanwhile continuing his private practice. In 1913 he became a candidate for the office of county coroner and was elected, his promise being that he would establish a public morgue, and under his direction the present fine public morgue was completed. Dr. Mason was reelected and served two terms as coroner and in 1917 was appointed head of staff of the King County Hospital and served until the expiration of his term on January 1, 1923. This hospital during this time was the first establishment of the northwest in which the cases were classified according to a definite nomenclature, and the present system of the records of the hospital was also established. In 1919, in association with Dr. John M. Blackford and Dr. J. Thomas Dowling, Dr. Mason formed the Virginia Mason Hospital, Incorporated, and began the erection of the Virginia Mason Hospital, a six-story structure at the northwest corner of Terry avenue and Spring street, which also contains the Mason-Blackford-Dowling Clinic. This complete establishment is pronounced the finest of its kind on the Pacific coast. Since 1913 Dr. Mason has specialized in surgery, for his work since that time has been almost entirely along surgical lines. In addition to being surgeon of the Virginia Mason Hospital, Dr. Mason is president of the corporation.

In politics Dr. Mason is a republican, while along strictly professional lines he has membership connection with the King County, Washington State and American Medical Associations. He is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and is secretary of the surgical section of that body, being the first member of that organization on the Pacific coast to hold that office. He belongs to the Phi Gamma Delta, the Nu Sigma Nu and the honorary Alpha Kappa Alpha and is also a member of the Rainier Club, the University Club

and the Seattle Golf Club. With his family he attends the services of the Episcopal church.

In 1912, in Seattle, Dr. Mason was married to Laura DeWolfe Whittlesey, daughter of Charles F. and Louise (DeWolfe) Whittlesey and granddaughter of Captain Frederick DeWolfe. The three children of Dr. and Mrs. Mason are: James Tate, Jr., Mary Virginia and Frederick DeWolfe. The family residence is at No. 1220 Federal avenue.

CHRIST OLSEN

America has been aptly termed "the land of opportunity," for in no other country is there the chance for such direct progress as the result of individual effort and merit as in the United States. This is exemplified in the career of Christ Olsen, who came to the new world when a young man of twenty-one and through the substantial qualities of industry, perseverance and integrity has overcome all handicaps, pressing steadily forward to the goal of success. He dates his residence in Seattle from 1904 and is the founder and head of the Olsen Fish & Cold Storage Company, which is the outcome of his initiative, labors and experience.

Christ Olsen is a native of Denmark. He was born May 3, 1882, and his parents were Chris and Lena (Jensen) Olsen. They were also of Danish birth and the father spent his life in that country, following the occupations of farming and stock raising. He passed away in 1896. The mother is still living. Three children were born to them: Peter, who is still living in Denmark; Walter, who is in Russia; and Christ.

Mr. Olsen received a good education, completing his studies in the Agricultural College of Copenhagen, from which he was graduated in 1898. He then engaged in scientific farming and for three years cultivated the largest farm in Denmark, the property being situated near his birthplace. In 1903 he started for America and after reaching this country made his way westward, spending a year in the state of Iowa. From there he went to North Dakota and after a short stay in that state resumed his journey westward, arriving in Seattle on July 4, 1904. Soon afterward he secured a position with the Wells Fargo Express Company and for four years was in its service. In 1908 he entered the employ of the Washington Fish & Oyster Company and was advanced rapidly, becoming manager a year later. He acted in that capacity until 1912, when he purchased the business, which he conducted for four years, and in 1916 sold the undertaking. He then formed the Olsen Fish & Cold Storage Company, of which he has since been the president, and his powers of organization and administration have enabled him to build

up one of the largest fish packing industries in the city. His business for the first year amounted to five thousand dollars and in 1922 it totalled seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, representing the sale of more than nine million pounds of fish. Mr. Olsen has a thorough understanding of the business, gained from practical experience and careful study, and has one of the most modern and sanitary fish and cold storage plants on the Sound, with a large dockage, affording excellent facilities for the unloading of fishing boats, while he also has rail facilities for loading his product into cold storage cars.

Mr. Olsen was married July 8, 1912, to Miss Hilda Jensen, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Jensen of Seattle. Mr. and Mrs. Olsen have two children: Doan Eaton, who was born February 22, 1915; and Wesley, whose birth occurred in October, 1920. Mr. Olsen is prominent in local fraternal circles and is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He has attained the thirty-second degree in Masonry and is also a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is a valued member of the Chamber of Commerce and an upright, honorable and useful life entitles him to classification with Seattle's most desirable citizens. His residence is at No. 3211 Hunter boulevard.

JOHN WILSON

Among the business enterprises that have played a leading part in establishing Seattle's prestige as an industrial center is that of the National Steel Construction Company, of which John Wilson is the president, and careful training and broad experience have made him exceptionally well qualified to guide the destiny of this important undertaking. He was born in County Down, Ireland, November 15, 1879, a son of Robert and Sarah A. Wilson, who were also natives of the Emerald isle. In 1871 they brought their family to the United States, settling in New York, and the public schools of Brooklyn afforded John Wilson his educational privileges. His father had been a shipbuilder in Belfast and on starting out in life on his own account the son decided to follow the same line of business. He readily mastered the trade and soon won advancement, becoming superintendent for the Stamford Yacht & Engine Company of Stamford, Connecticut. He ably discharged the duties of that position for six years and in 1907 started for the Puget Sound country, Seattle being his destination. He at once entered actively into the business life of the city and organized the Pacific Yacht & Engine Company, utilizing the plant of the old glass works at Smith's Cove. Two

years later he formed a partnership with C. H. Markey and purchased the plant, continuing operations there for two years under the firm style of Markey & Wilson. On severing that relationship Mr. Wilson established an independent industry and in 1912 erected a large plant which he equipped with all the machinery and facilities necessary for the building of fishing boats, halibut schooners and cannery tenders. His was the first plant on the Pacific coast to make a specialty of the small fishing dories, for up to that time all of the boats used in connection with the vast fishing industry of the northwest had been manufactured in the east and shipped to Pacific waters. He continued as owner and head of Wilson's Boat and Shipyard for a number of years, being very successful in his operations, and is now concentrating his attention upon the direction of the National Steel Construction Company, of which he is the executive head. They are boiler manufacturers, shipbuilders and fabricators of structural steel and theirs is one of the largest productive industries on the coast. Mr. Wilson closely supervises every detail of the business, while he also has the ability to see clearly its larger phases, and has so directed his efforts as to secure a maximum degree of efficiency with a minimum expenditure of time, labor and material. He is regarded as an expert in his chosen field of activity and during the World war was superintendent of the Ames Shipbuilding & Drydock Company.

In 1917 Mr. Wilson was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Simmons and they have a large circle of friends in this city. Mr. Wilson is a Presbyterian in religious faith. He is a member of the Arctic Club, the Seattle Yacht Club and the Rainier Golf Club and fraternally is identified with the Masonic order, belonging to Seattle Lodge, No. 164, F. & A. M. He has never been content to choose the second best, but holding to high ideals, has steadily advanced until he now ranks with the leaders of industrial activity in the northwest.

HERVEY ARTHUR LIGHTNER

The business career of Hervey Arthur Lightner has been marked by continuous progress as a result of intelligently directed effort and devotion to duty, and Seattle numbers him among its leading representatives of the lumber industry. He was born in Peoria, Illinois, August 21, 1885, a son of John A. and May C. (Giles) Lightner, the latter also a native of that state. The father was born in Pennsylvania and went to Illinois as a young man. He was a successful farmer and stock raiser and remained in Illinois until his death. The mother is still living.

Hervey A. Lightner attended the public schools of Illinois and was also

HERVEY A. LIGUENEF

a student in a preparatory school at Lawrenceville, New Jersey. He afterward went to Tomah, Wisconsin, and became connected with the Goodyear Lumber Company, with which he was identified in the middle west until 1914. He was then sent to Seattle to open a branch in this city and has amply justified the trust reposed in his ability, for he has secured a large volume of business for the firm in this region. He is now serving as vice president, treasurer and manager of the Goodyear Lumber Company and as such is a forceful factor in business circles of Seattle.

On January 8, 1920, Mr. Lightner was married in Seattle to Miss Edna Boggs, a daughter of W. A. Boggs, a prominent resident of this city. Mr. Lightner is an enthusiastic and helpful member of the Chamber of Commerce and also belongs to the Rainier Club, the Metropolitan Club, the Seattle Golf & Country Club, the Seattle Yacht Club, the Union League Club of Chicago, and the South Shore Country Club of Chicago. He has taken cognizance of his opportunities, utilizing them to the best advantage, and his prosperity is the merited reward of unabating industry and fidelity to the interests intrusted to his charge. He is well satisfied with Seattle as a place of residence and loyally supports every movement calculated to advance the interests of his adopted city.

BENJAMIN S. GROSSCUP

Benjamin S. Grosscup graduated at Wittenberg College, Ohio, 1879; was admitted to practice law in Ohio, in 1882, practiced his profession at Ashland, Ohio, 1882 to 1890; from 1890 to 1920 at Tacoma, Washington; since 1920 at Seattle, Washington. He is a member of Beta Theta Phi fraternity, Rainier Club, Press Club and Seattle Yacht Club.

ANTON J. UPHUS

Every successful business enterprise adds to the growth and prosperity of a city. Along the line of constructive effort Anton J. Uphus has directed his labors and through the development of one of Seattle's leading industries he has played an important part in the upbuilding of the city. Mr. Uphus is one of the desirable citizens whom Holland has contributed to the United States. He was born November 14, 1864, a son of Joseph and Gertrude Uphus, the former of whom was prominently connected with the lumber industry and was also a successful furniture manufacturer.

Anton J. Uphus received a good education, attending the public schools at Meppen, Germany, and also taking a college course. In 1882, when a young man of eighteen, he came to the new world, going first to Omaha, Nebraska, where he secured a position as a lumber salesman. He was thus engaged until February, 1889, covering both Colorado and Nebraska, and then came to Seattle, joining the Oregon Improvement Company Lumber Mill. He afterward became identified with the Western Mill Company, remaining with that firm until 1891, when he went to Anacortes, Washington, where he established a business of his own, opening a sash and door factory. He conducted the enterprise for two years and after selling out removed to Everett, Washington, becoming owner of a sawmill, which he operated successfully from 1893 until 1905. He then disposed of the undertaking and returned to Seattle, where he embarked in the wholesale lumber business, handling lumber specialties. Later he bought an interest in a sawmill at La Conner, Washington, where he also engaged in logging, likewise operating along those lines at Enumclaw, Washington. He conducted the business successfully until 1919, when he sold all of his mills and following his return to Seattle established a sash and door factory, organizing the A. J. Uphus Company, of which he has since been the president. The firm also specializes in high class hardwood furniture and special woodwork, imparting a fine finish to its work, which represents a high degree of skill. It has a large modern plant at No. 2315 Western avenue, in which it now employs between seventy and eighty men, and ranks with the leading sash and door manufacturers of the city. Mr. Uphus has an expert knowledge of the lumber business, being intimately acquainted with every phase of the industry, and manifests strong executive power, initiative and foresight in the development and control of his business, which has become one of extent and importance, bringing substantial returns for the time and labor that he has expended upon it.

In 1891 Mr. Uphus was married in Seattle to Miss Rada Reed, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Reed of Long Beach, California. Mr. and Mrs. Uphus have three children, of whom Ralph is the eldest. He was born in Everett, Washington, in 1895, received his education in Seattle, and is now a member of the firm of A. J. Uphus & Company. He volunteered for service in the World war and was made a corporal in the Engineers Corps of the United States army, of which he was a member for one and a half years, serving in France; Rada was born in Everett in 1899, attended the grammar schools of that city and high school in Seattle, and assists her father in business; Evan, the youngest member of the family, was born in Everett in 1900 and completed his education in the University of Washington. He is also associated with his father in the manufacturing business.

Mr. Uphus is identified with the Masonic fraternity and the Eastern Star. Mrs. Rada Uphus served as grand treasurer of the latter organization for sixteen years. He is also a member of the Manufacturers Association and the Seattle Automobile Club. His advancement is not due to any fortunate combination of circumstances, but is the direct result of his own efforts and ability, whereby he has won recognition as one of Seattle's foremost business men, and his sterling worth has established him high in the regard of his fellow citizens.

THOMAS C. BROWNLEE

Thomas C. Brownlee has made insurance the ladder by which he has climbed to success and his ability and enterprise have placed him with Seattle's leading business men. His birth occurred near Monmouth, Illinois, on the 8th of October, 1867, and his parents were Thomas and Mary Brownlee. He attended the country schools near his father's home and afterward completed a course in a business college. On starting out in life for himself he first engaged in farming and for a time successfully followed that occupation. On June 1, 1892, when twenty-five years of age, he made his first venture in the field of insurance, with the Pacific Mutual of San Francisco, under the general agent at Omaha.

In 1896 Mr. Brownlee became associated with the Travelers Insurance Company at St. Louis under General Agent John L. Way, who was recognized as one of the ablest insurance men in the country. Mr. Brownlee spent several years in Lincoln, Nebraska, and was with the Commonwealth Life Insurance Company in Seattle in 1911, as manager for western Washington and later for the Western Union Life Insurance Company of Spokane.

In 1915 he organized the Northwestern Mutual Accident Association, of which he has been the president since its establishment. He combines a detailed knowledge of the business with administrative ability and now writes a large amount of accident insurance annually, being at the head of one of the most successful organizations of this character in the northwest.

The Northwestern Mutual Accident Association is purely a mutual company, writing accident and health insurance. It is a local organization that is fast taking its place with the leading insurance companies of the country, and it has the distinction of being the first institution of its character in the northwest. The rapid growth enjoyed by the company is due to the policies and high ideals that have become synonymous with its name and the keen executive ability of Mr. Brownlee.

At Boonville, Missouri, on the 27th of April, 1898, Mr. Brownlee was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Kueckelhan, a daughter of O. A. Kueckelhan. Fraternally Mr. Brownlee is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, belonging to Lodge No. 92, and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He is a man of determined purpose, carrying forward to a successful termination whatever he undertakes, and the prosperity which he today enjoys has been won through methods that will bear the light of close investigation and scrutiny.

DARWIN A. AYRES

Darwin A. Ayres has had a varied and interesting career. For a number of years he was identified with mining activities in western Canada and is now devoting his attention to the insurance business, acting as manager at Seattle for the Canada Life Assurance Company. He was born in Wickford, Rhode Island, and his parents, William Warren and Elizabeth Perry (Aldridge) Ayres, were also natives of that state. They were representatives of prominent New England families and in 1888 went to Lawrence, Kansas, where the father was rector of Christ's Episcopal church. He resided there until 1899, when he removed to Cañon City, Colorado, as rector of All Saints Episcopal church.

Darwin A. Ayres obtained his early education in the public schools of Lawrence and afterward became a student in the State University of Kansas. He then went to Canada and for twelve years engaged in mining silver and lead in the province of British Columbia, operating in the districts of Moyie and Trail. On the expiration of that period he abandoned that occupation and located in Vancouver, British Columbia, becoming superintendent of the Ocean Accident Insurance Company. After filling that position for three years he severed his relations with that firm and entered the employ of the Canada Life Assurance Company, which he represented in Regina, Saskatchewan, and at Calgary and Edmonton, Alberta. In 1920 he was selected as manager for the state of Washington, with headquarters in Seattle, and has amply justified the trust reposed in his ability, building up a large business for the company in his territory. He has the executive force necessary for a position of this character and his zeal and enthusiasm have acted as a stimulus to the efforts of those under his charge.

Mr. Ayres was married at Spokane, Washington, November 7, 1906, to Miss Muriel A. Atwood, a daughter of James and Mary Atwood. Mr. and Mrs. Ayres have three daughters: Helene, who was born at

Moyie, British Columbia, in 1907 and is a high school student; Marion, who was born in that town in 1909 and is also attending high school; and Judith, whose birth occurred in Edmonton, Alberta, in 1920.

Mr. Ayres is identified with the Masonic order and has served as master of his lodge. He belongs to the Earlington Golf Club, the Kiwanis Club, the Arctic Club and the Seattle Automobile Club and his public spirit has prompted him to join the Chamber of Commerce, of which he is an earnest, energetic member. He is enterprising, alert and capable and measures up to the highest standards of personal honor and present-day business ethics.

HON. ROBERT GRASS

Possessing a thorough understanding of the principles of jurisprudence, Hon. Robert Grass has won noteworthy success by the systematic application of his knowledge to the profession of his choice and ranks with the leading representatives of the Seattle bar. He has also aided in framing the laws of the state and has devoted several years to public service, being now a member of the state senate. He was born in Council Bluffs, Iowa, January 4, 1883, a son of Frank and Mary (Covalt) Grass, the former a native of New York state and the latter of Virginia. The father became a resident of Iowa about 1850 and after the outbreak of the Civil war enlisted for service in the Union army, participating for three years in the conflict between the north and the south. After receiving his discharge he returned to Iowa and subsequently engaged in business as a building contractor, operating in Council Bluffs and other sections of the state. He remained a resident of that city until his death, which took place in 1906. The mother passed away in 1921.

Robert Grass obtained his public school education in his native city and later completed a course in Tabor College of Iowa. In 1904 he entered Leland Stanford University of California and later entered the law department of the University of Washington, from which he won the LL. B. degree in 1907. He was thus well equipped for his profession when he began the practice of law in Seattle and a well merited reputation for legal acumen has brought him a liberal clientele. He is a strong and able lawyer and wins a large percentage of his cases, convincing by his concise statement of the law and fact rather than by word painting. Recognition of his ability led to his appointment as deputy prosecuting attorney of Seattle under Mr. McIntosh and he also served under Mr. Van de Vere. He was next elected a member of the house of represen-

tatives of the state legislature, in which he served continuously for five terms, and in November, 1922, was the successful candidate for the office of state senator. He carefully studies the questions which come up for settlement and has championed many measures which have found their way to the statute books of the state and are proving of value to the commonwealth. He also has business interests of importance, being a director of the Stout Calculator Company, the Home Savings & Loan Association and the Washington Loan & Security Company.

Fraternally Mr. Grass is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and his professional relations are with the Seattle and Washington State Bar Associations. The thoroughness of his knowledge of any subject in which he takes an interest is one of his strongly marked characteristics and he has always been loyal to any trust reposed in him. He stands high in his profession and is recognized as a broad-minded, public-spirited citizen whose influence is at all times on the side of progress, reform and improvement.

ALBERT SYDNEY ELFORD

Reared on a farm, Albert Sydney Elford has steadily progressed through the medium of his own efforts and his ability has placed him among the foremost representatives of insurance interests in the west. He has devoted practically his entire life to this line of business and for the past twelve years has been a resident of Seattle. A native of Canada, he was born in Perth county, Ontario, on the 15th of June, 1867, and his parents were Jonathan and Maria Elford. They reared their family of eight sons on their four-hundred-acre farm near Rochester, Minnesota, and Albert S. Elford received his education in the public schools of that state. After completing his studies he took up educational work and was employed as a teacher from 1886 until 1890, inclusive. On June 15, 1890, when twenty-three years of age, he contracted with the New York Life Insurance Company to write insurance and has remained in its service, covering a period of thirty-three years. He soon proved his worth and ability and in 1892 organized North Dakota for the company. On the 1st of January, 1904, he was promoted to the position of supervisor of agencies for the middle western states and central Canadian provinces, with offices at St. Paul, Minnesota, where he was stationed until February 1, 1911. He was then transferred to Seattle and on the 1st of January, 1914, was made inspector of agencies of the western department, including Alaska, Yukon Territory, Alberta, British Columbia, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming, in which capacity he has since been retained. The fact that Mr. Elford was chosen to fill so important a position

ALBERT S. ELFORD

is proof of his expert knowledge of the subject of life insurance and his ability as an executive. The trust reposed in him by the company has been amply justified and he is regarded as one of its most efficient and trustworthy representatives. He has also become interested in financial affairs and is a director of the Dexter Horton National Bank of Seattle, one of the pioneer moneyed institutions of the city, and is vice president, treasurer and a director of the Best Universal Lock Company, the same being the manufacturing and distributing corporation of the Best Universal system of locks.

At Grand Forks, North Dakota, on the 12th of September, 1894, Mr. Elford was married to Miss Mae Pearl Caniff, a daughter of Thomas C. and Mary Eleanor Caniff. Mr. and Mrs. Elford have become the parents of five daughters: Florence Mae, the wife of Bernice M. Downie, agency organizer at Seattle for the New York Life Insurance Company; Gertrude Louise, who married Trygve W. Hoff, a civil engineer, with offices at No. 50 Church street, in New York city; Marian Alberta, a senior at the University of Washington; Elizabeth Maria, a member of the freshman class of the University of Washington; and Eleanor Priscilla, who is a pupil in the eighth grade of the Lowell grammar school of this city.

Mr. Elford is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Seattle and is serving on its board of trustees. He belongs to the Rainier Club, the Seattle Golf Club and the Rainier Golf and Country Club, while fraternally he is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and all Masonic bodies. He is also connected with the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, taking a deep and helpful interest in the activities of that organization, and he is serving on a number of its committees. He served as chairman of the Back to School movement propagated by that body, which met with unique success. The action was taken owing to the fact that immediately after the war ended many young people of school age were engaged in commercial pursuits. The efforts of the Chamber of Commerce committee under Mr. Elford's direction succeeded in getting over a thousand of them to enter the university and necessitated the erection of one hundred portable additions to high and grade schools. He is also on the tourist bureau and is likewise a member of the executive committee of the University of Washington, in which connection he is working earnestly and effectively to promote the educational advancement of the state.

During the World war Mr. Elford was state chairman of the United War Work campaign. With an established quota of one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, they raised over two million dollars and turned over to the government ninety-nine and one-half per cent of all moneys subscribed. It is worthy of mention that it was the best record of its kind in the country. Mr. Elford is considered one of the most forceful organizers and executives in the northwest. It was the recognition of that fact that actuated

his being made state chairman of the drive to procure one hundred thousand dollars to erect the University of Washington Young Men's Christian Association building. The building was built and furnished and turned over to the university absolutely free from debt.

Mr. Elford's business career has been marked by continuous advancement and his success is largely attributable to the fact that he has always endeavored to perform his duty according to the best of his ability and is most thorough and painstaking in everything that he undertakes. His life has been useful, active and purposeful and he is loyal to all those interests which make for honorable manhood and progressive citizenship.

JOHN SHERMAN ROBINSON

John Sherman Robinson is engaged in the practice of law in Seattle as a member of the firm of Bronson, Robinson & Jones and has been a resident of the city for thirteen years. He was born in Mansfield, Ohio, December 17, 1880, and his parents were Samuel and Caroline (Mattayaw) Robinson, the former a native of England and the latter of Baltimore, Maryland. The father went to California in 1856 in search of gold and remained in that state until 1867, passing the remainder of his life in Ohio, where he engaged in farming.

John Sherman Robinson received his public school education in his native city and afterward became a student at the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1903, with the A. B. degree. For a year he was an instructor in the Orchard Lake Military Academy of that state, and from 1904 until 1907 served as superintendent of schools at Bessemer, Michigan. He next entered Columbia University and in 1910 won the degree of Bachelor of Laws from that institution. During his college days he took a prominent part in athletic sports and in 1903 was made captain of the University of Michigan track team. From 1908 until 1910 he acted as associate editor of the Columbia Law Review and after his graduation from that university he started for Seattle. In August, 1910, he began the practice of law in this city and on January 1, 1913, formed a partnership with Ira Bronson. In January, 1914, they were joined by H. B. Jones and the present firm style of Bronson, Robinson & Jones was then adopted. They have successfully handled important litigation and a liberal clientele has been accorded them.

On June 22, 1916, Mr. Robinson was married in Tacoma, Washington, to Miss Edith Lind of that city, and they have a son, John S. Robinson, Jr., born June 25, 1921. While a student at the University of Michigan, Mr. Robinson joined the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity and while at

Columbia he became a member of the Phi Delta Phi. He belongs to the Seattle, Washington State and American Bar Associations and is an ex-president of the College Club of Seattle. He is also a member of the Seattle Golf Club.

LEE A. SMITH

Seattle finds an enthusiastic advocate in Lee A. Smith, whose interest in the city is manifest in hearty cooperation with movements for its development and progress, and although his residence here covers but a short period, he has already made his influence felt in business affairs as head of the Smith-Headley Company, dealers in office equipment. He was born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, January 8, 1884, and is a son of Bert and Lilly (York) Smith. They have always resided in the Buckeye state and the father is engaged in the painting and decorating business, operating on a large scale.

The public schools of his native county afforded Lee A. Smith his early educational opportunities and he also attended a business college in that locality. For three years he was a teacher in the public schools of Ashtabula county and then entered the University of Pittsburgh, which he attended for a year as a student of electrical engineering. He next turned his attention to athletics, becoming a member of the Ohio & Pennsylvania League, and for a year was pitcher for the Youngstown Club. He then obtained employment with The Metal Furniture General Fireproofing Company, manufacturers of Youngstown, Ohio, with which he remained for seventeen years, starting in the shop as a bench worker and rising to the position of sales manager. In 1922 he decided to unite his interests with the west and came to Seattle, organizing the Smith-Headley, Inc., of which he is the president. They are office outfitters and in the management of the undertaking Mr. Smith brings to bear an expert knowledge of the business, combined with executive ability. The firm has already gained a secure foothold in the city and under the skillful leadership of Mr. Smith its future seems assured.

On June 28, 1911, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Elizabeth Jane McMaster, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert McMaster of Youngstown, Ohio. She died April 10, 1919, leaving a son, Lee A. Smith, Jr., who was born in that city in 1914 and is attending school in Ashtabula, Ohio, making his home with his grandparents. On January 22, 1921, Mr. Smith married Miss Carolyn Lee Horton, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Horton of Petoskey, Michigan, the wedding taking place in Detroit,

Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have a daughter, Carolyn Lee Horton Smith, whose birth occurred in September, 1922.

Mr. Smith's public spirit finds expression in his membership in the Chamber of Commerce, whose purpose is to bring Seattle's citizens together in real cooperative effort, to compromise all differences of opinion and to work harmoniously for municipal advancement. He is vice president of the Exchange Club and also belongs to the Earlington Golf & Country Club. He is a Royal Arch Mason and supports republican candidates when national issues are at stake, but votes independently at local elections. Energy, perseverance and thrift are the indispensable concomitants of success, and these qualities are possessed by Mr. Smith, who has been the molder of his own destiny, and an honorable, upright life has won for him the esteem of many friends.

HELEN ARDELLE

An elastic phrase is "the sphere of woman." It is measured only by the prejudice and mental limitations of the user. In the actual life of the world women's accomplishments have ranged everywhere. Helen Ardelle has proven her ability to cope with modern commercial conditions and her accomplishments suffer nothing by comparison with the work performed by Seattle's most successful business men. She is engaged in the manufacture of candy and has built up a business of large and profitable proportions through her own efforts. While Helen Ardelle is the trade-mark name, it is the name by which Martha Ardelle Townsend is widely known.

Martha Ardelle Townsend was born in Centralia, Illinois, and was a small child when her parents removed to Yakima, Washington, where she attended the grammar and high schools. At this period in her career the family met with business reverses, which came practically over night, and Miss Townsend suddenly found herself confronted with the responsibility of providing for her mother and younger sister. Looking at the situation from a practical standpoint, she realized the necessity of preparing herself for a business career. Having no money, she made a proposition to the manager of a business college to take a course of six months and pay for it when she began earning a salary. She was accepted as a student and the training which she thus gained has proven of great value in her later business career.

Miss Townsend's first position was that of assistant secretary to the Commercial Club of Yakima, with which she was connected for two years. She then resigned, having decided to work her way through college, and was greatly assisted by O. A. Fechter, who enabled her to gain a start.

HELEN ARDELLE

Coming to Seattle, she entered the University of Washington and provided for her expenses by serving as secretary to Dean Coldwell and also earned extra money by copying themes, reducing her expenses by rooming at the home of a sorority sister. While acting as secretary to the dean she realized the need of providing the girl students at the university with a clean, homelike place, and, inspired with a new idea, she rented a house, utilizing her savings for this purpose. Her mother and sister joined her in Seattle and the extra rooms in the house were rented. This young woman had ability to foresee and courage to shape the possibilities of a house of individuality and real home comfort, and therefore earning capacity of worth-while proportions. So the house was a success from the start. Miss Townsend possessed unlimited ambition and felt that if she continued her work at college she later would perhaps not have the opportunity to take advantage of an opening that at this time presented itself, so she grasped it, and its development is one of the most interesting business romances of the Pacific Northwest. Her sister, Helen Elizabeth, was an excellent cook, a student of cookery by natural preference. One of her strong points was candy. She developed a marvelous recipe for chocolates and for these she was famous in the family circle, though nobody as yet had thoughts beyond that limit. One evening Martha was eating some of them and their peculiar excellence gave her the big idea for which she abandoned her college ambitions. That very evening Miss Townsend made a business proposal to her sister and agreed to sell the candy if her sister would keep it up to a high standard. They joined the two names, calling the new enterprise the Helen Ardelle Candy Company, which is now a corporation, with Helen Ardelle as president and treasurer. At first they sold their product to friends, delivering it personally or leaving it where it could be called for. The venture was a success from the start and their sales for the first week amounted to one hundred and fifty dollars. About this time the sister married and Miss Townsend was undecided as to her future course, whether to return to college in order to fit herself for a career, or to continue the business. She decided in favor of the latter course, and time has proven the wisdom of her choice. So with her mother she again started to make candy, borrowing one hundred dollars from a bank, one of the professors at the university acting as security. This enabled her to buy her materials in large quantities and at wholesale prices. Mrs. Townsend took charge of the manufacture of the candy and displayed a natural aptitude for the work, making forty varieties of candy and keeping it at a high standard. The business prospered, the volume for the first year amounting to ten thousand dollars. About the time the house which they had rented had to be relinquished to the owner Mrs. Townsend became seriously ill and was taken to a hospital for treatment. Helen Ardelle then purchased the building in which the business is now conducted at No. 5038 Twentieth avenue Northeast, using

the earnings from her original investment of one hundred dollars, and has since erected an addition to the residence of thirty by fifty feet in dimensions. Under her judicious management the business has enjoyed a remarkably rapid growth, the sales for the first year amounting to ten thousand dollars, thirty thousand dollars in the second year and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in the third year. In 1923 Mrs. Townsend disposed of her interest in the business for a very tidy sum. The factory is supplied with the most modern equipment for the manufacture of candy and from thirty to fifty-two assistants are employed. In making the candy the best materials obtainable are used and it is manufactured under perfect sanitary conditions, everything about the factory being kept spotlessly clean. It is put up in neat, attractive packages and owing to its purity and excellent flavor the Helen Ardelle candy has become one of the most popular brands on the market. One of her original advertising slogans is: "Helen Ardelle Chocolates—the last word on the sweet side of life."

Miss Townsend has demonstrated that she is a woman of unusual strength of character, clear vision and marked foresight, and notwithstanding the fact that she is daily brought into close contact with the hard conditions of the business world, she has never lost her feminine charm and gracious, attractive personality. She is a member of the National Confectioners Association and attends the annual conventions of that organization, which is composed of the foremost manufacturers of the country. She has closely studied every question bearing upon the business and is planning to extend the scope of the undertaking in the near future. She is an exceptionally capable business woman, who deserves great credit for what she has accomplished, and a large and growing industry stands as a monument to her enterprising methods, her spirit of initiative and her executive ability. She is deeply interested in all matters relating to Seattle's welfare and advancement and has many steadfast friends in the city.

PAUL DENBY MACKIE

The lumber industry is one of the chief sources of Seattle's power and greatness and in this field of activity Paul D. Mackie has won a notable measure of success for one of his years, bending his energies to constructive effort and executive control. He is president of the Mackie & Barnes Company, lumber exporters, and also has voice in the management of other important business enterprises of this character, ranking with the well known lumber operators of the Pacific Northwest. He was born in Labette county, Kansas, May 28, 1888, and is a son of A. W. and Emily (Hutchings) Mackie, the former a native of Canada and the latter

of London, England. In 1868 the father went to Kansas, where he engaged in railroad contracting, and had much to do with the building of the Santa Fe line through the state. He was one of the foremost men in Kansas and remained in the Sunflower state until 1900, when he came to the Pacific coast. Visualizing the great possibilities in the Puget Sound country, he established his home in Ballard, a suburb of Seattle, and purchased a large tract of land, which he subdivided. He also engaged in the shingle business and logging, being president of the Salmon Bay Mill Company and the Green Lake Mill Company, and president of the Brown's Bay Milling and Logging Company when first organized. As mayor he was instrumental in extending Seattle's telephone system to Ballard and the first street paving and extensive sewer system for Ballard were planned and installed during his term of office. He owns considerable Ballard real estate, and has been very successful in everything that he has undertaken. He has been called to public office, serving as mayor of Ballard in 1903, and has played a most important part in the upbuilding and development of his community. He was also president of the Business Men's Association of Ballard during the time that Ballard was a separate municipality. Mr. Mackie has an extensive acquaintance, his name being a well known and honored one in this part of the state. The mother is also living.

Their son, Paul D. Mackie, attended the grammar and high schools of Ballard and afterward enrolled as a student in the University of Washington, from which he was graduated in 1909, on the completion of a course in civil engineering. He secured a position under the city engineer of Seattle, working in that department for a time, and then entered the service of the state highway commission, being employed in a professional capacity on the construction of the permanent highway between Seattle and Tacoma. In 1911, with A. W. Mackie and two brothers, A. A. and R. D. Mackie, he organized the Mackie Mill Company and supervised the operation of its mills until 1917, when he enlisted for service in the World war, and was commissioned a first lieutenant of engineers. He went to France with the Twentieth Engineers and was assigned the task of operating a sawmill for construction work while in the service. He was promoted to a captaincy and later rose to the rank of major. He spent nine months overseas and was discharged in 1919. Following his return to the United States he went to Louisiana as manager of a large lumber mill and discharged the duties of that position for two years. At the end of that time he returned to Seattle and entered the lumber export trade, in partnership with Norman Barnes. The business has grown rapidly under the expert direction of the subject of this sketch and is conducted under the style of Mackie & Barnes, Inc. Mr. Mackie is president of the firm, which now has a large export trade in

lumber. He is also vice president of the Mackie, Barnes & Horton Company of Vancouver, British Columbia, which prepares cedar lumber for export; and he is a partner in the Mackie Mill Company, whose plant is at Markham, Washington. He is very enterprising, never hesitating to extend his activities when opportunity offers, and has the ability to think in large terms. He has an expert knowledge of the lumber industry and displays marked executive power in the control of his extensive affairs.

Mr. Mackie was married in Chattanooga, Tennessee, October 11, 1918, to Miss Nona Lawler, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Lawler of Portland, Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Mackie have three children: Mary Kathleen, whose birth occurred in Bogalusa, Louisiana, in 1919; Alexander W. (II), who was born in Seattle in 1921; and Paul D., Jr., born in this city in 1922.

Mr. Mackie is a Scottish Rite Mason and also belongs to the Shrine. He is a member of the College Club and the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. He is an aggressive young business man of exceptional ability and enterprise and his influence is one of broadening activity and strength in his chosen line of endeavor. He is deserving of great credit for what he has accomplished and his many admirable qualities have established him high in the regard of his fellowmen.

THEODORE ATKINS AND BEN HARRISON BAXTER

In mercantile circles of Seattle the firm name of Baxter & Baxter is synonymous with enterprise, reliability and integrity and theirs is one of the leading shoe stores of the city. In their establishment, which is located at No. 1326 Second avenue, they carry a large and carefully selected stock of high-grade shoes and their reasonable prices and courteous treatment of customers have won for them a liberal patronage.

Theodore A. Baxter, the senior member of the firm, was born in Mount Pleasant, Iowa, October 29, 1873, and his parents were Robert and Marietta Baxter. He was reared and educated in his native state and after his graduation from high school he became a student in the Iowa Wesleyan University at Mount Pleasant. His entire life has been devoted to the shoe business, of which he has gained a highly specialized knowledge, and since April 15, 1916, he has been a resident of Seattle, covering a period of seven years. He keeps thoroughly informed regarding all new developments in connection with the shoe trade and has made his influence felt in mercantile circles of the city.

Mr. Baxter was married in Seattle on the 2d of October, 1917, to

Miss Ella Woods. By a former marriage Mr. Baxter has a son, Bill Robert. Mr. Baxter belongs to the Elks Club and is also a member of the Arctic Club and the Rainier Golf Club.

Ben H. Baxter, the junior partner, is also a native of Iowa. He was born at Albia, on the 13th of October, 1888, and completed his education at Mount Pleasant, that state. Like his brother, he has always concentrated his attention upon the shoe business, and theirs is a harmonious relationship, the activities of the one ably supplementing the efforts of the other. Mr. Baxter also arrived in Seattle in the spring of 1916 and is highly esteemed in business circles of the city.

At Vancouver, British Columbia, on the 28th of November, 1912, Mr. Baxter was united in marriage to Miss Evelyn Stinson, a daughter of John Stinson. Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Baxter have a son, Robert John. Mr. Baxter is a member of the Elks Lodge, No. 92, and also belongs to the Lions Club of Seattle, the Rainier Golf Club and the Yacht Club of this city.

RICHARD J. WULZEN

The Pacific Northwest offers countless opportunities to youth and enterprise and many positions of responsibility are filled by young men of proven ability and worth. To this class of citizens belongs Richard J. Wulzen, general manager of the Carbonado Coal Company of Seattle, one of the largest enterprises of the kind on the coast, and general manager of the Carbon Hill Coal Company at Carbonado. He was born in San Francisco, California, April 23, 1885, and is a son of Fred and Minnie (Mullaney) Wulzen. The father is also a native of San Francisco, in which city he still makes his home, and during much of his life mercantile pursuits have occupied his attention. The mother was born in Brooklyn, New York, and made the journey to San Francisco in 1865, during her girlhood.

Richard J. Wulzen obtained his public school education in his native city and afterward entered the University of California, which he attended for three years, being a member of the class of 1907, on the completion of a course in civil engineering. He engaged in the practice of his profession until 1917, doing engineering work in Washington, Alaska and San Francisco, and spent the following year in Seattle. During 1919 he was in San Francisco and in 1920 he returned to Seattle to assume the duties of his present position, which he discharges with ability and conscientiousness. He neglects no opportunity to advance

the interests of his employers and has secured for the company a large volume of business.

Mr. Wulzen was married in Oakland, California, November 28, 1907, to Miss Fannie Robinson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Robinson of San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Wulzen have a family of two children: Frances, who was born in San Francisco in 1910 and is attending school in Carbonado, Washington; and Richard John, Jr., who was born in Juneau, Alaska, in 1913 and is also a public school student.

Mr. Wulzen is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner and belongs to the Arctic Club, the Tennis Club, the Seattle Golf & Country Club and the Washington Union League Club. He is an earnest, enthusiastic member of the Chamber of Commerce and a trustee of the Federated Industries. He is alert, energetic and thoroughly dependable and in his life exemplifies the spirit of progress which has been the dominant factor in the upbuilding of this region.

H. EUGENE ALLEN, M. D.

In his professional career Dr. H. Eugene Allen has been actuated by the laudable ambition to attain the highest possible degree of skill, and natural talent, acquired ability, experience and study have placed him with Seattle's foremost physicians and surgeons. He was born in Lyons, Wisconsin, February 28, 1876, a son of Francis Gain and Gertrude (Dodge) Allen, and is a representative in both the paternal and maternal lines of old New England stock. A native of New York state, Francis G. Allen was born in 1849 and accompanied his parents on their removal to Wisconsin. The remainder of his life was passed in the Badger state, where he acquired valuable mining interests, also becoming the owner of mining property in Arizona. His demise occurred in 1900, when he was fifty-one years of age.

H. Eugene Allen attended the grammar and high schools of Burlington, Wisconsin, and later enrolled as a student in the University of Wisconsin, from which he received the A. B. degree in 1895. He then entered Rush Medical College at Chicago and was graduated with the class of 1898, later becoming house surgeon at the Cook County Hospital, with which he was connected for two years. In the spring of 1900 he was commissioned in the United States regular army as a lieutenant in the Medical Corps. He was sent to China during the Boxer uprising and on his return was ordered to the Philippine islands, where he was stationed for eighteen months as a member of the Medical Corps, attached to the First Cavalry and the Eighth Infantry. After his discharge in 1901 he went to Chicago, but later decided to come to the Pacific coast, locating in Seattle in August, 1902. He has

DR. H. EUGENE ALLEN

since practiced here except during the World war, when he joined the Medical Corps of the United States army and was commissioned a captain. He was sent to France and was made major and chief of staff of Major Eagleson's unit. Later he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel and on his return to the United States was placed in command of Base Hospital, No. 50. He was discharged from the service in 1919 and has to his credit a distinguished military record. Returning to Seattle, he resumed his practice and is now devoting his attention largely to surgical work. His experience as an army surgeon has been of inestimable value to him and through close study of the cases which come under his care he is constantly broadening his knowledge and promoting his skill. In 1908 Dr. Allen was appointed district surgeon by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, and still serves in that capacity. From 1909 to 1912 he was chief medical inspector of the Seattle public schools. In 1913 he was made a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and he has served as vice president of the Washington State Medical Society. In 1918 he was honored with the presidency of the King County Medical Society and the American Medical Association also numbers him among its members.

In Seattle, on the 2d of March, 1904, Dr. Allen was married to Miss Ethel Bagley, a daughter of the Hon. Clarence B. and Alice (Mercer) Bagley, pioneer residents of this city. Dr. and Mrs. Allen have two sons: Richard Bagley, who was born July 19, 1907; and Robert Mercer, born May 23, 1911. Dr. Allen is a member of the Rainier, College, Inglewood Country and Automobile Clubs, is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Noble of Nile Temple, Mystic Shrine. He is deeply interested in all that tends to raise the standards of his profession or promote the efficiency of its representatives and has chosen as his life work a field of broad usefulness.

FRANK R. HANSON

Frank R. Hanson occupies a creditable position in the business circles of Seattle as stockholder and manager of the Sherman Printing & Binding Company, one of the substantial concerns of the city, which owes considerable of its success to his capable direction. He is a native of Canada, his birth having occurred at Morrisburg, Ontario, on the 15th of May, 1882, his parents being Joseph and Dinah Hanson. His early educational training was supplemented by a high school course and after putting aside his textbooks he turned his attention to the printing business, which has since claimed his time and energies. It was in 1919, when thirty-seven years of age, that he came to Seattle, arriving in this city on the 15th of July. Here he has remained and has become well known in busi-

ness circles as manager of the Sherman Printing & Binding Company, ably controlling its affairs and thus continually promoting its growth and prosperity. He is a man of keen discrimination and sound judgment, and brooking no obstacles that honest effort can overcome, he has steadily worked his way upward.

On the 9th of March, 1906, in Denver, Colorado, Mr. Hanson was united in marriage to Miss Rose B. Van Wormer, a daughter of Mary and Mark Van Wormer of Omaha, Nebraska. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, being a worthy exemplar of the craft, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Episcopal church. His deep interest in community affairs is evidenced in his identificaton with the Chamber of Commerce and he also belongs to the Lions Club and to the Ad Club. That he has made wise use of his time and opportunities is shown in the success which has come to him, and that the course he has followed is consistent with the highest principles of manhood and citizenship, is indicated by the warm regard which is uniformly accorded to him.

CLARE E. FARNSWORTH

Clare E. Farnsworth, president of the Union Machinery & Supply Company, is numbered among those stable business men who by their well directed efforts have made Seattle what it is today. He was born in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, April 1, 1875, a son of J. H. and Aurelia (Ingraham) Farnsworth, the former a native of Illinois and the latter born in New York. They became pioneer settlers of Wisconsin and for many years the father was numbered among the prominent wagon manufacturers of that state, in which he spent the remainder of his life. Both he and the mother have passed away.

Clare E. Farnsworth attended grammar school in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, completed his high school course in Seattle, and attended the University of Washington. He then purchased the business of the Wittler-Corbin Machinery Company, later forming the Union Machinery & Supply Company, of which Mr. Farnsworth has since been president and treasurer. The other officers are, E. W. Farnsworth, vice president, and F. C. Wilson, secretary. The company handles logging equipment, sawmill, shingle mill and transmission machinery and general supplies, and that Mr. Farnsworth is an astute business man and capable executive is evident from the rapid growth of the enterprise, which ranks with the largest of the kind in this section of the country. Mr. Farnsworth is also an influential factor in local real estate circles and is president

of the Hunter Tract Improvement Company, which is likewise prospering as a result of his progressive methods and well formulated plans.

On November 28, 1900, Mr. Farnsworth married Miss Edna Wittler, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Wittler, prominent residents of Seattle. Mr. and Mrs. Farnsworth have one child, Nancy, who was born in this city in 1912. Mr. Farnsworth is a member of St. Mark's Episcopal church and works for the upbuilding of his city through the medium of the Chamber of Commerce, with which he is identified. He also belongs to the Rainier Club and the Seattle Golf & Country Club. He is keenly interested in his business and brings to his work an enthusiasm and belief in its importance which makes it possible for him to keep up with the spirit of the age with all of its complexities. He has won success by honorable methods and unabating industry and has never failed to inspire confidence in his integrity and admiration for his strength of character.

JOHN R. KINNEAR

Those forces which have contributed most to the development, improvement and benefit of the state of Washington received impetus from the labors of John R. Kinnear, who came to Seattle in pioneer times and was closely associated with events that shaped the history of his city and commonwealth until called to his final rest, on the 31st of March, 1912. He took an active part in legislative affairs and never allowed private interests to interfere with the performance of his public duties, which were discharged with faithfulness and efficiency.

John R. Kinnear was a native of Indiana and when seven years of age accompanied his parents on their removal to Walnut Grove, Woodford county, Illinois. They settled on a farm and John R. Kinnear attended the district school of that locality, assisting his father in the arduous work of cultivating and improving his land while pursuing his studies. He was later graduated from the high school at Washington, Illinois, and followed this by attendance at Eureka College. After completing his work there he entered upon a four years' classical course in Knox College at Galesburg, Illinois, and was a student at that institution at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war. Prompted by the spirit of patriotism, he responded to the country's call for troops, enlisting for three years as a private soldier. He participated in about twenty of the great battles of the war and some years afterward, at the request of his comrades, he wrote and published a history of his regiment and brigade, the volume containing one hundred and forty pages. He was a brave and loyal soldier and never faltered in the performance of duty.

After the restoration of peace Mr. Kinnear completed a course in the Chicago Law School and following his admission to the bar began his professional career at Paxton, Illinois, where he resided for fifteen years. During that period he served as prosecuting attorney for three years and for four years was master in chancery. In 1883 he came to Seattle and soon afterward became an active factor in molding public thought and action. In 1884 he was elected to the territorial legislature from King county upon the republican ticket, and in November, 1888, he was again called upon for public service, being elected a member of the council or upper house of the territorial legislature. He did not take his seat in that body, however, owing to the passage of the enabling act for the admission of the state. However, he was elected to the state constitutional convention from the twentieth district and took an active part in framing the constitution. He was made chairman of the committee on corporations and left the impress of his individuality in many ways upon the organic law of Washington. Mr. Kinnear also became a candidate for the office of first governor of the state, having the support of the entire twenty-five delegates from King county, and received one hundred and thirty votes in the republican state convention. He was a member of the state senate in its first and second sessions and during both served as chairman of the judiciary committee. His name is inseparably interwoven with the history of this great commonwealth and the sterling traits of his character established him high in public regard.

Mr. Kinnear was married June 2, 1868, at Bloomington, Illinois, to Miss Rebecca Means, who passed away May 10, 1913. They were the parents of two children, Ritchey M. and Leta, both of Seattle.

ALFRED ABRAHAMSON

Alfred Abrahamson, who passed away September 30, 1907, was a Seattle brick manufacturer, long numbered among the representative, enterprising and successful business men of the city, where he took up his abode in the year 1888. He was born at Herrljunga, Vestergotland, Sweden, on the 29th of May, 1863, and was a young man of eighteen years when he crossed the Atlantic to the United States in 1881. Making his way to Minneapolis, Minnesota, he there secured a position as foreman in a brickyard, the owner of which took him into his home and treated him like a son. Seven years later he answered the call of the west and in 1888 arrived in Seattle. He obtained employment as foreman in a brickyard in South Seattle and in 1894 purchased a sawmill at Newcastle, King county, but sold this at the end of four years. Subsequently he became proprietor of a brickyard at Duwamish River and also

ALFRED ABRAHAMSON

acquired an interest in a sawmill at Lake Union. Success attended his well directed efforts, for he was thoroughly familiar with every phase of brick manufacture and possessed, moreover, excellent executive ability and keen foresight. At the time of his death he was at the head of the Abrahamson Brick Company, a concern of extensive and profitable proportions, and since her husband's death Mrs. Abrahamson has successfully conducted the business with the assistance of a manager, J. M. Brewster. Her brother, Nels Anderson, is a member of the firm.

On the 12th of June, 1894, Mr. Abrahamson was united in marriage to Miss Annie Anderson, a native of Skane, Sweden, who emigrated to the United States in 1888, settling first in Iowa and coming to Seattle just before the conflagration of 1889. She holds membership in the Swedish charitable organization named Freja and is likewise identified with the Eastern Star and the Lady Maccabees. Mr. Abrahamson was a worthy exemplar of the teachings and purposes of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the Eastern Star, and he was also a popular member of the Swedish Club. In line with his business, he was president of the Seattle Brickmakers. His political allegiance was given to the republican party. The hope that led him to leave his native land and seek a home in America was more than realized, for here he found the opportunities which he sought and through their wise utilization won both prosperity and an honored name. His passing was sincerely mourned by his many friends and his memory will ever be cherished in the hearts of those who knew him best.

PEDER P. GJARDE

Among the men of foreign nationality and birth who have found and utilized opportunities for advancement in this rapidly growing city, is numbered Peder P. Gjarde, a native of Norway. He has been a resident of Seattle for twenty-three years and through his operations as a building contractor has contributed materially to the improvement and development of the city. He was born July 2, 1874, a son of Peder and Bertha (Gjosten) Gjarde, also natives of Norway. The father was a farmer by occupation and never left the "Land of the Midnight Sun." He is survived by the mother. They had a family of three sons: Peder and Louis, both of whom are deceased; and Peder P.

The last named obtained his education in Norway and on starting out in the world for himself he decided that the prospects for achieving financial independence were much better in the new world. When seventeen years of age he came to the United States and first located in Chicago, where he remained for eight years, working for Erickson

Brothers, contractors. He came to Seattle in 1900 and secured a position with the contracting firm of Hutchinson & Criddle, continuing in their employ for seven years. During that period he had practiced economy and frugality and when he had accumulated sufficient capital he embarked in business on his own account as a building contractor. His business has grown from year to year and his buildings are substantially constructed and attractive in design, representing the best in workmanship and material consistent with the prices charged. He constructed the Home Economics building for the University of Washington, the Lee Tire building, the Cambridge Garage, the De Honey Dancing Academy and several large school buildings and has also been awarded important building contracts in other parts of the state. He is an expert at his trade and ranks with the foremost building contractors of the city.

In Seattle, on the 15th of May, 1912, Mr. Gjarde was united in marriage to Miss Amanda Lawrence and they have a daughter, Josephine, who was born in this city in 1918. Mr. Gjarde is a blue lodge Mason and a member of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce. He belongs to the Seattle Chapter, Associated General Contractors of America, and is a Lutheran in religious faith. He is a self-made man, before whom the door of opportunity has swung open because of his industry, courage and ability, and in winning success he has also gained the respect of his fellowmen, for he has made the square deal a principle of his life, never deviating from the path of honor and rectitude.

ELIJAH SHERMAN GRAMMER

For more than thirty years Elijah Sherman Grammer has taken a foremost part in developing the great timber resources of this state and the consensus of public opinion names him with those who are making history in the Pacific Northwest. He is vice president and manager of the Admiralty Logging Company and controls many of Seattle's large business enterprises, occupying a place of leadership in commercial circles of the city. Mr. Grammer is a native of Missouri. He was born in Avery, April 3, 1868, and his parents were John W. and Sarah Frances (Miller) Grammer. The father was a native of East Tennessee and went as a young man to Missouri, being a pioneer of that state. He secured a farm near Avery and cultivated his tract for many years, transforming it into an arable and desirable property. Impelled by the spirit of patriotism, he offered his services to the Union at the outbreak of the Civil war and was made captain of a Missouri company, which he commanded until the close of the conflict. He was also a veteran of

the Mexican war, in which he served as a private. The mother was born in Arkansas and removed to Missouri in her girlhood. She and the father have both passed away.

Elijah S. Grammer attended the public schools near his home and continued his studies in a college at Pea Ridge. He next entered an educational institution at Bentonville, Arkansas, and there completed his academic course in 1886. After his graduation he came to the Pacific Northwest, arriving in this state in 1887. He at once identified himself with the timber industry and was thus engaged until 1898, when he joined the rush of gold seekers to the Klondike. Owing to his executive ability he was made foreman of the men engaged in constructing the tramway over Chilkoot Pass and on April 3 of that year the greatest disaster in the history of this dangerous mountain pass occurred. Many men lost their lives in the catastrophe and Mr. Grammer took charge of the rescue work, never abating his efforts until the last of the bodies had been recovered. He returned to Washington in 1901, selecting Seattle as the scene of his operations, and resumed his connection with the lumber industry. He serves the Admiralty Logging Company in a similar capacity and is also vice president of the Flora Logging Company. He has likewise proven his ability to direct other lines of business and is president of the Grammer Investment Company and the executive head of the Big Round Oil Company, which he has placed upon a sound financial basis. He is a man of large affairs, at his best in solving intricate and involved business problems, and the exercise of effort keeps him alert. He has an exhaustive knowledge of the lumber industry and at the time of the World war laid aside all personal business matters, devoting his attention exclusively to the task of selecting for the United States government special lengths of timber for the building of ships. He was district supervisor for the government in the Gray's Harbor and Willapa districts, having charge of about seven thousand men in that work. He went into the dense forests of Washington and expedited the work of handling the immense logs, ranging from seventy-five to one hundred and fifty feet in length, by constructing roads and laying rails, so that the material could be conveyed as speedily as possible to the shipbuilding plants, then engaged in constructing the emergency fleet. He thus rendered important service to his country and has ever been loyal and public-spirited in all matters of citizenship. He was commissioned major in the United States army, and served with that rank until the close of the war.

Mr. Grammer was married in this city on the 21st of January, 1904, to Miss Emma Kindley, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Kindley, members of a prominent Arkansas family. Mr. Grammer is the owner of one of the finest residences in this city of beautiful homes. His property

is ideally located on a site overlooking Lake Union and commands a view of unsurpassed scenic beauty. He is an earnest and enthusiastic member of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and is also connected with Federated Industries, No. 1, and with the Rainier Club. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is a Knight Templar Mason and a worthy exemplar of the craft. His clear insight has made him master of many situations and he has set a precedent for others to follow. Along the path of opportunity open to all he has reached the goal of notable success and his efforts, reaching out along constantly ramifying lines, have constituted a forceful element in the upbuilding and development of his city and state.

SAMUEL H. FURBER

Samuel H. Furber, attorney at law, with offices in the Stuart building of Seattle, is well known in legal circles of the city, for he has been a member of the Washington state bar for the past twenty-eight years and possesses all of the qualities necessary for success in a most exacting profession. He has always lived in the west and was born in St. Paul, Minnesota, August 9, 1867, a son of John P. and Isabella (Miller) Furber. The father was born in Dover, New Hampshire, and made the journey to Minnesota by the overland route. He was a pioneer of that state and hewed a farm out of the wilderness. In his early life he was an educator and also conducted a general store. He acquired valuable real estate holdings and platted the town of Cottage Grove, Minnesota. He passed away in 1921, leaving a large estate, comprising a considerable portion of that town, and the property is still in the possession of the family. The mother is also deceased. The paternal grandfather, Pierce P. Furber, was one of the first settlers of what is now the city of St. Paul and was numbered among the foremost men of that section of the state. He was identified with the Masonic order and was a charter member of his lodge, the Ancient Landmark, No. 5, of St. Paul, Minnesota. To John P. and Isabella Furber seven children were born: George M., a resident of Minneapolis, Minnesota; Theodore L., of St. Paul; Samuel H.; Richard Elmer, John W. and James L., all of whom are living in Minneapolis; and Mary S., who is unmarried and makes her home in St. Paul.

Samuel H. Furber obtained his early education in the public schools of Cottage Grove, Minnesota, and later attended Carleton College at Northfield, that state. Subsequently he came to this state and began reading law in the office of Judge Frater of Snohomish. He was admitted to the bar in 1895 and followed court reporting for fifteen years, becom-

ing an expert at that work, and is now engaged in the practice of law in Seattle. He is a man of logical mind, studious, well versed in the law, and his clear and cogent reasoning and forceful presentation of his cases indicate his careful and thorough preparation. He has a lucrative practice and also acts as secretary of the Jackman Creek Lime & Cement Company.

At Snohomish, Washington, on the 8th of April, 1897, Mr. Furber married Miss Frances L. Churchill, a daughter of George B. Churchill of Brewer, Maine. Mr. and Mrs. Furber have a son, George Churchill Furber, who was born in Seattle in 1898. He graduated from the University of Washington in 1920, with the degree of LL. B. and served in that year as president of the law association of the University of Washington. He is now a practicing attorney and junior member of the firm of Furber & Furber, No. 552 Stuart building, Seattle.

Samuel H. Furber is identified with the Masonic fraternity, belonging to St. John's Lodge, No. 9, F. & A. M., of which he is a life member, and also to the Masonic Club, while his professional relations are with the Washington State and American Bar Associations. He is faithful to every interest entrusted to his charge and has founded his success on hard work, ability and integrity.

CARROLL F. BUELOW

Carroll F. Buelow, who has actively conducted his interests as a merchandise broker of Seattle since the 1st of January, 1920, is widely recognized as one of the enterprising and prosperous young business men of the city. His birth occurred in Tacoma, Washington, September 18, 1894, his parents being Charles H. and Ida Buelow. In the acquirement of an education he attended the grammar and high schools of his native city and after putting aside his textbooks entered business circles as a salesman of food products. It was in July, 1917, when a young man of about twenty-three years, that he came to Seattle, which city has since remained his place of residence. On the 1st of January, 1920, he embarked in the merchandise brokerage business on his own account and has since conducted his interests under the name of the C. F. Buelow Company, having developed a clientele of gratifying proportions, by reason of his thorough understanding of every phase and detail of the business and his unassailable reputation for integrity and reliability. In his life he has exemplified the spirit of progress which has ever characterized this section of the country and his career will undoubtedly be one of continued success.

On the 11th of October, 1916, in Tacoma, Mr. Buelow was united in marriage to Miss Mamie Askelson, a daughter of P. Askelson. Mr. and Mrs. Buelow have one child, Dorothy Jane. Mr. and Mrs. Buelow are well known socially, having gained an extensive circle of warm friends during the period of their residence in Seattle.

WILLIAM W. SHIELDS

William W. Shields, the efficient county treasurer of King county, has devoted much of his life to public service and his reputation is not confined to the limits of this state, for his initiative spirit has made his work known throughout the country. He was born in Brampton, Canada, April 19, 1878, a son of John and Ann (Snell) Shields, the former also a native of that country and the latter of England. When Mrs. Shields was but six months old her parents went to Canada and in the Dominion she was reared, educated and married. John Shields was a successful wagon and carriage manufacturer of Winnipeg, Manitoba, and after his death the mother came to Seattle, where she resided from 1888 until her demise in 1903.

William W. Shields was the eighth in order of birth in a family of ten children. He attended the grammar and high schools of Seattle and then secured work in the lumber mills in and near the city, while his leisure hours were devoted to study in a business college as a member of the night school. He was very anxious to advance and eagerly availed himself of every opportunity that was presented. In 1903 he obtained a clerical position in the office of the county treasurer of King county and later became chief clerk in the sheriff's office, with which he was connected for four years. On the expiration of that period he returned to the county treasurer's office as chief deputy and while acting in that capacity originated the present accounting system, which is a marked improvement over the old methods and has been adopted by county treasurers in this and many other states. On November 5, 1922, Mr. Shields was elected to his present office by a majority of seventeen thousand votes and is conceded to be the most capable incumbent of this position the county has ever had. He has a genius for devising the right thing at the right time and has thoroughly systematized the work under his charge, securing maximum results at a minimum expenditure of time and effort.

On June 14, 1900, Mr. Shields was married to Miss Gertrude M. Riley, a daughter of Stephen and Marie (Campbell) Riley of Seattle. Mr. and Mrs. Shields have four children, two sons and two daughters, namely:

WILLIAM W SHIELDS

William R., whose birth occurred in July, 1901; John E., born in February, 1903; Marie E., born in September, 1907, and Marjorie G., who was born in February, 1916.

Mr. Shields is a member of the Lions Club of Seattle and fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, belonging to Occidental Lodge, No. 72, F. & A. M., and to Ballard Chapter, No. 26, R. A. M. He is also an Elk, having membership in Ballard Lodge, No. 827. He has steadily progressed through the medium of his own efforts, and thoroughness, devotion to duty and strict honesty are his outstanding characteristics. He is widely and favorably known in Seattle, which has been his home since the age of ten years, and his loyalty and public spirit have found expression in effective service for the general good.

EDWARD B. BALLINGER

The name of Ballinger has long been an honored one in Seattle and Edward B. Ballinger is proving a worthy successor of his distinguished father. He is a young man of enterprise and ability and occupies an important place in business circles of the city, while he also takes an active interest in civic affairs. He was born in New Decatur, Alabama, October 24, 1889, a son of Richard Achilles and Julia A. (Bradley) Ballinger, the former a native of Boonesboro, Iowa, and the latter of Massachusetts. The mother was educated in Wellesley College, also studying abroad, and is still a resident of Seattle. The father, Richard A. Ballinger, became recognized as the foremost lawyer in the northwest and for many years successfully followed his profession in Seattle. He rendered notable service to his city, state and nation and was long a leader of public thought and action. In 1907 President Roosevelt appointed him commissioner of the general land office in Washington, D. C., and in 1909 he was chosen by President Taft for the office of secretary of the interior. He made valuable contributions to legal literature and was the author of "Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes" and "Community Property." He passed away June 6, 1922. A sketch of him is published elsewhere in this volume.

Edward B. Ballinger is the elder of the two sons born to his parents, his brother, Richard T. Ballinger, being also a resident of this city. The subject of this review attended the public schools of Seattle, leaving high school at the close of his junior year to enter the Mount Pleasant Military Academy, in which he spent a year. For two years he was a student in Williams College of Massachusetts and then attended the Carnegie Technical School at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for a year. On his return

to Seattle he entered the employ of Stone & Webster, remaining in their service for a year, and next entered his father's law office. While working there he attended the law classes in the night school of the University of Washington and was admitted to the bar in 1912. For four years he engaged in the practice of his profession, specializing in banking law, and afterward aided in organizing the Concrete Pipe Company, which was incorporated in May, 1919. He is secretary and treasurer of the company, which is engaged in the manufacture of concrete pipe and other concrete products, and its plant at No. 134 Nickerson street is well equipped for work of this character. The business has developed rapidly and Mr. Ballinger has contributed materially to its success, studying every phase of the enterprise and watching closely the changes in trade conditions. He also has other business interests, being a director of the Lake Ballinger Land Company, whose holdings are located in Snohomish county, Washington.

On July 30, 1913, Mr. Ballinger married Miss Julia K. Loose, a daughter of Ursinus K. and Ada (Hayes) Loose, the former of whom is a prominent resident of Seattle. The latter has passed away. Mr. and Mrs. Ballinger have two sons: Edward Bradley Ballinger, Jr., who was born February 6, 1915; and Richard Loose Ballinger, born March 29, 1918. Mr. Ballinger belongs to Zeta Psi, a fraternity of Williams College, and is also a member of the Everett Golf & Country Club. He is president of the Edmonds School Board, Snohomish county, and all that touches the welfare of his community is to him a matter of deep concern. The spirit of the father has descended to the son and the vital and forceful personality which energized his nature is kept alive in Edward B. Ballinger, who has lived up to worthy standards and directed his efforts along progressive lines. Mr. Ballinger resides at Lake Ballinger.

WILLIAM S. BURT

William S. Burt, well known in business circles of Seattle, was born in Youngstown, Ohio, on the 23d of June, 1861, a son of William and Charlotte Burt. He obtained his education in the public schools of his native city and in a business college. His initial experience along commercial lines was gained with the firm of William Tod & Company of Youngstown, manufacturers of blast engines. He served them in the capacity of accountant and in May, 1891, came to the state of Washington. He dates his residence in Seattle from May, 1904, and his activities in this city have been rewarded by a notable measure of success. He figures conspicuously in industrial and financial affairs and is secretary

of the Pacific Coast Steel Company, while he also has holdings in other manufacturing and financial organizations. He readily solves intricate business problems and his cooperation is a valuable asset to any enterprise with which he is connected.

At Freeport, Ohio, in April, 1882, Mr. Burt was married to Miss Mary A. Mansell, a daughter of Phillip and Elizabeth Mansell, and four daughters have been born to them: Inez W., who married F. H. Forler; Edna J., the wife of George F. Kachlein; Cleo P., now Mrs. Leo L. Reardon; and Nita J., who married W. C. Peterson.

Mr. Burt is prominent in Masonry, belonging to West Gate Lodge, No. 128, F. & A. M., of Seattle, of which he is past master; to the Scottish Rite Consistory; Nile Temple of the Mystic Shrine; and Angora Grotto, M. O. V. P. E. R. In his business career he has made each day count for the utmost and his life has been one of industry and usefulness. His labors have been manifestly resultant and among those with whom business or social relations have brought him into contact he is held in high regard. Mr. Burt's residence is at 1029 Thirty-seventh avenue North.

RALPH L. SLOCUM

Ralph L. Slocum, secretary and treasurer of the Washington Printing Company of Seattle, enjoys an enviable reputation as one of the enterprising, energetic and successful business men of the city. His birth occurred at Northfield, Minnesota, on the 27th of January, 1868, his parents being Eleazer and Elizabeth (Simmons) Slocum, the former a native of the state of New York and the latter of Liverpool, England. They took up their abode among the pioneer settlers of Minnesota about the year 1855 and in that state Eleazer Slocum spent the remainder of his life. He is still survived by his widow.

In the acquirement of an education Ralph L. Slocum attended the grade and high schools of his native state and after putting aside his textbooks served an apprenticeship to the printer's trade. He was employed in connection with the publication of a country newspaper for three years, on the expiration of which period, in 1887, he removed to St. Paul, where he engaged in commercial printing until 1906. On the 9th of July of the latter year he arrived in Seattle, here becoming connected with the White & Davis Printing Company, with which he remained for twelve years. In 1917 he entered into partnership with Fred C. Lambert for the conduct of the Washington Printing Company, of which he has since served as secretary and treasurer, developing a business of extensive and gratifying proportions. The excellence of its work

and the high class of its output has insured the firm a continually increasing patronage.

On the 20th of May, 1896, in St. Paul, Minnesota, Mr. Slocum was united in marriage to Miss Eva M. Morrison, daughter of John Morrison, a prominent agriculturist of Austin, Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Slocum have become parents of two sons: Carle M., who was born in St. Paul on the 21st of August, 1899, and is connected with the Edison Southern Electric Company; and Donald R., whose birth occurred in Seattle, on April 22, 1910.

Politically Mr. Slocum maintains an independent course, supporting men and measures rather than party. He is a member of the executive board of the United Commercial Travelers and also belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. During the seventeen years of his residence in Seattle he has gained many friends in both business and social circles of the city.

ROBERT ANSEL HULBERT

Robert Ansel Hulbert is a native son of Seattle and an able and astute lawyer of the highest reputation. The Hulbert family is of Scotch origin and the name was originally Whirlbat. In the early days the Highland Scotch chiefs fought with a weapon called the whirl bat, a bat which was whirled when thrown at the enemy. Mr. Hulbert's ancestors became so proficient and their skill so great with that weapon that they were called the whirl bats, and in later centuries the name has undergone various changes, at length assuming its present form of Hulbert. In colonial days members of the family came to America and representatives of the name fought in the Continental army during the war for independence, so that Mr. Hulbert is eligible to membership in the Sons of the American Revolution. His parents, Ansel and Lucinda (Cottle) Hulbert, crossed the plains with an emigrant train and were forced to fight hostile Indians while en route. They were among the earliest settlers of Seattle and the Puget Sound country and the father became one of the pioneer lumbermen of the northwest.

Their son, Robert Ansel Hulbert, was born in this city on the 10th of March, 1864, and his education was acquired in public and private schools and in Washington University. After completing his studies he became associated with his father in the lumber trade and thus gained a knowledge of business affairs as well as an insight into human nature. Later he decided to adopt a profession and began the study of law. He earnestly applied himself to the task of mastering the principles of juris-

ROBERT A. HULBERT

prudence and after his admission to the bar began practice at Everett, Washington. The ability with which he handled cases of a difficult nature soon drew to him favorable attention and his professional services were sought by clients in various parts of the state. Returning to Seattle, he has since followed his profession with notable success in this city and for a number of years was a member of the firm of Ballinger, Battle, Hulbert & Shorts, which numbered among its clients some of the largest corporations of the northwest. He is now practicing as a member of the firm of Battle, Hulbert, Gates & Heisell and theirs is one of the strongest law organizations of the city. Mr. Hulbert is most thorough and painstaking in the preparation of his cases and his legal learning, his analytical mind, the readiness with which he grasps the points in an argument, all combine to make him worthy of the steel of the most able opponent.

Mr. Hulbert has two daughters: Mrs. Vivian Wayne Murray of Aberdeen, Washington, and Mildred. Mr. Hulbert is an adherent of the republican party but has never been an aspirant for political honors. The only public office that he has ever filled was that of county clerk of Snohomish county, in which capacity he served for two terms. As a member of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce he is working earnestly and effectively to advance the interests of his city and his professional connections are with the Seattle, Washington State and American Bar Associations. He is also a member of the Native Sons of Washington, the Cascade Club of Everett, the Rainier Club, the Seattle Golf Club, the Seattle Yacht Club, the Inglewood Country Club, and the Automobile Club of Seattle, while his fraternal relations are with the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Studiousness, combined with the habit of thoroughness, has placed him with the distinguished representatives of the Seattle bar and in all relations of life he has conformed his conduct to high standards.

L. SEAVER HAMILTON

Seattle has been particularly fortunate in drawing to itself young men of marked enterprise, business ability and public spirit and in their hands the future of the city is assured. In this classification belongs L. Seaver Hamilton, who stands practically on the threshold of his career. He is vice president and general manager of Puss'n Boots Confectionery Company, Inc., one of the leading confectionery stores in the city, and displays keen discernment and mature judgment in the conduct of his business affairs. He was born in Contra Costa county, California,

June 6, 1895, a son of Fred R. and Lorraine (Seaver) Hamilton, also natives of the Golden state.

The father was born in Oakland and adopted the profession of a civil engineer, which he followed successfully for a number of years. He developed expert ability and was called to public office, serving as chief deputy county surveyor for Alameda county, California, in addition to which he had a large private practice. He was a prominent resident of Berkeley, and Mount Hamilton, near that city, was named in honor of his father, who was one of the pioneer ministers of California.

Mr. Hamilton had taken occasion a number of times to investigate the confectionery business and had always been favorably impressed with the opportunities it offered for investment. The result was that after retiring from active practice as a civil engineer he began to study the Pacific coast cities with a view to the establishment of a splendid retail confectionery store. It speaks well for the impression made upon him by Seattle, to state that the Puss'n Boots Confectionery Company, was officially opened for business at Nos. 1316-1318 Second avenue, Seattle, in October, 1916, with Mr. Hamilton as president.

Mr. Hamilton continued at the head of the business until his demise at the age of fifty-two years. He had come to Seattle about a week prior to that time to look after his interests here, being accompanied by his daughter, Miss Gray Hamilton, and both were victims of the Lincoln Hotel fire of the morning of April 7, 1920, being forced to leap from a window on the fifth floor of the building. Miss Hamilton was a beautiful and talented young woman of twenty and was her father's constant companion, a strong bond of affection uniting them. At the time of her tragic death she wore a small silver ring, the gift of a friend, who had purchased it in Europe. She was born in Richmond, Contra Costa county, California, and was graduated from Miss Head's School in Berkeley. She was prominent in social affairs of that city and was the second in order of birth in a family of three children. The other daughter, Claribel, resides with her mother in Berkeley.

L. Seaver Hamilton is an only son and is related to Edward F. Hamilton, a San Francisco journalist and a political writer of note. The public schools of Oakland afforded Mr. Hamilton his early educational opportunities and after completing his high school course he entered the University of California, which conferred upon him the A. B. degree. After his graduation he became associated with his father in the confectionery business and on January 1, 1920, was made vice president and general manager of Puss'n Boots Confectionery Company, Inc., in which capacity he is now serving. He conducts the establishment according to up-to-date methods, is quick to adopt innovations that will stimulate trade, and adheres closely to the high standards on which the business was

founded. The best grades of confectionery are always procurable in the shop and appetizing lunches are served to a large and discriminating patronage.

At El Dorado, Kansas, on January 1, 1920, Mr. Hamilton was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Vanatta and they have gained a large circle of friends during the period of their residence in Seattle. Mr. Hamilton enlisted for service in the World war and was sent to the Third Officers Training Camp. He was commissioned a second lieutenant and received further training in a field artillery school at Saumur, France, and a heavy artillery school at Angers, in that country. He participated in the battle of Verdun as a member of the Forty-third Coast Artillery Corps and received his discharge at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, January 11, 1919. He is a Knight Templar Mason, has taken the thirty-second degree in the consistory, and is also a Noble of Aahmes Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and the Rotary Club and is a Christian Scientist in religious belief. He is a young man of substantial worth, who typifies the progressive spirit of the age, and Seattle counts him as a valued addition to its citizenship.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, being thoroughly enthusiastic over Seattle as a residence city, spent some happy months in the summer of 1922 in designing and building their own home, at No. 524 Twenty-first avenue North.

WILLIAM GREGORY KING

William G. King, proprietor of the Hotel Savoy in Seattle, is one of the best known and successful hotel men of the north Pacific coast, and has been prominently identified with the hotel business in Seattle for nearly twenty-five years. His connection with the hotel business, dates back to the very beginning of his business career, when, as a boy of seventeen he went to work in the old Plankinton House in Milwaukee, then one of the best known hotels in the country.

William Gregory King was born on a farm, near Waukesha, Wisconsin, January 20, 1863, and was the youngest son in a family of seven boys and one girl. His parents, Edward W. and Esther (Horel) King, were highly respected people and resided on a farm in Waukesha county, Wisconsin, where their deaths occurred.

The first seventeen years of William G. King's life were spent in the manner that was common to farmer boys of forty-five to fifty years ago, in that section of his native state. When he went to work at the Plankinton House in Milwaukee he began at the bottom, but he applied him-

self to his work and was rewarded by advancement. He remained nineteen years with the Plankinton interests and during twelve years of that period was general manager.

Leaving Milwaukee he went to Kansas City, Missouri, where he took an option on the purchase of the building and furnishings of the Midland Hotel, which was advantageously disposed of before he exercised it. It was in 1901 that he came to Seattle and took the management of the Butler Hotel, of which he was also a director and stockholder. Subsequently disposing of his interests in that property, his impaired health necessitated a retirement from active business for about a year. In 1914, he took a fifteen-year lease of the Hotel Savoy and under his able management this well known hostelry soon became one of Seattle's most popular hotels. Its superb location on Second avenue, near University street, in the heart of the theatre and shopping district, makes it most attractive and convenient for the traveling public.

In Minneapolis, Minnesota, Mr. King was married to Miss Hortense Parmelee and they have a son William G., Jr., and a daughter, Esther. William G., Jr., is the manager of the Hotel Savoy. He married Miss Charlotte Winter of Los Angeles, and has a daughter Charlotte.

Fraternally Wm. G. King is a Mason, a member of Nile Temple of the Mystic Shrine and Wisconsin Consistory of Milwaukee. He is also a member of the Elks, while in the Arctic Club he holds a life membership.

Aside from his hotel business Mr. King has substantial investment security interests, all of which have been the result of his own efforts in life. He is well and favorably known in Seattle and is numbered among the city's leading hotel men and representative citizens.

WM. J. JONES

Wm. J. Jones, one of Seattle's leading architects, has been intimately associated with building operations since his arrival in the city and his work has become an important feature in its development and adornment. He was born in Utica, New York, July 31, 1888, and is a son of Millard F. and Mary E. (Brothers) Jones, also natives of the Empire state. The father was engaged in the wholesale grocery business in Utica, New York, but is now retired and resides in Seattle. Mr. and Mrs. Jones became the parents of five children, one of whom, Mrs. May Blanche Batley, is deceased. Those who survive are: Mrs. Emma Mabel Batchelor, Miss Ellen L. Jones, George Watson Jones and Wm. J. Jones.

The last named attended the grammar schools and the Broadway high

WM. J. JONES

school of his native city, later taking up marine engineering, and as an employe of Moran Bros. he aided in building the United States battleship Nebraska. He afterward studied architecture under a private tutor and in 1910 began the independent practice of his profession. His work is characterized by a high standard of excellence and has won for him the favorable attention of the public. In working out his designs he embodies all modern architectural ideas looking to comfort, convenience and beauty and examples of his skill are to be seen in several moving picture theatres of Seattle and in many fine apartment buildings and private residences. During the period of the World war he acted as chief inspector at Camp Lewis, Washington, and had entire charge of construction work there.

Fraternally Mr. Jones is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the American Legion. He is deeply interested in his profession and was one of the founders of the Washington State Society of Architects and also a founder of the publication, "The Washington Architect," and he has served as vice president and member of the board of trustees of both organizations. His skill and ability have carried him far beyond the ranks of mediocrity until he now stands with the successful few, and his future is a most promising one.

FRED C. LAMBERT

Fred C. Lambert is the president of the Washington Printing Company of Seattle, which he established in this city sixteen years ago. He was born at Red Wing, Minnesota, May 28, 1879, a son of John August and Hannah (Benson) Lambert, both of whom were natives of Sweden. In early life they crossed the Atlantic to the United States, locating at Red Wing, Minnesota, where the father devoted his attention to the pottery business throughout his active career. John A. Lambert passed away in 1905. His widow is a resident of Seattle.

Fred C. Lambert attended the grade and high schools of his native city to the age of sixteen years and then began learning the printer's trade as an apprentice with the Red Wing Advertising Company. Subsequently he spent seven years as a commercial printer in Minneapolis and then came to Seattle in 1907, having since made this city his home. In the fall of 1908 he established the Washington Printing & Engraving Company, in association with John Litonius, and Peter J. Adamson, with whom he remained in business until 1917, when this relationship was dissolved and he became connected with Ralph L. Slocum. By this time the concern had grown to large proportions. The Washington Printing Company does the best class of printing, binding and engraving and is

thoroughly equipped to meet the demands of the trade in every department, having from twelve to fifteen employes. It is a close corporation, with Mr. Lambert as president and Ralph L. Slocum as secretary and treasurer. The partners are men of excellent executive ability and sound judgment, whose combined efforts are leading to the steady growth and expansion of their business.

On the 23d of December, 1912, at Spokane, Washington, Mr. Lambert was united in marriage to Miss Elinore Gonyea and they have become parents of four children: Iris, born in 1914; Muriel, born in 1915; Lois, born in 1918; and Frederick Carl, born in 1920. All are natives of Seattle. Mr. Lambert has membership connection with the Chamber of Commerce and also belongs to the Swedish Club, and fraternally he is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. The success which he has achieved is attributable entirely to his own labors and he is widely recognized as one of the representative and prosperous business men of his adopted city.

HUGH McDONALD

One of the reliable and well known firms of Seattle is the City Transfer & Storage Company, of which Hugh McDonald is the head, and the organization which he has developed is a credit to his powers of initiative and his executive ability. A native of Canada, he was born in Nova Scotia, April 4, 1875, and his parents, Donald and Mary (Campbell) McDonald, spent their lives in that province, the father being a farmer by occupation.

Their son, Hugh McDonald, acquired his education in Nova Scotia and after his graduation from high school assisted his father in tilling the soil. Finding agricultural pursuits uncongenial, he went to Cranbrook, British Columbia, and secured a position with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. He remained in Cranbrook until the year of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, when he came to Seattle, and has since been a resident of the city. He embarked in the storage and transfer business, forming a partnership with his brother, Angus C. McDonald, who died May 12, 1923, as the result of an accident. In 1916 the business was incorporated as the City Transfer & Storage Company and its present officers are: Hugh McDonald, president; Edward Shea, treasurer; and D. H. McDonald, secretary. For twelve years the business was conducted at No. 414 Union street and the main offices are now located at No. 310 Stewart street, while the storage quarters are in the Securities building, in which they occupy a space one hundred

by one hundred feet in area. Many of the largest moving jobs in the city have been handled successfully by the firm, including the transfer of The Times to Times square and that of the United States Veterans' Bureau from the Arcade building to its own building at No. 1105 Fourth avenue. The bureau, with its hundreds of desks, file cases and other office paraphernalia was moved in two days. Prompt, efficient and painstaking service has constituted the foundation upon which Mr. McDonald has reared the superstructure of the business and the company now has sixteen trucks in constant use and employs between twenty and twenty-five men.

On April 4, 1910, Mr. McDonald was married, in Seattle, to Miss Margaret McDonald, a daughter of Dougald McDonald of Nova Scotia. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have three children: Joseph Lawrence, whose birth occurred in 1911; Daniel Russell, born in 1913; and Helen Mary, born in 1915. All are natives of Seattle and pupils in its public schools.

Mr. McDonald is a Roman Catholic in religious faith and has taken the third degree in the Knights of Columbus. He is also identified with the Catholic Order of Foresters and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the Truck Owners Association and an active, energetic worker in the ranks of the Chamber of Commerce. He is nonpartisan in his political views, standing at all times for progress, reform and improvement in public affairs. He is an astute business man whose integrity is above question, and a loyal American citizen, true to the country of his adoption.

MILTON DAVID BARASH

Milton David Barash, junior member of the firm of Gray & Barash, Incorporated, electrical engineers of Seattle, has been a resident of this city for nearly two decades and has gained an enviable reputation as a representative of his profession. His birth occurred in Alamosa, Colorado, on the 10th of December, 1880, his parents being Morris and Fannie Barash. His early educational advantages were supplemented by a course of study in the University of Missouri at Columbia and his professional training was received in the Armour Institute of Technology in Chicago, after which he took up the work of electrical engineering. In September, 1904, when a young man of twenty-four years, he came to Seattle, where he has since made his home and has become prominently known as a member of the firm of Gray & Barash, Incorporated, which has been awarded many important contracts that have been successfully and promptly executed. Mr. Barash is a man of marked ability in his

chosen field, his thorough training, ready adaptability and practical trend of mind enabling him to find ready solution for intricate engineering problems.

On the 9th of June, 1910, in St. Joseph, Missouri, Mr. Barash was united in marriage to Miss Selma Kahn and they have become parents of a son and a daughter, Jessie Ann and Milton David, Jr. Mr. Barash is a popular member of the Arctic Club and fraternally is connected with all the Masonic bodies, having crossed the sands of the desert with the Nobles of Nile Temple of the Mystic Shrine. His worth as a man and a citizen is widely acknowledged, for he measures up to high standards. The sterling traits of his character are many and all with whom he comes into contact speak of him in terms of warm regard.

WILLIAM STEWART McNAMARA

William Stewart McNamara, one of the owners of the West Side Agency, Inc., West Seattle Ford dealers, has had a long and most creditable connection with the great Ford Motor Company. This connection dates back to the 1st of December, 1913, when he became chief clerk of the Portland, Oregon, branch. Since then he has filled various positions of importance and responsibility for this internationally famous industrial organization. William Stewart McNamara is the son of James Thomas and Charlotte (Robinson) McNamara and was born April 2, 1881, in Fort Union, New Mexico. The environment in which he grew up naturally fired his ambition to be a cowboy and he was more fortunate than most young Americans in that he was able to experience the joys of the saddle and round-up as a youth. His career on the southwestern plains was short-lived, however, and he soon entered the less romantic life of a business man as delivery boy for a general merchandise firm in New Mexico. After graduating from this school he took up accounting and held various positions as an accountant in Arizona, California and Oregon, eventually, in December of 1913, entering the employ of the Ford Motor Company at Portland as chief clerk. His rise in this corporation has been rapid. The 1st of August, 1916, found him assistant manager of the Portland branch; the 1st of October of the following year he was sent to Wichita, Kansas, as branch manager; he was taken into Detroit on the 1st of August, 1918, to handle the accounting in connection with the great Rouge River plant of the Ford Motor Company in Detroit and two months later was sent back to the Pacific coast as manager at Portland. Mr. McNamara came to Seattle as manager of the local branch of the Ford Motor Company, on the 1st of August, 1919, and remained in that capacity until August, 1923, when he resigned to go into business for himself,

WILLIAM S. MNAMARA

taking on his present connection with one of the most active of the suburban dealer organizations in Seattle. The West Side Agency, Inc., occupies excellent quarters in the heart of the west side and enjoys facilities for rendering service to Ford owners that cannot be surpassed in many of the larger establishments, and this fact has put West Seattle Ford owners solidly behind the institution.

Mr. McNamara was married on the 18th of September, 1905, in Clayton, New Mexico, to Miss Mary Owen Wamsley, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexis Wamsley of that city.

In fraternal circles Mr. McNamara is a Mason and an Elk. He belongs to Lodge, No. 142, B. P. O. E., of Portland, and Willamette Lodge, No. 2, A. F. & A. M. of the same city. He also is affiliated with Wichita Consistory of the Scottish Rite of Wichita, Kansas, and Al Kader Temple of the Mystic Shrine of Portland. Mr. McNamara is a member of the Inglewood Country Club and the Arctic Club. He is favorably known in a constantly broadening circle in his adopted city and is regarded as one of the capable and progressive business men in the automotive trade.

Mr. McNamara's residence is at No. 621 West Galer.

JOHN HAMRICK

The name of John Hamrick is well known to the residents of Washington and Oregon, owing to his operations in connection with motion picture theatres, and he is one of the pioneers in this field in the west. As the years have passed he has gradually broadened the scope of his activities and a business of extensive proportions is the visible result of his well directed efforts. He was born in Humboldt, Kansas, September 7, 1876, a son of John D. and Sarah (Leonard) Hamrick, both of whom are natives of Illinois. They removed to the Sunflower state in early life and the father embarked in business as a contractor. He was prominently connected with excavating, grading and building operations in Kansas City, Missouri, for many years and contributed substantially to its improvement and growth. He and his wife still make their home in Kansas City.

It was there that John Hamrick received his education and after his graduation from high school he decided to adopt the business followed by his father, under whom he learned the builder's trade. He was also successful in that field and erected many attractive, well built homes which enhanced the value of real estate in various sections of the city. Foreseeing the popularity of the silent drama, he established the first moving picture house in Kansas City, Missouri, and later added

several others, which he operated for three years. He then came to Seattle and opened the Queen Anne, which was the second neighborhood theatre started west of Boston. After conducting this show house for a short time he sought a downtown location and secured from Mrs. A. B. Collins, widow of John Collins and trustee of his estate, a lease of the property which was chosen by Mr. Hamrick as the site for the Colonial Theatre. He conducted that house successfully for a time and after disposing of it took over the old Melbourne on Second avenue. He remodeled the building, changing the name to the Rex Theatre, and this he operated for four years. After selling it he built the Blue Mouse Theatre, which is considered one of the finest of its kind in Seattle, and seeing good openings in other cities of the northwest, he established two theatres in Tacoma, one being known as the Blue Mouse, Jr., also opening a Blue Mouse Theatre in Portland, Oregon, and another in Astoria, that state. In equipment and appointments they are all that can be desired and patrons of Mr. Hamrick's theatres are offered the best productions of the silver screen at very moderate prices. He is not affiliated with the trust, operating his interests independently, and merits and receives the support and endorsement of the public.

Mr. Hamrick has a daughter, Beatrice, of whom he is justly proud. She was born in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1908, and is now attending a private school for girls. Mr. Hamrick is a valued member of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, and along fraternal lines is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, while his political support is given to the men and measures of the republican party. He has made the "square deal" a principle of his life, never infringing upon the rights and privileges of others, and his success is the just reward of industry, perseverance and ability. His activities have always been of a constructive nature and Seattle numbers him among her most desirable and highly respected citizens.

ROBERT MUSHET

Robert Mushet is one of Seattle's leading photographers and his familiarity with every mechanical phase of the art supplements his appreciation of beauty of form, color and grouping. His studio is situated on the top floor of the Lumber Exchange building and he has been a resident of the city for the past eight years. He was born in Cheltenham, England, July 9, 1875. His parents, Edward Maxwell and Eliza (Bamber) Mushet, are both deceased. They were natives of England and the father was a successful steel manufacturer of that country.

Robert Mushet was their only child and his parents accorded him a very liberal education. After completing his preliminary training he entered Oxford College, from which he was graduated in 1896, and then became a student in Cambridge University. After leaving that noted institution he became associated with his father in the manufacture of steel and was engaged in that work for a time. In 1900, when a young man of twenty-five, he came to the United States, making his way to the Pacific coast. He chose the city of Los Angeles as the scene of his activities, opening a photograph studio, which he successfully operated for fifteen years. In 1915 he allied his interests with those of Seattle and has built up a large business, for he is an artist of unquestioned merit, turning out work that bespeaks skill and careful study.

On June 6, 1914, Mr. Mushet was united in marriage to Miss Laverne Hinckley, of Los Angeles, California. Mr. Mushet belongs to the National Association of Photographers and in Masonry he has taken the thirty-second degree. He has met with notable success from both a commercial and artistic point of view and is constantly striving to bring his work to the highest possible standard of perfection.

FREDERICK LORRAINE BOYD

For more than two decades Frederick Lorraine Boyd has been an active and prominent factor in the industrial circles of Seattle as president of the Frederick Boyd Company, Incorporated, manufacturers of sash, doors and millwork. His birth occurred in Greenfield, Illinois, on the 23d of June, 1875, his parents being James Bancroft and Cornealia Alice Boyd. He supplemented his public school education by a course of study in Chaddock College and in the Gem City Business College of Quincy, Illinois, being a graduate of both institutions. When his text-books were put aside he turned his attention to the lumber business and to millwork, which has claimed his time and energies continuously since and in connection with which he has won a gratifying degree of prosperity. In 1902, when a young man of twenty-seven years, he came west to Seattle, where he has since made his home and has been actively identified with business interests as president of the Frederick Boyd Company, Incorporated, manufacturers of sash, doors and millwork. He has been watchful of all the details of his business and of all indications pointing toward success and from the beginning has had an abiding faith in the ultimate success of his enterprise. His prosperity is well deserved, as in him are embraced the characteristics of an unbending integrity, unabating energy and industry that never flags.

In 1903, in the old Washington Hotel in Seattle, Mr. Boyd was united in marriage to Miss Norene Alice Reber, a daughter of the Rev. George Wyler Reber. They have become parents of one daughter, Virginia Reber. The religious faith of the family is that of the Presbyterian church, while fraternally Mr. Boyd is an Elk and a Scottish Rite Mason who has crossed the sands of the desert with the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Chamber of Commerce. As a progressive citizen he is interested in everything that has to do with Seattle's progress and improvement and his cooperation and support can at all times be counted upon for those measures which are contributing and cooperant factors in the city's growth. Mr. Boyd's residence is at No. 1222 Eighth avenue West.

AUGUST J. ROSE

One of Seattle's essential industries is the Pacific Coast Fuel & Ice Company, of which August J. Rose is the president and founder, and the success of the undertaking is largely attributable to his initiative spirit and carefully formulated plans. He was born March 1, 1863, and was ten years of age when his parents, Frederick and Marie (Hoffman) Rose, emigrated from the old world to the new. They first went to Canada, settling in the province of Ontario, where they lived for eight years. They then came to the States and in 1880 located near Saginaw, Michigan, where they made their home for many years. The father devoted his attention to the cultivation of the soil and continued to reside on his farm in Michigan until his demise, which occurred in 1901. On November 1, 1902, the mother came to Seattle and four years later she, too, was called to her final rest. They had a family of three children: August J. Rose, of this sketch; Mrs. Paul Sabish, who is living in Colman, Michigan; and Otto E. Rose of Bellevue.

August J. Rose acquired the greater part of his education in the excellent schools of Ontario, Canada, and as a young man went to Michigan, where he lived for several years. Believing that better opportunities for advancement were to be found in the west, he came to Seattle and in 1904 embarked in business on his own account. Starting in a small way he gradually expanded the scope of his operations and in 1909 the business was incorporated under the present style of the Pacific Coast Fuel & Ice Company. Mr. Rose is the president of the firm and Henry W. Schneider is serving as vice president, secretary and treasurer. They occupy a position of leadership in this field and have about twenty employes, while their equipment comprises two motor trucks and ten large delivery wagons.

HENRY W. SCHNEIDER

AUGUST J. ROSE

At Saginaw, Michigan, on the 5th of July, 1886, Mr. Rose was married to Miss Emma Klashak and they have six daughters: Mrs. Florence Wallace, Mrs. Pauline Windsor, Mrs. Rebecca Snook, Mrs Clara Sobotka, Mrs. Florence Woodhouse and Miss Pearl Rose, all of whom are natives of Seattle.

Mr. Rose is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a republican in his political views. His fraternal connections are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Independent Order of Foresters, which he joined in Seattle, and he also belongs to the Ballard Lodge of Elks and to the eyrie of the Eagles at that place. He has a wide acquaintance in Seattle and has firm faith in the future of the city. With progress as his watchword, he has steadily advanced toward the goal of his ambition and his prosperity has been won by methods that neither seek nor require disguise.

HENRY W. SCHNEIDER

With a mind commercially comprehensive, quick to perceive and act, Henry W. Schneider has steadily ascended the ladder of success and Seattle numbers him among its enterprising and reliable business men. He was born in Green Bay, Wisconsin, on the 1st of September, 1873, and his parents were Henry and Antonia (Faber) Schneider, the latter also a native of the Badger state. When seventeen years of age the father emigrated from the old world to the new and after reaching this country he made his way to Virginia. Subsequently he returned to the north and for a time resided in the city of Chicago. Later he removed to Green Bay, Wisconsin, then to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, where he engaged in business as a contractor, and the remainder of his life was spent in that state. He is survived by the mother, who is now a resident of Seattle. They had a family of five children, two of whom are living, Henry W. and C. A., both of Seattle.

The public schools of his native state afforded Henry W. Schneider his educational advantages and for some time he remained in the middle west, working along various lines. He came to this state in 1901, first visiting Spokane, and six weeks later he arrived in Ballard, a suburb of Seattle. He secured a position as city fireman and remained in the service of the municipality until 1909, when he acquired an interest in the Pacific Fuel & Ice Company, with which he has since been connected. The business was established in 1904 by August J. Rose and in 1909 it was incorporated, with Mr. Rose as the president and Mr. Schneider as vice president, secretary and treasurer. It is one of the most successful enter-

prises of the kind in the city and is operated on a large scale, employment being given to about twenty persons, while its equipment includes two large motor trucks and ten delivery wagons.

Mr. Schneider was married in Seattle, on the 7th of September, 1916, to Miss Henrietta Barthèlemy, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Barthelemy of this city. In his political views Mr. Schneider is independent, refusing to be bound by the narrow ties of partisanship and supporting those measures which he believes will best conserve national progress and promote public stability. He is a member of the Ballard Lodge of Elks and also belongs to the Fraternal Brotherhood. He is a man of high principles and substantial qualities, energetic and capable in business, loyal and public-spirited in citizenship, and at all times displaying devotion to duties that devolve upon him.

CHARLES P. CONSTANTINE

Charles P. Constantine, one of Seattle's enterprising business men, has won an enviable degree of success in the field of advertising and is a recognized expert in his line. He was born in Hampshire, England, August 20, 1876, a son of A. W. and Emily (Pallant) Constantine, who were also natives of that country. For many years the father was in the employ of the British government, being connected with the war office. He passed away in 1899. The mother is still living. They had a family of seven children: Harry, who is a successful architect and follows his profession in England; Gerald, who still resides in his native land; Jack, who is local manager for the Northwestern Mutual Fire Association at Vancouver; Mrs. Isabelle Farquaharson, of Vancouver; Charles P.; Mabel, who is unmarried; and Mrs. Rose Haynes, both of whom are living in England.

After completing his public school course Charles P. Constantine entered St. Olave's College in England, from which he was graduated in 1899, and then began training for service in India, but after the death of his father this plan was abandoned. Instead he went to Moosomin, Canada, following the advice of an uncle who was then living in the Dominion and was engaged in farming on a large scale. Mr. Constantine enlisted in the Royal Mounted Police, of which he was a member for three years, and during that period had many exciting experiences incident to the discharge of his duties. After leaving the service he purchased a small country newspaper at Russell, Canada, which he conducted for a short time and then sold.

The year 1905 witnessed Mr. Constantine's arrival in Seattle. He

secured a position with the Newhall Stores Company, with which he was connected for two years, and then joined the C. B. White Advertising Company, remaining with that firm for a year. He found the advertising business much to his liking and in 1909 became a member of the Botsford & Constantine Company, of which he is now the president. The company's first advertising contract was with the Crescent Manufacturing Company, importers of tea and coffee and manufacturers of spices, baking powders, flavoring extracts, etc. The original contract is still in force and the firm now numbers among its clients many of the leading business houses in this and other cities of the Pacific Northwest. It employs a corps of skilled artists and designers of unique advertising specialties and under the able administration of Mr. Constantine the business has developed rapidly.

On August 22, 1907, Mr. Constantine was married to Miss Florence Pence, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Pence of Seattle. Mr. and Mrs. Constantine have two children: Phyllis, whose birth occurred in 1908; and Frances, born in 1909.

Mr. Constantine became a naturalized American citizen in 1913 and exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party. He belongs to Trinity Episcopal church and in civic work and progressive endeavor he does his part as a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He belongs to the order of the Hoo-Hoo, the Arctic Club, and the Seattle Golf & Country Club. During the World war Mr. Constantine's work as an advertising expert served to bring before the public the importance of the Red Cross, Liberty Loan and other drives. Mr. Constantine is loyal to his adopted country, thoroughly in sympathy with American ideals and principles, and what he has accomplished represents the fit utilization of his innate powers and talents.

WILLIAM J. NORTON

Seattle has long been noted for the high quality of its restaurants and among those who have contributed to the prestige of the city in this respect is numbered William J. Norton, who in association with his brothers, Charles E. and John N. Norton, is owner of Norton's Cafeteria, which is considered one of the finest on the Pacific coast. A native of Canada, he was born in Alliston, Ontario, March 8, 1879, a son of W. John and Elizabeth (Elliott) Norton, who were also born in the Dominion. The father was a manufacturer of brick and tile, in addition to which he operated a farm. Both parents are deceased.

William J. Norton was reared and educated in his native country,

receiving his training in the public schools, and after reaching manhood he came to the States, first locating in Coffeyville, Kansas, where he became connected with the restaurant business which he operated until 1905. That year witnessed Mr. Norton's arrival in Seattle, and in 1914 he and his brothers established their first cafeteria in the city, conducting it successfully for seven years. In 1923 Norton's Cafeteria at No. 1519 Second avenue was opened and the subject of this sketch is at the head of the business, which he conducts according to the most modern methods, having an expert understanding of his chosen life work. No expense has been spared in selecting the furnishings, which are harmonious and tasteful, being a delight to the eye, while the food is prepared by experienced chefs and is of the highest quality. Norton's Cafeteria caters to patrons of discriminating taste and is a credit to the ability and enterprise of its proprietor.

On October 24, 1906, Mr. Norton was married to Miss Marie Stewart, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Stewart of Toronto, Canada. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Norton: Marie Elliott, Katherine Stewart, and Marjorie Jane. Mr. Norton is a thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner and the beneficent teachings of the order guide him in the daily relations of life. His interest centers chiefly in his business, which he has mastered in principle and detail, and his success is well deserved, for he has been a tireless worker and has never swerved from the path of honor and integrity.

JULES L. CHARBNEAU

Jules L. Charbneau began his independent career at an early age and his life is replete with varied and interesting experiences, although he is yet a young man. He has visited many parts of the globe and observation, experience and study have enriched his knowledge and broadened his horizon. For several years he followed the roving life of a sailor and he began his business career in Seattle, climbing steadily upward. He now fills an important place in commercial affairs, acting as special agent for the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, and is also a writer of ability.

Jules L. Charbneau was born in Mount Clemens, Michigan, October 20, 1883, and is a son of Louis and Josephine (Jacques) Charbneau, Jr., the former also a native of Mount Clemens and the latter of Detroit, Michigan. The paternal grandfather, Captain Louis Charbneau, Sr., was widely known in maritime circles of that region as the owner of vessels plying the Great Lakes and his birth also occurred in Mount Clemens.

The family is one of the oldest in that section of Michigan and from pioneer times to the present its members have contributed their quota toward the development and progress of that state. Louis Charbneau, Jr., has won success as a fruit raiser and is the owner of a large vineyard near Mount Clemens.

In the public schools of that city Jules L. Charbneau obtained his education, also attending a business college, and when fifteen years of age ran away from home, having decided to enlist in the United States navy. After six months' training on the Monongahela he was transferred to the New York, the flagship of the fleet, and later served on other vessels. He remained in the navy for five years, during which he visited forty different countries and also circled the globe several times. It was on one of the voyages to the Puget Sound that Mr. Charbneau met his future wife and on the expiration of his term of service they were married in Seattle, spending their honeymoon in Michigan, where they had intended to make their future home.

After spending three months in that state Mr. Charbneau brought his bride back to Seattle, having reached the conclusion that his future lay in the Pacific Northwest, and he has never had occasion to regret this decision. He first worked for the Bell Telephone Company and then became manager of the Old Curiosity Shop, owned by his father-in-law. It is situated on the Colman dock and is one of the unique shops of the city. It contains curios from all parts of the world and is one of the most interesting places in Seattle, being visited by a large number of tourists each year. Mr. Charbneau managed the establishment for five years and during that period utilized a portion of his leisure time in designing a gold coin for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, in competition with others. His work was approved by the committee and he resigned his position as manager in order to devote his entire attention to the marketing of the official coin of the exposition, selling forty thousand of them. In 1909 Mr. Charbneau was appointed curator of the Washington State Art Association and filled that position for six years. His chief efforts were directed toward the erection of a million dollar Art Museum and Auditorium for the city of Seattle. He next became manager of the Metropolitan Lumbermen's Club and later had charge of the exhibits of the Manufacturers Association and the rental department of the Metropolitan building, devoting two years to that task. He then did special work for the Chamber of Commerce and afterward became social secretary of the Seattle Athletic Club, which he served in that capacity for a year. On the expiration of that period he entered the employ of the Waterhouse-Sands Company and for one and a half years was manager of their electric lighting systems. The company then made him advertising manager for its business in the Pacific Coast ports and he

spent about two years in that manner, writing up the cities which he visited. In June, 1920, he became identified with the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company in the capacity of salesman and is now acting as special agent for the firm, being one of its most efficient and successful representatives.

On October 20, 1904, Mr. Charbneau was married to Miss Caroline E. Standley, a daughter of J. E. Standley, proprietor of Ye Olde Curiosity Shop of Seattle. Mr. and Mrs. Charbneau have two children: Isabella J., who was born in 1906; and Phyllis R., born in 1908. They are natives of this city and students in the West Seattle high school.

Mr. Charbneau is a communicant of the Roman Catholic church and has taken the fourth degree in the Knights of Columbus. He is a member of the Ad Club, the Jefferson Park Golf Club and the Chamber of Commerce and is vice president of The Big Tree Club. Fraternally he is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, belonging to Lodge No. 92. He is in strong sympathy with the Boy Scout movement, which he regards as a great power for civic righteousness, and is serving on the local committee of that organization. He has visited museums in every country of the world, finding their exhibits of great interest, and his mind is stored with much valuable information. He has read broadly and studied deeply and has become well known as a writer. One of his most notable contributions was on The Timber of the Northwest and the article was published in the Pacific Mutual News of February, 1922. It is both interesting and instructive and has been widely read. Mr. Charbneau is considered an authority on this subject. He is nonpartisan in his political views, supporting the men and measures that he believes will promote the welfare of city, state and nation. His activities have covered a broad field, touching the general interests of society, and his life is a symmetrical one. The spirit of progress has actuated him at all points in his career and his record as a man and citizen is an enviable one.

RUFUS G. KING, JR.

The lumber industry has been one of the chief sources of Seattle's power and greatness and has attracted to this state a large number of desirable and useful citizens. To this class belongs Rufus G. King, Jr., who has made the lumber business his life work, and for the past fourteen years this city has been the scene of his commercial activities. He is a native of the south and was born in Kemper county, Mississippi, on the 1st of November, 1879, of the marriage of Rufus G. King, Sr., and Justina Elizabeth Spinks.

RUFUS G. KING, JR.

He attended the public schools and afterward completed a course in a college at Starkville, Mississippi. On starting out in the business world he became identified with the lumber industry of that state and in 1909, when thirty years of age, he came to Seattle in search of a broader field for his operations. He has been very successful since locating in the city and as president and treasurer of the Pioneer Lumber Company he is directing a business of large proportions. He is a capable executive and broad experience has given him a thorough knowledge of the various phases of the lumber industry, of which he has made a close study.

At Minneapolis, Minnesota, on the 7th of June, 1916, Mr. King was married to Miss Marian Towle, a daughter of George E. and Marian Towle. Mr. and Mrs. King have four children: Rufus G. (III), Marian Arlene, George T., and Martin D. In 1918, during the period of the World war, Mr. King was engaged in Red Cross work in France. He is an Episcopalian in religious faith and has membership in the Trinity Parish church of Seattle. He is identified with the Mystic Shrine and also belongs to the Rainier Club, the Seattle Golf Club and the Seattle Tennis Club. He is a man of resolute purpose and marked strength of character, who has ever directed his business by the rules which govern strict integrity, and his individual qualities are such as have gained for him high and enduring regard. Mr. King's residence is at No. 2801 North Broadway.

HERBERT ELLES SMITH

Canada has contributed to Seattle many of her most desirable citizens and among the number is Herbert Elles Smith, who has found here excellent opportunities for advancement and has won notable success as a public accountant. He was born in Guelph, in the province of Ontario, July 29, 1880, a son of William G. and Wilhelmina (Griffin) Smith, both of whom were natives of the Dominion. The father was a well known druggist of Guelph and for many years was identified with business interests of that city, in which his demise occurred in 1896. He is survived by the mother, who is now a resident of Seattle.

After completing his high school course Herbert E. Smith became a student in Toronto University, from which he won the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1901, and in 1902 he was graduated from the New York School of Commerce & Finance. He began his career as a certified public accountant in New York city, where he followed his chosen vocation until 1907, and then started for the Pacific coast, reaching Seattle on the 3d of July. Soon afterward he entered the service of Lester Herrick & Hor-

rig and remained in their employ until May, 1910, when he joined James P. Robertson in organizing the firm of Smith, Robertson & Company. They opened offices in the White building and their services as public accountants are in constant demand, owing to the efficiency and accuracy of their work, which has been highly commended by their clients. The organization is one of the best of its kind in the city and the business is developing rapidly.

In Los Angeles, California, on November 24, 1919, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Charlotte Pemberton and they are popular in social circles of Seattle. Mr. Smith is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Noble of Nile Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He was field auditor at Camp Lewis, Washington, from June 7, 1917, until January 31, 1918, and on June 1 of the latter year he was commissioned in the army with the rank of major and stationed at Washington, D. C., acting as chief accountant of the construction division until his discharge on July 10, 1919. He is a member of the American Legion and also belongs to the Masonic Club, the Automobile Club, the Metropolitan Club and the Rainier Golf & Country Club. He is identified with the Chamber of Commerce and is in complete sympathy with the aims of this organization, as he is with everything pertaining to municipal progress and advancement. Along the line of his profession he is connected with the Washington Society of Certified Public Accountants, the American Institute of Accountancy and the National Cost Accountants Association. He is a man of decided ability, of broad and liberal views, and possesses many sterling traits of character, as his fellow citizens attest.

BERT G. OWEN

The efforts of the real estate dealer are a most potent element in the advancement and upbuilding of a city and in this connection Bert G. Owen is deserving of more than passing mention, for he has been intimately associated with operations of this character for more than twenty years, during which period he has contributed substantially to Seattle's improvement and progress. He is a product of the west and was born in Mankato, Minnesota, October 9, 1881. He is a son of Charles and Mary (Marquette) Owen, the former a native of Michigan, while the latter was born in Canada. They lived for a time in Minnesota and removed from that state to South Dakota, where the father engaged in farming. Subsequently they located at Brewster, Washington, and are still residents of that place.

Bert G. Owen completed his grammar and high school training at

De Smet, South Dakota, and afterward became a student at the Wilson Business College in Seattle, from which he was graduated in 1903. On entering the commercial world he became identified with the H. E. Orr Company, realtors, and remained with that firm for ten years. Since 1915 he has been connected with the Henry C. Ewing Company, dealers in real estate, and during this period has had charge of their mortgage and loan department, which is ably conducted. This constitutes but one phase of Mr. Owen's activities, however, for he is president and a director of the Rex Land Company and the executive head of the Fifth-Denny Building Company of Seattle, displaying keen sagacity and marked administrative ability in their control. Nothing escapes him concerning the realty market and his business interests are of growing extent and importance.

Mr. Owen was married May 17, 1906, to Miss Jessie Whitehead, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Whitehead of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Owen have two sons: Gifford, whose birth occurred in 1912; and Robert, born in 1916. In politics Mr. Owen is an independent, and the Chamber of Commerce numbers him among its energetic members. He also belongs to the Washington and National Real Estate Associations and to the Washington Association of Mortgage Men. In the conduct of his business affairs he has displayed that spirit of enterprise which works for individual success and also constitutes a factor in public prosperity and his qualifications are such as have won for him leadership in his special lines of activity. He has never feared that laborious attention to business which must always precede ascendency and his strict adherence to the principles of honor and integrity have won for him the unqualified respect and confidence of his fellowmen.

F. CLYDE LAMB

F. Clyde Lamb has a wide acquaintance in Seattle, in which he has resided since a boy of thirteen, and as manager of the Washington Furniture Manufacturing Company he fills an important place in the industrial life of the city. He was born in Ashland, Oregon, October 27, 1883, a son of Archibald and Katherine (Symboski) Lamb, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of California. They became pioneer settlers of Oregon and for some time the father operated a flour mill in that state. In 1896 he removed with his family to Seattle and established a similar industry. Having accumulated a substantial competence, he is spending the evening of life in the enjoyment of a well earned rest, and the mother is also living.

F. Clyde Lamb received his high school training in Seattle and also completed a course in the Wilson Business College of this city. In 1903 he secured a clerical position with the Washington Mattress Company and afterward entered the employ of the Washington Furniture Manufacturing Company, assuming the duties of his present office in 1912. He has worked hard to promote the success of the firm, keeping it not only in line, but rather in the lead of the progressive organizations of this character, and the business has enjoyed a substantial growth. He has closely studied trade conditions and is able to meet any emergency that may arise in connection with the management of the business.

On December 20, 1908, Mr. Lamb married Miss Jewel Hulburt of Seattle, and they have a son, Richard, who was born in this city in 1916 and is a public school pupil. Mr. Lamb is independent in his political views and although he has never found time to participate actively in public affairs, he is keenly interested in matters that affect the general welfare. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Manufacturers Association and along fraternal lines is connected with the Masons and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Throughout life his constant aim has been to perform each task according to the best of his ability and time has proven his worth.

JULES F. ARCHER

Industrial progress in Seattle receives impetus from the well directed efforts of Jules F. Archer, whose name has long been an influential one in manufacturing circles of the city. He was born in the city of Chicago, July 2, 1884, and became a pupil in the grammar schools of Green Bay, Wisconsin. He completed his high school course at Madison and later entered the University of Wisconsin, which he attended until 1901. He was in St. Louis for one year and seven months, and then came to Seattle in 1903. In the latter year he started for the Puget Sound country and from the age of eighteen years has made his home in Seattle. His brothers had established here the United States Blower Pipe & Hydraulic Works and he entered their employ, starting at a wage of a dollar and a half per day. In 1908 he purchased an interest in the business, which was then reorganized, and the present style of the Archer Blower & Pipe Company was at that time adopted. For a year Mr. Archer acted as manager of construction work, afterward becoming sales manager, and in 1911 was elected secretary and treasurer. Since 1913 he has been president and general manager of the company and in the direction of its affairs he displays keen sagacity and notable executive ability. No detail of the

HUBERT ARCHER

business escapes his observation, while its larger factors are controlled with assurance and power. The business was founded in 1900 by A. C., J. G. and F. G. Archer for the manufacture of sheet metal and iron and at first but six employes were needed, while now more than fifty are required. The company manufactures slow speed blowers and exhausters, complete dust collecting systems, induced draft plants and burners, smoke stacks and conveyors, and their plant is situated at Edmonds street and Eighth avenue South. Their trade extends all over the Pacific coast and Alaska and the firm name has become synonymous with enterprise, reliability and integrity in industrial circles throughout the northwest. Mr. Archer became connected with the Air Cooled Burner Company of Chehalis, Washington, in 1915 and in 1920 purchased the control of the business and moved its headquarters to Seattle.

Mr. Archer is a Mason and a life member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

LEMAN B. PECK

A man of resourcefulness, enterprise and initiative, Leman B. Peck has won success in varied lines of business and is now numbered among Seattle's leading coal dealers. He comes of colonial ancestry and can trace his lineage to the fourteenth century. He was born in Hampton, Washington county, New York, December 26, 1858, and represents one of the oldest families of that state. His parents, Josiah and Harriet (Miller) Peck, were also natives of the Empire state and made their home on a farm which was the birthplace of both the father and grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Josiah Peck died at the age of eighty-four and his wife was called to her final rest when seventy-six years of age. They had a family of five sons and two daughters, namely: Henry J., now deceased; Mrs. Mary Vaughn, of Fair Haven, Vermont; Leman B.; Caroline, E., who is unmarried and also lives in Fair Haven, Vermont; William M., of Concordia, Kansas; Charles N., twin of William M., who died in Concordia, Kansas; John S. C., who resides on the home farm in Hampton, Washington county, New York, where all of the children were born, and which has been in possession of the Peck family for one hundred and eighty years.

Leman B. Peck obtained his early education in the schools of Hampton and afterward attended the high school at Fair Haven, Vermont. On starting out in the business world he secured work as a bookkeeper in a store at West Troy, New York, but soon afterward turned his attention to farming, to which he devoted three years. He next secured an

option on a marble quarry at Brandon, Vermont, which he successfully operated until 1897, when he sold out and started for the Pacific coast, Seattle being his destination. He embarked in the contracting business and erected many public buildings and private residences. Following the discovery of gold in Alaska, Mr. Peck went to the Copper River country, where he engaged in prospecting, and after leaving that country he invested a portion of his capital in Yakima Valley land, which he turned over to his sons. On his return to Seattle he purchased real estate, thus demonstrating his faith in the future of the city, and in 1914 entered the fuel business, in which he has continued. The enterprise is conducted under the name of Peck's Wood & Coal Company and its yard is situated at No. 717 Elliot avenue. Mr. Peck is president of the company and has admitted his son, Edwin M., to a partnership. Their combined efforts have resulted in the establishment of a good trade, for their service is prompt and reliable and their methods straightforward and progressive.

In 1883 Leman B. Peck married Miss Emma A. Phelps, a daughter of Ira E. and Betsy Ann Phelps of Hampton, New York, and they became the parents of six children: Harry A. Peck, the oldest, was born in Hampton in 1885, and was educated in the schools of New York and Seattle. He resides at Hood River, Oregon, is married and has one child. His sister, Bessie, is now Mrs. C. A. Mendenhall. She was born in Brandon, Vermont, and received her education in Seattle. She has two daughters, Dorothy and Ruth, and the family home is at Oakland, California. Edwin M. Peck, the next in order of birth, is also a native of Brandon, Vermont, and is now associated in business with his father. He is married and has two children, Kenneth and Gale. Henry J. Peck was born in Brandon in 1892 and acts as representative for the Van Camp Company in the states of Oregon, Washington and Montana. He is married and resides in Seattle. Cecil and Irwin Peck are deceased, the latter having been a twin brother of Edwin.

Along fraternal lines Mr. Peck is identified with the Woodmen of the World and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

FRANK G. MORAN

Frank G. Moran, a prominent factor in educational circles of Seattle as president of the Moran School, Limited, was born in this city on the 23d of September, 1885, a son of Robert and Melissa E. (Paul) Moran. Extended mention of Robert Moran is made on other pages of this publication. Frank G. Moran obtained his early education in the grade and high schools of Seattle, while subsequently he pursued courses of

study in the Lawrenceville School at Lawrenceville, New Jersey, Princeton University at Princeton, New Jersey, and the Washington State College, receiving the degree of Master of Arts from the last named institution. After spending five years as secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association he established the Moran School for Boys on Bainbridge Island in 1914, while in 1919 he opened the Moran Lakeside School for Younger Boys. The institution has developed into one of the leading boys' schools on the Pacific coast, but Mr. Moran has leased it to the patrons and now conducts the Moran School, Limited, of which he is president.

On the 10th of October, 1911, in Valparaiso, Indiana, Frank G. Moran was united in marriage to Miss Grace Robbins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Robbins. They have become parents of two children, Mary Adelaide and Frank, Jr.

Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise Mr. Moran has given his political support to the republican party, while his religious faith is that of the Congregational church. He belongs to the Young Men's Christian Association and also has membership connection with the Rotary Club, the Seattle Yacht Club and the Arctic Club. During the period of the World war he served as state manager of the first state Red Cross drive and as western director of the United War Workers Reserves in connection with the department of labor. He is an extensive traveler, having recently completed a six months' tour of Europe

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VICTOR R. RICHARDSON

Victor R. Richardson is well known in business circles of Seattle as the president of the importing, manufacturing and jobbing house of Richardson & Holland, Incorporated, who are large distributors of coffees, teas and spices and wholesale dealers in restaurant, confectionery and bakery supplies. Mr. Richardson was born at Lancaster, New York, on the 16th day of February, 1884, son of John V. and Anna B. (Witmer) Richardson, both of whom are natives of that state. John V. Richardson successfully devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits in the Empire state, where he continued to reside until his removal to Seattle a decade ago, and he is now living retired in this city.

Victor R. Richardson, who was the fourth in order of birth in a family of five children, attended the grade and high schools of his home locality in the acquirement of an education and also pursued a course of study in a business college at Buffalo, New York. Desiring to take advantage of the business opportunities offered in the west, he then went to Tacoma,

Washington, where he became associated with his brother-in-law in the tea and coffee trade. At the end of a year, however, he came to Seattle, where in 1909 he established the Richardson-Wood Company for the conduct of a wholesale tea and coffee business, the firm style being changed to the Richardson-Holland Company in 1911. The enterprise was carried on as a copartnership until 1916, when it was incorporated with Mr. Richardson as president and has since been continued under his capable control. As the guiding spirit of this important concern he has manifested qualities of discrimination and judgment that have contributed materially toward its steady expansion and development.

On the 12th of June, 1911, Mr. Richardson was united in marriage to Miss Edith J. Bergtold of Lancaster, New York, a daughter of John Bergtold and a representative of a prominent family of the Empire state. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson have two children: Barbara, who was born in 1916; and Judith, who was born in 1918.

Mr. Richardson belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and to the Lions Club, while fraternally he is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the First Christian church. His personal qualities are such as have won him warm friendship and high esteem and his record as a business man is one of which he may well be proud, for his present prosperity has been achieved entirely through his own efforts.

SAMUEL D. WINGATE

The public and the profession accord Samuel D. Wingate rank with Seattle's leading attorneys and his distinctive civic loyalty has prompted him to put forth earnest and effective effort for the material and moral progress of his community. A native of the south, he was born on a farm in Cecil county, Maryland, on the 22d of October, 1873, and his parents were Christopher L. and Sarah (Hawthorne) Wingate. His higher education was received in Lincoln University, which in 1894 conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and following his graduation he took up the profession of teaching, which he followed for five years in the state of Pennsylvania. Mr. Wingate took up the study of law in the office of S. D. Ramsey and the practice of law has been his real life work, and since the 1st of February, 1904, he has made his home in Seattle. He has a thorough knowledge of statute and precedent, is careful in analysis, logical in his deductions, and displays marked skill in the conduct of intricate cases. He is associated in practice with Fritz E. Benz, who is junior member of the firm, and a liberal clientele has been accorded them.

SAMUEL H. WENGATT

In this city, on the 1st of June, 1907, Mr. Wingate was united in marriage to Miss Pina E. White, a daughter of Cyrus M. and Laura A. White. Mr. Wingate is a member of the First Presbyterian church of Seattle and contributes generously toward its support, doing all in his power to extend the scope of its influence. He has been a teacher of the Men's Bible class since February, 1904, and from January, 1905, has served continuously as an elder of the church. He is a trustee and secretary of the Washington Children's Home Society and is also identified with the Young Men's Christian Association. He belongs to the Masonic lodge and club and his civic spirit finds expression in his membership in the Chamber of Commerce. He also holds membership in the King County and Washington State Bar Associations. He has filled public office and while a resident of Pennsylvania served as deputy county treasurer of Chester county. Mr. Wingate is broad in his views, progressive in his standards and high in his ideals. Whatever relates to the welfare of his fellowmen is to him a matter of deep concern and his activities have touched the general interests of society to their betterment.

PROFESSOR ALBERT PORTER ADAMS

Professor Albert P. Adams, prominent in Seattle's musical circles, is at the head of the Adams School of Music, director of the Adams Concert Band and instructor and bandmaster at the University of Washington. His birth occurred at Deep Valley, Pennsylvania, on the 12th of March, 1876, his parents being Jonathan and Margaret Adams, the former also a native of the Keystone state, while the latter was born in New York. Jonathan Adams, who was a successful millwright and subsequently became a carpenter contractor, left Pennsylvania to become a resident of Cameron, West Virginia, and later took up his abode in Clark county, Wisconsin. Both he and his wife have passed away, the demise of both occurring at Eugene, Oregon.

Albert P. Adams obtained his education in the public schools of Clark county, Wisconsin, and after spending three years as a high school student he took up the profession of teaching, which he followed for several years. He first became an instructor in a country school and later taught in the city schools of Neillsville and Marshfield, Wisconsin, but in 1898 left the schoolroom in order to devote his entire time to music, to the study of which he had given considerable attention while engaged in teaching. His initial experience in his chosen life work came to him as band director and instructor of the Second Regiment of the Wisconsin National Guard. In 1903 he was made bandmaster and

instructor of music at St. John's Military Academy of Delafield, Wisconsin, joining the faculty of the University of Wisconsin in 1910 as professor of music, in both of which capacities he continued until 1914. In the latter year he became a member of the faculty of the University of Washington as bandmaster and instructor, while in 1915 he was appointed bandmaster of the Second Washington National Guard. During the period of the World war he was sent to the Mexican border with the regimental band and while stationed at Calexico took the physical examination for overseas service, but after a severe test he was rejected on account of physical disability. He immediately returned to Seattle and here founded the Adams Concert Band in 1916, having since remained its conductor. This band is now in its seventh year, a permanent organization, changing personnel but little during the entire period. In this way has been developed a real concert band, one able to interpret the best of music as an artistic organization should. It has moulded its performers into an artistic whole which will impress the listener as a complete instrument like a great organ played upon by a master hand. In fact, during its engagement with the great Seattle pageant, Americanus, general comment was made upon this fact. This band is now the best in the west and stands among the best in the whole country. Its engagements with the Western Washington Fair the last three years and with the Pacific Northwest Fruit Exposition the past two years have won for it a permanent place with discriminating patrons and managers. An enviable reputation is enjoyed by the soloists of the Adams Concert Band, which is rightly proud of them. For six consecutive summers Professor Adams with his band has furnished the music for Seattle's parks, beaches and playgrounds. The repertoire of the organization covers the entire field of music, classic and popular, and its renditions always elicit high encomiums from capable critics. In the fall of 1916 Professor Adams organized the Adams School of Music, which now has an established reputation for band organization and reed instrumentalists second to none in the country. He is also musical director and instructor at the University of Washington, which now has one of the best conducted bands in the United States.

In 1895, at Greenwood, Wisconsin, Professor Adams was united in marriage to Miss Mabel Louise Thompson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ezra H. Thompson of that place. Professor and Mrs. Adams have four children, as follows: Verona, who was born at Marshfield, Wisconsin, spent three years at the University of Washington and is the wife of J. A. Rowlands of Seattle; Vivian, twin sister of Verona, has spent two years as a pupil in the University of Washington; and Spencer T. and Marian E., both of whom were also born in Wisconsin, now attend the Roosevelt high school in Seattle.

Fraternally Professor Adams is identified with the Masons, belonging to the blue lodge and the Grotto in Seattle, and is likewise a member of Elks Lodge, No. 92. In 1915 he organized the Elks band, of which he served as director and instructor until 1921. He has membership connection with the Mutual Business Club and with the Chamber of Commerce and is widely recognized as one of Seattle's representative and public-spirited citizens as well as leading artists. His residence is at No. 6215 Ravenna avenue.

JOHN G. EYLER

John G. Eyler is a conspicuous figure in industrial circles of Seattle as president of the Star Carriage Company, which has been in existence for more than a quarter of a century and formerly manufactured fine carriages and wagons but is now extensively engaged in the building of automobile bodies. His birth occurred in Lee county, Iowa, on the 19th of July, 1862, his parents being Henry and Katherine (Graulich) Eyler, both of whom were born in Europe. They were brought to the United States by their respective parents when four years of age, both the Graulich and Eyler families taking up their abode among the early pioneer settlers of Iowa. Henry Eyler was a shoe manufacturer in early manhood but subsequently devoted his attention to general agricultural pursuits with excellent success. Both he and his wife have passed away.

John G. Eyler obtained his education in the schools of his native county and after putting aside his textbooks served an apprenticeship to the wagon maker's trade. It was in 1885, when a young man of twenty-three years, that he came west to Seattle and here he worked at his trade for others until 1897, when he established the industry now conducted under the name of the Star Carriage Company, of which he is at the head. Carriages and wagons constituted the output of the concern until the automobile came into general use, since which time Mr. Eyler has largely concentrated his efforts on the manufacture of automobile bodies and trucks. His success in business is directly attributable to his own well formulated plans and undaunted energy, for he worked his way steadily upward from modest beginnings to a place of prominence and prosperity in the industrial circles of his adopted city.

On the 31st of December, 1889, in Seattle, Mr. Eyler was united in marriage to Miss Kate Howes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Howes of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Eyler have four children: Raymond Earl, who was born in this city in 1892 and is now engaged in business with

his father, is married and has two children, Maxine and Virginia; Clifford Henry, whose birth occurred in Seattle, September 26, 1893, is also associated with his father in business and is married; John LeRoy, who was born in this city on the 7th of January, 1900, is likewise associated with his father in the conduct of the Star Carriage Company; Marian L., the youngest of the family and the only daughter, was born here on the 3d of May, 1902.

Fraternally Mr. Eyler is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Woodmen of the World. He also has membership connection with the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, the Washington Manufacturers Association and the Automotive Trades Association and enjoys an enviable reputation in the business and social circles of the city which has been his home for the past thirty-eight years.

HENRY HECKMANN

To the man of ambition, energy and determination few obstacles prove unsurmountable and although Henry Heckmann began life empty-handed, he has outdistanced many who entered the commercial world under more favorable circumstances and has established his position among Seattle's leading business men. A native of Germany, he was born July 15, 1863, and in the public schools of that country he obtained his education. Believing that better opportunities for advancement could be found in a new and largely undeveloped country, he came to the United States as a young man, making his way to New Jersey, and for two years worked for the Singer Manufacturing Company. He next journeyed to Texas, but left that state at the end of a year and in 1882 arrived in Seattle, which was then in the early stages of its development. He has prospered with the growth and progress of the city, which he regards as a most desirable place of residence, and is most enthusiastic in advocating its advantages and opportunities. For about three years Mr. Heckmann was employed as a laborer and he then decided to start a business of his own. He first engaged in contracting, doing all kinds of excavation work, and with the capital thus acquired he later embarked in the fuel business, in which he has continued. From its inception the undertaking prospered and as the years have passed he has gradually expanded the scope of his activities until he is now numbered among the largest dealers in coal and wood in Seattle. He operates several yards and through honorable methods, earnest, systematic effort and capable management has built up a trade of extensive proportions. Financial affairs have also claimed his attention, for he was one of the organizers and directors

HENRY HICKMANN

of the German-American Bank, which later became known as the German-American Mercantile Savings Bank of Seattle.

Mr. Heckmann was married in this city in 1891 to Miss Tina Brunt, a daughter of Ernest Brunt of Springfield, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Heckmann have three children: William, Carl C. and Amelia. The religious faith of the family is that of the Catholic church and in his political views Mr. Heckmann is a republican. He belongs to the various German societies of the city and is also a member of the Commercial Club and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. For nearly forty years he has been a resident of Seattle and has therefore been a witness of various stages in its development. In the work of progress and upbuilding he has borne his full share, being true and loyal to the interests of his adopted city, and he is thoroughly in sympathy with American principles and ideals. His residence is at No. 508 Twentieth avenue South, where he has lived since 1905.

SAMUEL FRIEDLANDER

There is no more highly respected citizen in Seattle than Samuel Friedlander, one of the city's most prominent business men and philanthropists. Seventeen years ago he here opened what has since become one of the highest class jewelry establishments on the Pacific coast, conducted under the name of S. Friedlander & Son, of which he is the president and manager. He developed the enterprise to its present extensive proportions from a modest beginning, for though he had previously been engaged in the jewelry business at Columbus, Ohio, for many years, it was necessary to gain the confidence and support of the people of Seattle before his success in this city became an assured fact. Throughout the years he has enjoyed an unassailable reputation for honesty, integrity and thorough reliability. His wares and art jewelry come from the leading manufacturers of the world, for annual trips are made to the art and jewelry centers of both hemispheres to supply the ever-increasing demand of the public.

Samuel Friedlander was born in Europe, on the 15th of April, 1865, his parents being Samuel and Annie Friedlander, who spent their lives in the old world, where the father was a prosperous manufacturer of beverages. The son Samuel obtained his education in the common schools of his native country and after putting aside his textbooks served an apprenticeship to the jeweler's trade, which he followed to the time of his emigration to the United States, when a young man of twenty-two years. He made his way to Columbus, Ohio, where after working for others for a time he embarked in the jewelry business on his own account

and for a number of years successfully conducted an enterprise of that character. Having visited Seattle in search of a new location and having decided that the Pacific Northwest held out the best prospects for the future, he returned to Columbus, disposed of his interests there and in 1906 came to this city. Here he established the jewelry business of which he is now at the head and which was subsequently incorporated as S. Friedlander & Son, a close corporation. His prosperity is well deserved, for it is the reward of undaunted energy, persistent purpose and indefatigable industry, and he has justly won the proud American title of a self-made man.

In 1887, while still in Europe, Mr. Friedlander was united in marriage to Miss Augusta Burnstein, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Burnstein. Mr. and Mrs. Friedlander have a son and a daughter: Louis, who was born in Rochester, New York, December 25, 1887, and is a graduate of the public schools of Seattle and also of the University of Washington, is now associated in business with his father. He is married and has two children, Jack and Paul. Mrs. Annie Cohn, whose birth occurred in Rochester, New York, in March, 1893, obtained her education in the schools of Seattle, in the University of Washington and in St. Mary's Academy of Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. Friedlander is a worthy exemplar of the teachings and purposes of the Masonic fraternity, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and being also a member of the Mystic Shrine. His interest in community affairs is manifest in his membership connection with the Seattle Chamber of Commerce. The hope that led him to leave his native land and seek a home in the new world has been more than realized, for here he found the opportunities which he sought and through their wise utilization has won place among the prominent and representative residents of the city of his adoption.

JOSEPH P. CREITZ

Through the past decade Joseph P. Creitz has been proprietor of the United States Adjustment Company of Seattle, which he has developed from a modest beginning into the most extensive collection agency in the Pacific Northwest. His birth occurred at Carnegie, Pennsylvania, on the 31st of July, 1882, his parents being P. J. and Hannah (Dillon) Creitz, who were also natives of the Keystone state. The father held the important position of general superintendent of construction in connection with a large railway car plant located at Carnegie, Pennsylvania, where he was widely and favorably known. He passed away in that city and

his widow and children afterward removed to Chicago, Illinois, where she spent the remainder of her life, her death occurring in Columbus, Ohio, while on a visit.

The youthful days of Joseph P. Creitz were spent in the public schools to the age of thirteen years, at which time he took upon himself the responsibilities of business life by securing the situation of messenger in the telegraph office. He there learned telegraphy and afterward became telegraph operator and ticket agent with the Pittsburgh, Chartiers & Youghiogheny Railroad, spending a year in that connection. He next went to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and engaged as operator in the Western Union telegraph office, where he continued to the age of seventeen years. He afterward became telegraph operator in the superintendent's office of Armour & Company and when two years had been spent in that position he was transferred to the Chicago office of secretary and operator to the superintendent of telegraphy with the same corporation. Two years later brought him promotion to a position in the purchasing agent's department and after a year he was transferred to the East St. Louis house as secretary and operator for the general manager, there remaining until 1904, when, on account of illness, he was transferred to Chicago and became operator for the superintendent of telegraphy. A year later he was made stenographer and telegraph operator in the Commercial National Bank, where he also spent a year, after which he engaged with the firm of Logan & Bryan in their New York stock exchange house. When about two years had passed in that connection he removed to Goldfield, Nevada, where he was operator in the Stock Exchange until 1907. He next went to San Francisco, California, and there represented Logan & Bryan, stock brokers of Chicago, as operator for three years, and at the end of that time he spent one year with the International Mercantile & Bond Company. In 1912 he was transferred to the Seattle office as manager, occupying the position for a year.

Mr. Creitz then assumed a partnership relation with the I. H. Jennings Company, and after a year bought out the interests of Mr. Jennings and changed the name to the United States Adjustment Company, of which he has since been president and sole owner. This company does a general adjusting business and makes collections of outstanding accounts for wholesalers, jobbers and manufacturers and also keeps its clients informed on credits. Mr. Creitz thus represents numerous large wholesale houses, steamship companies, shipping concerns, etc., his extensive clientage including some of the most prominent business firms and corporations of Seattle and other parts of the state.

On the 28th of July, 1914, in Seattle, Mr. Creitz was united in marriage to Miss Virginia W. Krouse, daughter of William and Anna Krouse of Vancouver, British Columbia. Politically Mr. Creitz is an

independent republican, while his religious faith is that of the Roman Catholic church. His interest in community progress and development is indicated in his membership connection with the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and the Commercial Club. He belongs to that class of representative citizens to whom advancement and success have come through commendable and legitimate effort. Starting out a boy of thirteen years with no capital save ambition and determination, he has steadily worked his way upward. Opportunity has been to him the spur of industry and he has never feared that laborious attention to business which must precede ascendency. The years have chronicled his steady progress and he is now accounted one of the successful business men of his adopted city.

FREDERIC ADDISON WOOD

From the age of two years Frederic Addison Wood has been a resident of Seattle and from the storehouse of memory he draws many interesting reminiscences of the early days, when the city was in the pioneer stage of its development. He has contributed his quota toward the work of upbuilding and progress and for the past twenty-seven years has been identified with the plumbing supply business, in which he has won well-merited success, being an executive officer of one of the largest firms of this character in Seattle. Mr. Wood was born in New York city, July 25, 1878, and in 1880 accompanied his parents, Henry Cornelius and Theresa Wood, on their journey to the Pacific coast. They traveled by boat the entire distance, crossing the Isthmus of Panama by rail, and there boarded a ship bound for San Francisco and Seattle. On reaching this city they located on Mill street, now known as Yesler Way, their home being not more than two blocks from the totem pole.

The grammar schools of Seattle afforded Frederic A. Wood his educational opportunities and after finishing the work of the eighth grade he laid aside his textbooks to enter the commercial world. He secured employment with the A. Hambach Company, dealers in plumbers' supplies, and remained in the service of that firm for twenty years, during which period he gained a thorough knowledge of the business. On severing his connection with that house he embarked in an independent venture, becoming one of the organizers and stockholders of the Seattle Plumbing Supply Company, which was incorporated in April, 1915. Mr. Wood is vice president of the firm, which is now doing a large volume of business, and his keen insight, executive ability and earnest, systematic effort have been essential elements in the upbuilding of the enterprise.

FREDERIC ADDISON WOOD

In this city, on the 21st of April, 1920, Mr. Wood was married to Miss Marian C. Corbit, a daughter of William H. Corbit of Tacoma, Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Wood have a son, Frederic A. Wood, Jr., born August 18, 1921. Mr. Wood belongs to the Seattle Yacht Club and the Inglewood Country Club and is also a member of Camp No. 69, W. O. W., and Lodge No. 92, B. P. O. E. He is a self-made man who has ever recognized the fact that each day and hour has its opportunity and that effort, intelligently put forth, must ultimately win its reward, and in the fullness of time he has reaped the reward of unabating industry, tenacity of purpose, and the courage and ability to meet and master situations. He is widely and favorably known in Seattle and manifests a deep interest in everything relating to the welfare of his city and state. Mr. Wood's residence is at No. 3226 Cascadia avenue.

MAJOR THOMAS J. CUNNINGHAM

Major Thomas J. Cunningham has for the past fifteen years been actively identified with general insurance interests in Seattle as president of the firm of T. J. Cunningham & Company. His birth occurred in San Francisco, California, on the 15th of May, 1865, his parents being John and Ann Cunningham, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of Pennsylvania. They became pioneer settlers of California, in which state the father devoted his attention to mercantile pursuits.

In the acquirement of an education Thomas J. Cunningham attended the grade and high schools of his native city and after putting aside his textbooks was employed along various lines in Santa Barbara county, California. It was in 1888, when a young man of twenty-three years, that he entered the insurance business with the board of underwriters. In 1902 he came to Seattle and six years later embarked in the general insurance business on his own account as president of the firm of T. J. Cunningham & Company, which has been incorporated. Through the intervening period of a decade and a half he has built up an excellent business, writing a large amount of insurance annually.

The military record of Major Cunningham covers service with the First California United States Volunteers. He was commissioned immediately after the outbreak of the Spanish-American war as captain of Company K and was in active service in the Philippines from the opening to the close of hostilities. He won promotion to the rank of major and was placed in command of the Third Battalion of his regiment. On the organization of the United Spanish War Veterans he became a member and was honored with election to the position of department commander for Washington and Alaska for 1915 and 1916. He is a

republican and his interest in matters vital to the welfare and upbuilding of Seattle is indicated in his membership connections with the Commercial Club and the Chamber of Commerce. Fraternally he is a York Rite Mason and an Elk. The period of his residence in Seattle now covers more than two decades and he has long enjoyed an enviable reputation as a successful representative of insurance interests here.

SAMUEL J. STILLWELL

Samuel J. Stillwell, president of Stillwell Brothers, Incorporated, one of the leading general contracting firms of Seattle, passed away on the 27th of December, 1917, at the age of fifty-nine years. His birth occurred in Newport, Kentucky, September 2, 1858, his parents being James B. and Jane (Carter) Stillwell. The father, who engaged in business as a building contractor, removed to Oregon in the year 1892.

Samuel J. Stillwell obtained his education in the schools of his native city and at Shelbyville, Illinois. On attaining his majority he made his way westward to San Francisco, California, for the Western Union Telegraph Company, while subsequently he became superintendent of construction with the Bell Telephone Company. He came from San Francisco to Seattle just prior to the great conflagration of 1889 to install the Gamewell fire alarm for the Gamewell Company, here remaining until the following year. He was superintendent of wiring in such old-time structures as the Hinckley block. Mr. Stillwell was appointed engineer for the telephone company in Seattle and later held the same position in San Francisco and in Portland. In the last named city he served as superintendent of the telephone company until embarking in the contracting business on his own account. He was one of the leading engineers in the regrade of Denny Hill and the wrecking of the old Washington Hotel, which crowned that hill. During the years 1907 and 1908 his interests were conducted under the firm name of Grant Smith & Company and S. J. Stillwell. He obtained the contract for the Washington canal and when his work in that connection was completed he incorporated his interests under the name of Stillwell Brothers, having admitted his brother, James B., to a partnership in the business. He was awarded a sub-contract on the dry dock at the Bremerton navy yard and also many lesser contracts. The most notable piece of work which he carried through in later years was the making of the cut between Lakes Union and Washington. This contract was obtained after the formation of the firm of Stillwell Brothers, Incorporated, of which he was president and his brother, James B. Stillwell, was vice president,

while Mrs. S. J. Stillwell yet holds the dual position of secretary and treasurer. Mr. Stillwell had extensive realty holdings in Portland, as well as in Seattle. Following a trip to his mine holdings in British Columbia he became ill and was advised to winter in California.

At Portland, Oregon, Mr. Stillwell was united in marriage to Miss Irene A. Peake, daughter of Albert Augustus and Mary A. (Wrenn) Peake. The father, a native of Charleston, South Carolina, crossed the plains to San Francisco in the spring of 1850 and was for a time connected with the San Francisco Call but subsequently turned his attention to real estate interests. By a former marriage Mrs. Stillwell has one daughter, Myrtle E. Stillwell.

Mr. Stillwell was a republican in politics but supported men and measures rather than party, feeling that the qualifications of a candidate were of paramount importance. He was a good practical Christian without creed, holding membership in no church body. Fraternally he was identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and with the Knights of Pythias, in which he passed through the chairs. He was one of the first fifty organizers of the Arctic Club and also belonged to the Chamber of Commerce. In every relation of life he manifested qualities that win respect and esteem in every land and clime, so that his demise was deeply regretted by all who knew him.

CHARLES K. POE

Possessing all of the requisite qualities of an able lawyer, Charles K. Poe has continuously followed his profession in Seattle for fifteen years and his success has been worthily won. A native of the south, he was born in Baltimore, Maryland, August 25, 1877, and his parents were Charles and Ellen (Conway) Poe, the former also a native of Maryland, and the latter of Virginia. The mother was a member of the famous Byrd family of Virginia, her grandfather being the well known Governor Byrd of that state. The father was a son of Judge Neilson Poe, a distinguished member of the Maryland bar, and a relative of Edgar Allan Poe, considered by many America's greatest poet. For many years the father successfully engaged in the practice of law at Washington, D. C., winning recognition as one of the leading attorneys of that city.

It was but natural that Charles K. Poe should desire to follow in the professional footsteps of his father and grandfather, and his higher education was obtained in Columbia University. He studied law under the preceptorship of Oliver Wendell Holmes, of the supreme court of the United States, and began his professional career at Washington, D. C.,

but subsequently determined to establish his home in the west. In 1904 he went to Indian Territory as attorney for the Standard Oil Company but owing to illness left that section of the country three years later and in 1907 came to Seattle. After practicing alone for a year he joined H. R. Clise, with whom he was associated for an extended period, but is now senior member of the firm of Poe & Falknor, which has been accorded a liberal clientele.

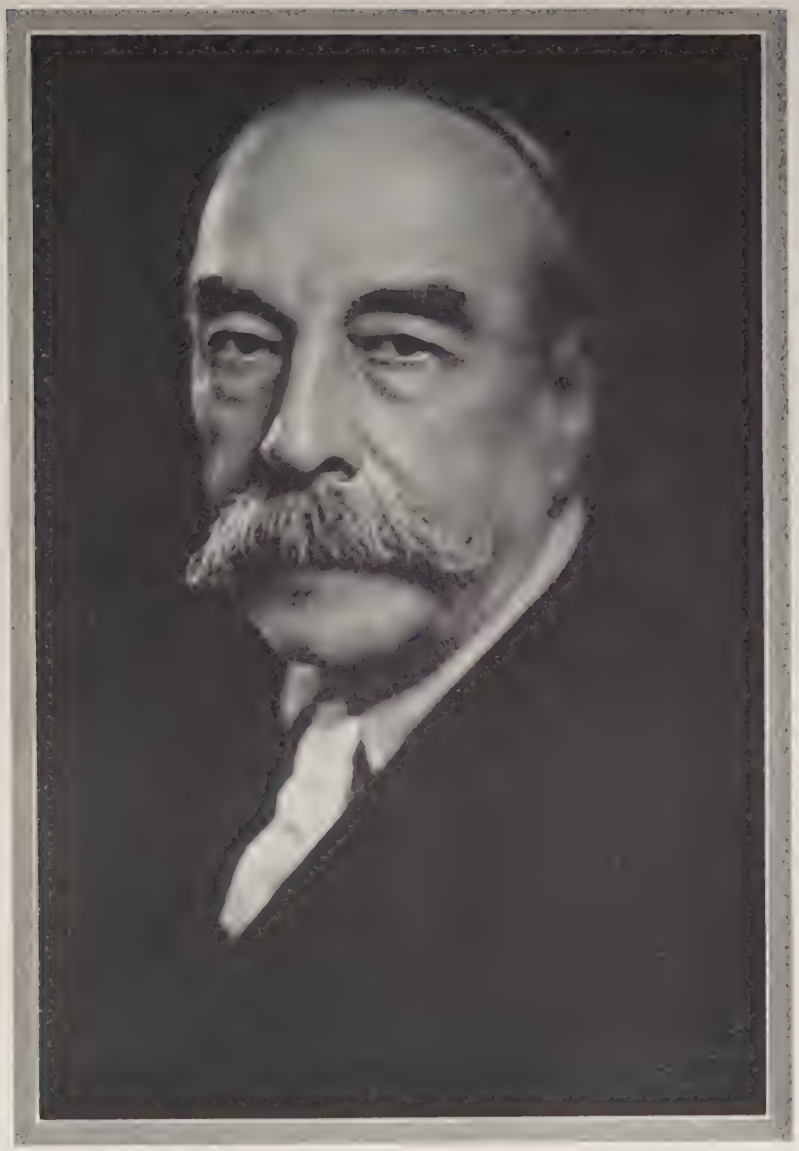
In this city, on the 11th of May, 1912, Mr. Poe was married to Josephine De Wolfe, the widow of Judge Meade Emory and a prominent society woman, who as a girl was one of the belles of Seattle. Mr. and Mrs. Poe have a daughter, Josephine Byrd Poe. Mr. Poe is a popular member of the Rainier Club and is ably upholding the traditions of the family in the legal profession, for he has a comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence and displays marked skill in their exposition.

HON. WATSON C. SQUIRE

There are few pages of the history of the development of the northwest upon which the name of Watson C. Squire is not found. As governor and senator he guided the political history of the state and as a business man he aided in utilizing the natural resources of the west and in bringing about the era of empire building which has made Seattle a great center of domestic and foreign trade. His activities were so important and so far-reaching in their effect that he became known as one of the representative American citizens with wide acquaintance throughout the nation.

It was at Cape Vincent, Jefferson county, New York, that Watson C. Squire first opened his eyes to the light of day, on the 18th of May, 1838. His father was the Rev. Orra Squire, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, who married Eretta Wheeler. Both were natives of New York and were descended from English families established on American soil during the colonial epoch in the history of this country. The maternal grandfather, Ebenezer Wheeler, served as an American officer in the War of 1812.

In the acquirement of his education Watson C. Squire attended the public schools of Oswego county, New York, until he reached the age of more than eleven years and then became a student in Falley Seminary at Fulton, New York, which he attended at intervals for five years and still later spent a year in Fairfield Seminary in Herkimer county. He had the advantage of the usual academic training and became well grounded in Latin, Greek, Spanish and mathematics. He later entered Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, and was graduated from that institution with the class of 1859. He has always felt a deep interest in the university and for forty-eight con-



HON. WATSON C. SQUIRE
In his eighty-sixth year

secutive years has been one of its trustees, receiving the LL. D. degree from that university about a decade ago and is also a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Alpha Delta Phi. Following the completion of his college course, he began reading law in Herkimer, New York, and later was made principal of the Moravia Institute at Moravia, New York.

In the meantime the feeling between the north and the south was becoming more and more strained over the question of slavery and the right of the states to settle such questions for themselves. Eventually war was declared and Mr. Squire was the first man in his home town to enlist, becoming a member of Company F, Nineteenth Regiment of New York Volunteer Infantry. He was elected to the captaincy of his company but refused to serve, urging the selection of an older man, while he accepted the position of first lieutenant. In the conflict which occurred in Maryland and Virginia during the first six months of the war, he took an active part and was also in Washington, D. C. He then received an honorable discharge and returned to Cleveland, Ohio, for the purpose of becoming a lawyer, believing, as did the great majority of the people of the north at the time, that the war was practically at an end. He had just been admitted to the bar at Cleveland in 1862 when there was issued another call for troops and again Mr. Squire responded without delay. He organized an independent company of sharpshooters, was elected captain and joined General W. S. Rosecrans, of the Army of the Cumberland, in Tennessee. The company remained in active duty until the close of hostilities and because of exceptional meritorious service in the field was selected and acted as headquarters' guard with General Sherman on his march to the sea. Captain Squire, after commanding his company and later serving at the head of the battalion of sharpshooters, was made trial judge advocate of the department court under General Thomas. Later he became judge advocate of the district of Nashville, Middle Tennessee and northern Georgia and Alabama, on the staff of General Rousseau. He was the reviewing officer of all military courts in the district, passing upon all findings and sentences and supervising the work of twenty-one separate courts, twenty-seven hundred cases coming under his attention, a record which received special mention from the judge advocate general. He was also on active duty on several of the most hotly contested battle fields, being present at the engagements of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca and Nashville, and was mustered out of the service after the close of the war, on the 10th day of August, 1865. He was brevetted colonel by Secretary of War Stanton in recognition of his gallantry.

His company of Ohio Sharpshooters were remembered by General Sherman, who in a complimentary order addressed to each officer and private soldier in this command, attributed to them his own personal safety in the long and arduous campaigns. Colonel Squire's name appears on the battle monuments at Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge.

When Colonel Squire returned to the north he settled at Ilion, New York, where he accepted a position with the Remington Arms Company and eventually in that connection worked his way upward until he became secretary, treasurer and manager. His work there brought him into contact with the representatives of many foreign powers and he became recognized as an authority on firearms. He made sales to France, Spain, Denmark, Sweden, Egypt, Mexico and other foreign governments and his efforts were a vital force in winning the world-wide reputation for American-made arms. It was also during the period of his connection with the Remington Company that the first typewriter was invented and Colonel Squire signed the first contract ever made for the manufacture of these machines, thus being one of the original promoters of the new industry.

The pleasures of home life also came to him about this period. He was married December 23, 1868, to Miss Ida Remington, granddaughter of the founder of the Remington Arms Company, and they became the parents of four children, of whom the two sons, Philo Remington and Shirley, now reside in Seattle. The younger daughter, Marjorie, is now the wife of John F. Jennings, an attorney of Springfield, Massachusetts, and the elder daughter, Aidine, is the wife of Arthur V. White of Toronto, Ontario. Mrs. Squire died February 28, 1919.

During the Franco-Prussian war in 1870 the Remington Arms Company supplied the French government with arms and ammunition and in eight months dispatched twenty shiploads of war material. Colonel Squire had charge of the immense business in New York and received, principally through the Rothschilds and Morgan & Company, of London, about fourteen million dollars in gold. In company with Mr. Remington he went to Paris to meet the grand committee on contracts at Versailles and was tendered the thanks of France by the Duke d'Audifret Pasquier, president of the grand committee of sixty members. He was also received with marked favor by M. Leon Gambetta, then the leading statesman of the French republic. Afterward Colonel Squire again went abroad, spending nearly two years in England, Germany, Switzerland, Russia, Sweden, France, Italy, Spain, Turkey and Greece. Colonel Squire improved his time to good advantage, not only winning many friends during his residence abroad but also gaining wide and intimate acquaintance with the life of the European capitals, with the works of art and with international politics. He studied the military situation of the different countries and while in Europe he commenced to study the plans of coast defense, which he was later instrumental in embodying in the laws of this country. After returning to America Colonel Squire spent the winter in the City of Mexico, where he lived on terms of business and personal friendship with President Porfirio Diaz and members of his cabinet.

The northwest marks the month of May, 1879, as the moment in its history at which Colonel Squire made his first trip to the Sound country, pro-

ceeding from San Francisco whither he had gone on business, to Washington territory. Three years before he had made some investment in property in the Sound country and when he visited this region in 1879 he saw the possibilities for the development of its natural resources and decided to become a factor in its development. His wide training and experience as a business man and as a student of national and international affairs led him to the belief that there would be a great empire builded in this section of the country and he resolved to make his home here. In 1880 Henry Villard, who had obtained an option on the property of the Oregon Steamship Navigation Company and had made plans for the building of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company lines along the south bank of the Columbia from Portland to Wallula, brought to the country eastern capitalists, hoping to secure their cooperation in his plans. Colonel Squire was invited to join the party. The result of this trip was that the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company line was constructed and Colonel Squire induced Mr. Villard to purchase the narrow gauge line from Seattle to Newcastle, now the Columbia & Puget Sound, and the coal mines at Newcastle. From these purchases the Oregon Improvement Company was formed, afterward changed to the Pacific Coast Company, controlling coal lines, railroads and ocean vessels, all of which became important elements in the early development and improvement of the northwest. The railroad line to the coal mines was known as the Seattle & Walla Walla Railroad and it was expected at that time to extend the railroad across the mountains to connect with the Northern Pacific, which, however, did not cross the Cascades until eight years later. It was not until 1883 that Portland was connected with the east by rail, joining the Northern Pacific, at which time Villard extended the line to Wallula to connect with the Oregon Railroad & Navigation. This move seemed to leave Seattle hopelessly out of competition with Portland. Then followed the dearth in the activity of Seattle's upbuilding but Colonel Squire never lost faith in the country and its future and concentrated his energies upon building operations in the city and the improvement of farm lands, which he acquired in the White river and Black river valleys. His wise investment in real estate made him in 1890 the largest taxpayer in King county.

Colonel Squire was especially interested in public affairs and before removing from the east had served in New York on the state central committee. He also attended many conventions and had a wide acquaintance with the foremost statesmen of that section of the country, including Grant, Conkling, Garfield and Arthur, while Theodore Roosevelt was just coming into prominence. Colonel Squire made frequent trips to the east and has maintained his acquaintance and friendship with the leaders of that section of the country. He was also active in affairs relating to the territory and in 1884 President Arthur appointed him governor of the territory, which position he filled under President Cleveland for two years after tendering his resignation, be-

cause his successor was not appointed by the democratic administration. History was at that time in the making in the great northwest and many and arduous were the duties which devolved upon the chief executive: as there came up to him questions for settlement relative not only to the welfare of the territory at the moment but also affecting its later destiny. His published reports to the secretary of the interior reflect clearly the conditions which he met; and his lucid and systematic reports of the great opportunities of Washington had large influence in bringing home makers westward. His earlier experiences enabled him to establish many branches of the territorial government on a practical basis, new buildings were erected for public institutions, such as the penitentiary at Walla Walla, the insane hospital at Steilacoom and the school for defective youth at Vancouver.

Under his direction great improvements were made in the territorial university, the militia of the state was put upon a sound footing and the system of coal mine inspection was inaugurated. Colonel Squire recommended to the administration at the national capital that Washington be made a state at the earliest opportunity but this was not done until 1889. Because of his thorough understanding of conditions Colonel Squire's advice and recommendations proved of the utmost value when substantial laws were drafted for the territory—laws which would be adequate to the needs of the territory in later years, with its increasing wealth and population. Much of the legislation enacted during his term has remained in force on the statute books of the state.

Among the most memorable occurrences of Colonel Squire's term was the anti-Chinese riots in the fall of 1885 and in February, 1886. Already large numbers of Chinese had become residents of Seattle and their number was constantly augmented through the operation of smugglers in defiance of the somewhat loosely drawn exclusion acts. The white population resented the entrance of the yellow race and feeling ran very high, so that a movement was started forcibly to drive the Chinese from the territory. Many of their number voluntarily left for Portland and San Francisco. Tacoma, with its race war, drove all the Chinese out of the town on the 3d day of November, 1885, and riots occurred at the mines in King county, where several Chinese were killed. Sheriffs in the two counties whom Governor Squire had ordered to swear in a sufficient number of deputies to maintain the peace, declared that they could handle the situation.

In February, 1886, Governor Squire issued two proclamations, called out the national guard and eventually decided to proclaim martial law, which act was at once approved by President Cleveland and was followed by the arrest of numerous rioters. His firm stand soon put an end to the delicate situation that had attracted the attention of the nation. His later reports to the government embodying a complete list of the losses of the Chinese, prepared at the request of the state department, won for him the thanks of the govern-

ment and of the Chinese authorities. Governor Squire's last recommendations in his final report to the secretary of the interior were for: (1) The admission of Washington into the Union; (2) The forfeiture of unearned railway landgrants; (3) The enforcement of the Chinese restriction act; (4) The transfer to Washington territory of the northern counties of Idaho; (5) The improvement of the Columbia river and other navigable waters; (6) Readjustment of Indian reservations; (7) Speedy settlement of all questions relating to public lands. The last named problem is still in course of settlement. The improvement of the Columbia river is still going on. The closing recommendations of Governor Squire's administration illustrate clearly his keen insight into the future needs of Washington.

When Governor Squire put aside the duties of chief executive in 1887 and took up the more active management of his private interests, he did not relinquish his activity in public affairs but sought still further to advance the interests of the northwest. It was the great desire of the people to acquire statehood and Governor Squire was chosen to preside over the convention of delegates which was called to meet at Ellensburg and which by its urgent memorials and resolutions and the convincing arguments advanced hastened the action taken by congress in 1889, admitting Washington to the Union at the same time that North and South Dakota became states. Immediately after the bill was signed by the president, elections were called and at the first session of the legislature, Governor Squire was chosen to represent Washington in the United States senate.

Six senators were elected from the three new states and it became necessary to decide by lot, which should serve for six years, which for four and which for two. Senator Squire drew a two years' term but at its expiration he was reelected for another full term, so that he was for eight years a member of the upper house of the national legislature and until the year 1914 was the only United States senator from Washington to be reelected. The arrival of six new senators at Washington did not cause any particular comment. In fact, old members have always regarded new arrivals as of little importance but Senator Squire had gone to Washington for the purpose of serving his constituents and aiding them in meeting the needs of the rapidly growing state. He was very successful in securing valuable legislation and, moreover, he took an active part in all matters relating to the national welfare: The Isthmian canal at Nicaragua or Panama; the national defenses; the tariff and currency question; the Chinese problem; the Alaskan boundary; the investigation of the coal and gold resources in Alaska; and other leading questions of the day. He was a most tireless member on committees, delivered effective impromptu addresses and displayed marked oratory when discussing questions on which he had especially prepared. He and his colleague, Senator John B. Allen, agreed that each would work for all needed improvements in the state and that each would take special care of the details

of affairs in his own section of the state. Among the first benefits that Senator Squire was able to obtain for his state was the appropriation for building the naval station and dry dock at Bremerton, the location of which had already been recommended by two separate boards of naval officers, but this project had not been acted upon by congress. In fact, it was Senator Squire who first obtained recognition of Puget Sound as one of the great harbors of the United States, entitled to just as much attention in respect to lighthouses, coast defenses, revenue cutter and customs service, life-saving protection and aids to navigation as any of the great seaports which the government had been improving for years. In one session he secured an increase of the rivers and harbors appropriations for the state from one hundred and three thousand, three hundred and fifty dollars to one hundred and sixty-eight thousand, four hundred and seventy dollars and ninety-two cents, and at the following session of congress increased the amount to two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Nor was all this spent on Puget Sound. Senator Squire was a strong friend of improvements, especially river improvements, and the Columbia, Snake, Okanogan, Chehalis and Cowlitz rivers secured shares of the appropriations. Other funds were used to improve the harbors of Everett and Olympia, as well as Grays Harbor and Willapa Harbor, in southwestern Washington.

At the same time the project of building a ship canal from Puget Sound into Lake Washington at Seattle was being urged by the business interests of Puget Sound. Senator Squire lent his earnest aid to this project and secured two preliminary appropriations of ten thousand and twenty-five thousand dollars and later one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with which actual construction was begun. These were the only appropriations secured for construction on the canal until 1910. Had Senator Squire remained longer in the public service many friends of the canal believe it might have been an accomplished fact years ago. It was vitally important to obtain the right of way for the canal at that time. Senator Squire worked for this.

Among other measures of great importance to the state, first brought to the attention of congress by Senator Squire were these: To provide for tests of American timbers with a view particularly to establish the superior qualities of the timber of his own state; for the creation of a national park and forest reserve, including Mount Rainier; for a relief light vessel for the Pacific coast; to regulate the time and place of holding United States courts in the state of Washington; to grant jurisdiction in cases relating to land entries; to ratify agreements with certain Indian tribes; for the relief of purchasers of lands in railroad land grants; for the erection of a statue to General U. S. Grant; for public buildings at Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane and Walla Walla; granting five per cent of public land sales to the state of Washington.

When the free silver plank was instituted by the republican party in the northwest, Washington lost a most effective public servant with the retirement of Senator Squire. No other representative in the upper house at Washington had secured so much valuable legislation for the state. Moreover, he did not have the assistance of a colleague in the senate from his state much of the time, from the fact that a three years' deadlock in the state legislature prevented an election of another United States senator from the state of Washington.

Washington has reason, indeed, to remember him gratefully and honor him for what he has done for the state and yet his efforts were by no means confined to legislation beneficial to the northwest. In fact, he furthered various projects for the good of the nation at large and he is especially well known in connection with the bill for the coast defense of the country. His foreign travel and military training and experience in handling arms and ammunition made him, probably, the best informed man in the senate during his services there on the subject of national defense. Upon entering the senate he found the coast defense plan in a chaotic state, with a few military men urging much needed work but gaining very little sympathy. Members of congress as a rule were unfamiliar with the entire coast defense plan. Little had been done and it seemed impossible to gain united action on any comprehensive plan. In the fifty-second congress Senator Squire was made chairman of the committee on coast defenses, having been a member of the committee at his first session. He promptly took hold of the recommendations of army engineers which had previously attracted little attention and began planning the legislation which resulted in the present system of defenses of the great harbors of the nation. In the fifty-third congress the republicans were in a minority and Senator Squire was removed from his chairmanship but was retained on the coast defense committee. Again in the fifty-fourth congress he was made chairman and there continued his great work for the national defense. At a single session he increased the coast defense appropriation and authorizations of contracts from six hundred thousand dollars to eleven million five hundred thousand dollars and thereafter laid the foundation for yearly appropriations which will amount in the aggregate to about one hundred and twenty-five million dollars or more. At the conclusion of his term in the work of building great fortifications for the harbors of both coasts he had become so well understood and appreciated and the work was so far under way that there never has been any question as to the value and necessity of the vast projects which Senator Squire first pressed upon the congressional attention. Puget Sound shared in the benefits of the work and from a totally unfortified harbor has become one of the best protected in the nation.

Not alone in coast defenses was Senator Squire interested, but in every phase of military and naval legislation. He initiated the legislation for the

rating of naval engineers as officers of rank and his work for the engineers of the merchant marine resulted in his election to honorary membership in the Society of Marine Engineers. His efforts were largely instrumental in increasing the revenue cutter service and putting it on a useful basis, especially in western and northern waters, and he secured for the Moran Company of Seattle the first contract for construction of torpedo boats ever let in the northwest. Among his favorite projects was the establishment of a gun factory on the Pacific coast, for which he put forth numerous efforts. He likewise initiated the legislation that resulted in the establishment of Fort Lawton at Seattle.

Senator Squire was also greatly interested in Alaska. He was among the first to realize the immense undeveloped wealth of that country and was instrumental in securing the survey of the Alaskan boundary and the settlement of the dispute with Canada on that subject, securing an appropriation in 1896 for that purpose. Before that time, however, he had laid the foundation for the work of the United States geographical survey in Alaska by securing an appropriation for an investigation and report on the mineral resources of the country. The famous Alaska gold fields which of recent years have attracted such widespread attention, had come to his notice and he had realized that they would some day become a valuable asset to the nation. He probably had this in mind when he was raising strenuous objections to the purchase of foreign coal for the navy, and laying a precedent for using only the product of domestic mines. His foresight in this particular has already found justification.

Another question of national importance which came up during Senator Squire's connection with legislative affairs in Washington was that of free silver, involving, as it did, unending discussion of the national coinage and finally becoming the issue of a national election. A lifelong republican he saw with apprehension the entire west, including his own state, swing into the free silver column. Notwithstanding his love for the west he realized the lack of wisdom and for several sessions he firmly opposed any compromise in favor of the silver standard. In December, 1895, the year before the national campaign which settled for all time the mooted question, Senator Squire prepared a coinage measure which he introduced into the senate and which came within a vote of passing after long debate. His bill provided for an increased coinage of silver, in fact, for what might be deemed the free coinage of silver to the extent of its production, but on a basis which would preserve a parity of value of the various kinds of coined money. The plan included the withdrawal of greenbacks and substitution of silver currency backed by a gold reserve. Senator Squire believed, as did many other statesmen of the day, that his measure would be entirely equitable to the so-called silver states and would not inflate the currency or injure the national credit. Probably only the irreconcilable breach between the free silver advocates and

the adherents of the straight gold standard prevented the bill from becoming a law. His interest in the Isthmian canal project (then by the Nicaragua route, probably the best one) was an early influence along the line which has led to the development of the Panama canal.

Senator Squire secured benefits for all parts of the Pacific coast and every section of his own state realized that it had an active and leading statesman working for the northwest at the capital. One prophesying of his senatorial career would have said it would have been impossible for him to accomplish what he did, owing to the fact that he was a new senator from a new state, but his broad experience, his grasp of affairs, his knowledge of conditions in his own land and abroad, his public spirit and his determination were elements along the line of success in his legislative efforts. It was soon recognized that his knowledge was comprehensive, his judgment sound and his determination keen and that the results of his investigation found embodiment in practical effort for the good of the country at large. His extensive travel, his interest in national and international art and his personality, all entered into this feature of his success. Among the senators from the south he numbered a host of warm friends and he held their support in congress as no other northerner did. Time and again he enlisted their aid with that of the men from the far west to force upon congress a realization of the needs of the Pacific coast. Without indulging in any petty scheming Senator Squire was known as a consummate politician and his influence was felt in every section of the country. He did not hesitate to work for needed improvements in other states than his own and often introduced bills for public buildings or other improvements in eastern or southern cities, where he believed they were needed. So wide was his personal popularity that at the close of one session Senator Allison asserted that Senator Squire's had been the greatest personal success of any man in that congress. Among his friends and colleagues in the senate were men from all sections: Aldrich, Hoar, Hawley, Platt, Chandler, Morrill and Hale, of New England; the senators from his native state, New York, and of Ohio, whose troops he led in war. In the middle west he was intimate with men like Cullom, Allison, Warren, Davis, Spooner and Nelson and natural ties of mutual interest bound him closely to the men from the Pacific coast. In his committee on coast defenses were two former secretaries of war, Proctor and Elkins, besides Senator Hawley, for years chairman of the committee on military affairs, Senator Stephen M. White of California, and Senator John B. Gordon of Georgia, a brilliant Confederate commander. When the Oregon senators were opposing the Bremerton naval station bill at its first inception, at the end of the roll call, ten southern senators who had just entered the senate chamber rose and, addressing the chair, voted in favor of Senator Squire's bill.

It was in connection with the bills appropriating funds for the completion of the dry dock and navy yard at Bremerton that Senator Squire accom-

plished one of the remarkable feats of his career at Washington, March 2, 1895, during the closing hours of the fifty-third congress. The naval appropriation bill came back from the committee with a totally inadequate appropriation for the work needed at Puget Sound, despite all of Senator Squire's efforts before the committee. Rising on the floor of the senate during the closing hours, when there was much business to be finished, when the galleries were packed to watch the closing scenes of congress, Senator Squire hurled in the face of the assembled senators his demand for a proper recognition of the Puget Sound navy yard and proceeded to argue convincingly every point that he made. The procedure was astonishing but effective. Amid great applause the senator from Washington finished his speech and the senate unanimously voted nearly the full appropriation asked for.

Among the southern men who were personal friends of Senator Squire were Gorman of Maryland, Daniel of Virginia, with whom he paired in the senate, Vest and Cockrill of Missouri, Blackburn of Kentucky, Ransom, Vance and Butler of North Carolina, Butler of South Carolina, Morgan of Alabama, Bate of Tennessee, Gordon of Georgia, Gray of Delaware, Kenna of West Virginia, Gibson and White of Louisiana, and Berry of Arkansas. J. C. S. Blackburn, on the committee of naval affairs, gave hearty support to the establishment of the Puget Sound navy yard, while John Kenna on the committee of commerce was instrumental in passing appropriations for the Lake Washington canal. Senator Teller, who had been secretary of the interior under President Arthur when Squire was governor of Washington, was a friendly supporter. In the house of representatives the western senator had numerous friends, among others, McKinley, Reed, Henderson, Hepburn, Cannon, Thomas H. Catchings of Mississippi, and William H. Crane of Texas.

His intimate acquaintance with the great newspaper publishers of the day was of inestimable value to Senator Squire, for they assisted greatly to help him mold public opinion in favor of such great projects as the plan of coast defenses, which was almost an unknown quantity outside of army circles at the time that Senator Squire entered the senate. Whitelaw Reid and Isaac H. Bromley of the New York Tribune were his close friends, as was Colonel Henry Watterson of the Louisville Courier-Journal, Frank Hatton of the Washington Post, afterward postmaster-general, Melville E. Stone of the Associated Press, and St. Clair McKelway of the Brooklyn Eagle. The famous Saturday Night Club of New York gave Senator Squire a banquet, at which such men as Depew, Carnegie and Clark Bell, founder of the club, were present.

It will hardly be questioned that the state of Washington has never had in either hall of congress or in any other field of public activity a man who more thoroughly merited the name of statesman in its largest sense than did Watson C. Squire. Never sensational, he was a leader of men in large affairs,

calm and firm in judgment, unflinching in matters where his mind was set, and yet a man of consummate tact in winning friends and support where to court opposition would be fatal. To mention his high principles of personal honor is unnecessary. Without them no man can attain such success. Senator Squire's personal and private life has always been one worthy of a man who naturally has been an example to thousands. The state of Washington owes no greater gratitude to any of her citizens who have helped her to develop into a leading commonwealth. Since his retirement to private life, Senator Squire has lived quietly in Seattle, still making his influence felt in affairs of public interest, where the welfare of the city or state is at stake, and freely lending the value of his assistance and advice to his successors in public office.

Senator Squire is a life member of both the Manhattan Club and the Lotos Club of New York, also belongs to the Rainier Club of Seattle and while at Washington, D. C., was a member of the Metropolitan Club and the Army and Navy Club. He likewise has membership in John F. Miller Post, No. 31, G. A. R., of Seattle and is a companion in the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, of which he has served as commander for the state of Washington. He is a life member of Stevens Post, No. 1, G. A. R., of Seattle, an honorary member of Fortson-Thygesen Camp No. 2, United Spanish War Veterans of Seattle, and fraternally is known as a Knight Templar Mason.

SHERMAN L. JOHNSON

The name of Sherman L. Johnson is well known in lumber circles throughout the Pacific Northwest and his life record is one in which notable business ability and the recognition and utilization of opportunity are well balanced forces. He was born in Decatur county, Iowa, May 13, 1866, and his parents, Robert and Malinda (Hale) Johnson, were both natives of Ohio. They removed from that state to Iowa, becoming pioneers of Decatur county, where the father operated a farm, and later they made their way to Carthage, Missouri. Robert Johnson secured a ranch near that city, where for several years he followed the occupations of farming and stock raising, and on leaving that state he went to Kansas, locating in Oswego. There he embarked in the grain and live stock business, in which he continued active until his death. The mother died in 1912.

In the acquirement of an education Sherman L. Johnson attended the grammar and high schools of Oswego, Kansas, and then completed a course in the county Normal Schools, thus qualifying for educational

work, which he followed for two years by teaching in the Sunflower state. On the expiration of that period he went to Willow Springs, Missouri, in 1889, where he was employed by a large yellow pine lumber manufacturing concern. From 1889 until 1898 he was identified with lumber interests of southern Missouri and Arkansas. In the latter year he came to the state of Washington and accepted a position with the Grays Harbor Commercial Company of Cosmopolis, Washington, with which firm he remained for fourteen years as sales manager. In 1905 he moved from Grays Harbor to Seattle and on severing his relations with that organization in 1912 he took charge of the Washington Cedar & Fir Products Company, a selling agency for six large saw and shingle mills, with which concern he has since been connected in the capacity of general manager, also acting as a director. His energy and business acumen have been determining factors in the pronounced success which has attended the operations of the firm. His standing as a business man is indicated by the fact that he has been honored with the presidency of the Pacific Coast Shippers Association two terms and has served as chairman on important committees of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association.

At Willow Springs, Missouri, on November 17, 1892, Mr. Johnson married Miss Grace Hughes, a daughter of Captain William Hughes, a prominent resident of that place, and they have one son, Richard Lee, born January 1, 1908, and now a student at the Garfield high school. Mr. Johnson is a member of the Seattle Commercial and Automobile Clubs and president of the Metropolitan Club of this city. He is a man of forceful personality, whose guiding axiom has been hard work and a square deal to everyone, and while attaining individual success he has also contributed to public prosperity by reason of the nature of his activities, which have centered in a continuous and sincere effort to bring about greater friendship and more sincere cooperation between the two branches of the lumber industry, namely, the wholesalers and the manufacturers.

RALPH JOHANSEN

The career of Ralph Johansen, president of the Atlas Packing & Rubber Company and one of the enterprising younger business men of Seattle, should be an inspiration to every ambitious youth to whom the story is known. Born and bred in a foreign country, he came to the United States a lad of sixteen, all alone. Since he landed in Seattle, little more than twenty years ago, his progress has been steadily towards the top until today, while yet on the sunny side of forty, he is the head of a thriving

RALPH JOHANSEN

business concern, with a future as full of promise as his past has been of achievement.

Ralph Johansen is the only child of George Christensen and his wife Analene (Johansen) Christensen, both of whom were born in Norway and lived there all their lives. Ralph Johansen was born on the 15th of December, 1886, and was adopted at the age of three years by his stepfather, Jorgen Johansen. He was educated in the schools of Larvik, Norway. As a boy his great ambition was to come to America, the land of opportunity, where so many of his countrymen had found wealth, fame and a better chance for their children. Accordingly, in 1902, he crossed the Atlantic and settled in Seattle. For the first couple of years in this country he was engaged in the fisheries industries, following which he secured a position as sail-maker and ship outfitter for the Sunde & Erland Company on Colman dock, with whom he remained from 1904 to 1906. He was associated with the packing and supply firm of the Dan E. Erickson Company for the next half dozen years. Following a two-year period of service with the Pacific Net & Twine Company he was employed by the Marine Supply Company from 1914 to 1917. His next position was that of manager for the Pacific Mill & Mine Supply Company, with headquarters in San Francisco and a local branch office at Pier No. 2. Mr. Johansen took over the management of this branch and conducted its affairs until 1919, when he bought out the local store and formed the Atlas Packing & Rubber Company, of which he is president and general manager. This concern is the exclusive distributor in Seattle of various supplies and has built up a large trade under the president's able administration, becoming one of the important firms engaged in this line of work in the port. The secret of Mr. Johansen's success is that he sought no short cut to his goal, but was content to spend a long apprenticeship in the employ of various firms, where he learned at first hand all the details of the business in which he is now engaged. Each new connection came to him in the nature of a promotion, for he entered the employ of a new concern only when he had gone as far as he could in the old one. His industry, his integrity of character and determination to advance his fortunes won him the respect of all with whom he has been associated in the last twenty years and he enjoys the confidence and esteem of a large circle of Seattle business men of today, with whom he has commercial or social relations.

Mr. Johansen married Miss Hanna Johnson of Seattle, on the 16th of December, 1912. His wife is the daughter of Axel Johnson of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Johansen have become the parents of two children: Ralph Albert Johansen, who was born in this city on the 16th of December, 1913; and Ingeborg Aileen Johansen, born January 26, 1916. Mr. Johansen has never affiliated himself with any of the great political parties in this country, but votes for the men he considers best qualified for office. His

sturdy independence is due not to indifference to public affairs but rather to an honest effort to make his influence count for the best in his adopted country and city. In all the relations of life he has displayed a fineness of purpose and loyalty to high ideals which make one wish more men of foreign birth of his character would adopt the United States as their own country.

CHESTER A. REYNOLDS

Seattle has no greater admirer than Chester A. Reynolds and he backs that admiration with the most cordial support of all measures which have its development for their aim. He is one of the enterprising merchants of the city and is president of the firm of Reynolds & Purse, wholesale dealers in ladies' ready-to-wear garments. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, August 15, 1886, a son of Chester A. and Virginia (Chesterfield) Reynolds, the former a native of Boston and the latter of the state of Virginia. The father was a prominent merchant of Boston, where for many years he engaged in the sale of woolen goods as a wholesaler. Both parents passed away in that city.

Chester A. Reynolds attended private schools of Canada and was also a student in the public schools of Boston. He received his higher education in Harvard University, from which he was graduated in 1908, and afterward devoted five years to travel, studying conditions in various countries of the world. This gave him "added windows for a broader outlook on life," and after his return to the United States he became silk and woolen buyer for Sears, Roebuck & Company. While acting in that capacity he made frequent visits to the Pacific Northwest and in 1920 severed his connection with that firm, having decided to establish his permanent home in Seattle. Seeing a good opening in mercantile lines, he sought a suitable partner and it was at this time that his friend, William Letterman, stopped over in Seattle on his return trip from California to Chicago, his home city. Mr. Reynolds met his friend at the station with his automobile and they made a tour of the city, visiting every point of scenic beauty. Mr. Letterman was induced to prolong his visit and eventually determined to unite his interests with those of the city. In 1920 the Reynolds-Letterman Company was formed for the sale of women's wearing apparel on a wholesale basis. On January 1, 1921, the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Letterman continuing the business independently. Mr. Reynolds later became associated with John Purse and on May 1, 1923, they organized the Reynolds & Purse Company, of which the subject of this sketch has since been the

executive head. They carry a large stock of the best grade of ladies' ready-to-wear garments and under the capable management of Mr. Reynolds they are rapidly building up a good trade, having adopted the commendable policy of promptness, courtesy and a strict observance of the highest business ethics.

Mr. Reynolds is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and his political support is given to the republican party, for he believes that its principles contain the best elements of good government. He has gained many friends during the period of his residence in Seattle and his future gives every assurance of being a most promising one, for he possesses those qualities which invariably pave the way to a successful career in any vocation.

WALTER G. KOENIG

Walter G. Koenig, an influential figure in the industrial circles of Seattle as president of the Premier Candy Company, wholesale manufacturers of confectionery, was born in St. Joseph, Missouri, on March 2, 1878, son of John G. and Mary M. (Houck) Koenig. Born in Wittenburg, Germany, in 1840, the father came to the United States in company with a sister in 1854 and completed his education in the schools of Cincinnati, Ohio. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry as a private and was later advanced to the rank of quartermaster, serving in all over three years, during which he was on active duty in Arkansas and other parts of the southwest. As a youth he had learned the baker's trade, but after the war he turned to the shoe and leather business, in which he was engaged for some years at Peoria, Illinois. Later he moved to Helena, Montana, where he was interested in gold mining for a time, eventually coming back east to Wisconsin and Minnesota, and settling permanently in St. Paul. There he conducted a successful wholesale candy trade and manufacturing plant until 1890, when he came out to Seattle and founded the J. G. Koenig Candy Company. This business, inherited by his sons, is today one of the prosperous manufacturing enterprises of the city and the most modern of its kind on the Pacific coast. In St. Joseph, Missouri, Mr. Koenig married Mary M. Houck and they became the parents of eight children, of whom six are living: Ida May, now Mrs. F. L. Evans; Walter G., John G., and Elmer C., connected with the candy business in Seattle; Amelia B., who married H. C. Hillman; and Lydia C. Koenig. Mr. Koenig, the father, died in Seattle, on the 4th of July, 1910.

The eldest son in this family, Walter G. Koenig, whose name initiates

this sketch, was educated in the public schools of La Crosse, Wisconsin, and St. Paul, graduating from the St. Paul high school. After leaving school he was engaged in various enterprises for several years, including the railroad business and mercantile pursuits. He did not follow his family to Seattle until 1904, when he joined his father in the confectionery business, organizing what was known as the Koenig Candy Company. In 1920 this business was reorganized as the Premier Candy Company, with Mr. Koenig as president. The present establishment, built under Mr. Koenig's direction, now employs about seventy-five workers and is completely equipped with all of the most modern devices for confectionery manufacturing, having the reputation of being the most up-to-date plant of its kind in the west. Its trade, which is exclusively wholesale, extends throughout the northwest and is annually increasing in volume and importance.

Mr. Koenig was married on March 17, 1919, to Miss Josephine Enplenger of Seattle, and they have one son, John Elmer, born in 1921. Mr. Koenig has a daughter by a former marriage, Caroline Elizabeth.

While he has never taken a particularly active part in politics Mr. Koenig regularly votes with the republican party. His fraternal affiliations are with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He has depended entirely upon his own resources since completing his education and can justly point to his present important position as the result of his individual initiative and enterprise, while the prosperity and growth of the Premier Candy Company is convincing proof of his ability as an organizer and executive.

LUTHER J. HULL

One of the Seattle men who is prominently identified with the salmon fishing and canning industry of Washington and Alaska is L. J. Hull, president of the Alitak Packing Company, with offices on the nineteenth floor of the L. C. Smith building of Seattle. With Mr. Hull, however, the fishing industry is a comparatively recent interest, for he had been engaged in other lines of work in this city and elsewhere for some years before he turned his attention in this direction. He was born in Meadville, Missouri, on the 6th of September, 1876, son of John Tyler and Elizabeth (Ainsworth) Hull, who had moved west from their native state of New York in their early married life. John Tyler Hull raised stock on a large scale as a horse and cattle breeder, specializing in coach horses. In after years he moved to Michigan and settled in Detroit, where he died. The mother is still living. L. J. Hull completed his education with a two-year course at the University

LUTHER J HULL

of Michigan, following which he entered the lumber business at Ypsilanti and Cadillac, Michigan.

It was not until 1909, when he was thirty-three years old, that Mr. Hull came to the Pacific coast, continuing his associations with the lumber business in this region for three years. His next venture was with the Pioneer Sand & Gravel Company, dealers in building materials, which occupied his attention for several years. Eventually he left the sand and gravel company to associate himself with G. B. Hall in the salmon fisheries, where he had his first experience in this line of work. At the end of his third year with Mr. Hall he felt qualified to launch out in business for himself and accordingly acquired a large interest in the Alitak Salmon Packing Company, of which he has since been president. This company maintains large fisheries at Kodiak Island, Alaska. Mr. Hull had owned a small interest in the company since its inception—in fact, was one of the original organizers; I. M. Foster is vice president; and Lew Kay is secretary.

In Seattle, on the 18th of November, 1914, Mr. Hull was married to Miss Florence Edith Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Smith, pioneer settlers. Mr. and Mrs. Hull have a son and a daughter: John Tyler and Eugenie Hull, born on the 21st of March, 1916, and April 21, 1922, respectively.

Mr. Hull is a member of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and the Transportation Club. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Baptist church and socially he is affiliated with the Arctic Club, also the Inglewood Golf Club and the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Hull has thoroughly identified his interests with the Pacific Northwest, in whose future he has implicit confidence and as one of Seattle's wide-awake, progressive business men, he is accorded a most creditable position among the city's best class of citizens. Mr. Hull's residence is at No. 2011 Fifth North.

VIOLET TATUM

One of the most attractive women's shops of Seattle is the artistic and handsomely appointed establishment of which Mrs. Violet Tatum is the proprietor. She is a native of St. Louis, Missouri, and a daughter of George and Lydia L. (Waldron) Curtis. After completing her education in the usual branches of learning she took up the study of art at the Barnes Art School and also under the direction of Baldeck, the famous St. Louis artist. Her initial experience was obtained in sketch work for magazines, in which connection she did considerable group sketching, while subsequently, in the field of commercial advertising, she found that her best talent lay in designing. Grasping every oppor-

tunity to give free play to the expression of this talent, which was all the more remarkable since she had not approached it from the commercial or material side, but purely the artistic, she began immediately to design gowns and hats. She did sketch work for a wholesale establishment, demonstrating her artistic skill in the creation of many designs for individual tastes and harmonizing color effects in costume and hat.

It was in Louisville, Kentucky, that Violet Curtis became the wife of Howell Tatum of Montgomery, Alabama, now manager of the Fisk Rubber Company at Seattle. After her marriage Mrs. Tatum, unable to resist the desire to keep in touch with her art in a practical way, embarked in business on her own account. She later accompanied her husband to Seattle and has remained a resident of this city. With a capital of only five hundred dollars but with the unlimited goodwill of the trade she opened her establishment in the Silverstone building at the corner of Pine and Westlake streets. The Post-Intelligencer published the following feature article: "Prompted by a desire to give the women of Seattle a shop different from the average run of retail establishments, Violet Tatum has emerged from the usual and presents her new upstairs shop to the discriminating eyes of Seattle women shoppers. The new Violet Tatum Shop, occupying the entire second floor of the Silverstone building on Westlake and Pine streets, is the outcome of a business established by Mrs. Tatum in a portion of the building only a few years ago, and the expansion and growth of the business to its present position as one of the leading shops of the city is not only gratifying to the owner but justifies the faith that Mrs. Tatum had in the present retail district when she established her first shop here five years ago. The interior of Gothic designed arches and rustic doors, hand-chiseled posts supporting each arch and walls artistically finished in Tiffany antique, presents a setting that stands out as an attractive shopping place and is accepted as one of the show places in the retail shopping district. Heavy drapes of mulberry colored velour and Oriental rugs give an atmosphere of elegance seldom found in a retail business establishment. Lighting fixtures are hand-wrought, and hand-carved Italian benches with upholstered cushions in keeping with the color scheme of fixtures are conveniently located for visiting shoppers. Mirrors and palms have their part in the elegant furnishings of the Violet Tatum establishment. Mrs. Tatum designed the interior herself. The arrangement of arches, of rooms and floor space, as well as the general artistic ensemble, was the concrete expression of her own ideas. With a personality of great natural charm of manner and a presence which speaks of culture and intellect, Mrs. Tatum herself is the chiefest ornament in her shop. As in her former activity, the artist is uppermost and her aim is to furnish a combination of hat and gown which will be faultless good taste and

highly artistic. The future will witness some beautiful developments of the ideas of dress harmony already at work in the fertile brain of Mrs. Tatum. Her advertising is in itself a unique feature. Her notices never appear as printed advertisements but are facsimile handwritten invitations to visit the Tatum shop or announcements of the arrival of bewildering new creations from the fashion centers. Even her bundle wrappings display the artist."

WILLIAM S. THYNG

William S. Thyng, a mining engineer by profession, is also well known to Seattle's citizens as secretary of the Washington Laundryowners Association, his identification with that organization covering a period of nine years. He was born in Cleveland, Ohio, March 30, 1873, and his parents were Charles Howard and Anna Gould (Fogg) Thyng, the latter also a native of that city. The father was born in Exeter, New Hampshire, and became a resident of Ohio, where he made his home until 1880, when he removed with his family to New York city. He is still active in business affairs, being connected with mercantile interests, but the mother is deceased.

Their son, William S. Thyng, was but seven years old when the family removed to New York city and there he attended the public schools, afterward entering the engineering department of Columbia University, from which he was graduated in 1895. He then took up the work of his profession and for about nineteen years was employed as a mining engineer in various parts of the country, becoming connected with many important projects of that nature. In 1914 he engaged in organization work in this city in connection with the Seattle Laundryowners Association and is secretary of the Washington Laundryowners Association. He has done much to promote the interests of the members of these organizations, who are thoroughly appreciative of his well-directed efforts and conscientious work.

On December 20, 1914, Mr. Thyng was united in marriage to Miss Helen J. Hansen of Spokane, Washington, and they have gained a large circle of friends during the period of their residence in this city. Mr. Thyng's interest in Seattle's welfare and progress is indicated by his membership in the Chamber of Commerce and the Rainier Golf Club also numbers him among its members. His professional relations are with the Seattle Engineers Club and the American Society of Civil Engineers and he also belongs to Phi Delta Theta, a college fraternity. He is an able exponent of his profession and has been equally successful

in the work which now occupies his attention. He never undertakes a task unless he considers it worthy of his best efforts and has based his advancement upon thorough, painstaking work and fidelity to the interests in his charge.

FRED HUGH KNICKERBOCKER

F. H. Knickerbocker has always devoted his attention to transportation interests and his business career has been marked by continuous progress, resulting from untiring application and devotion to duty. For nearly a quarter of a century he was in the service of the Union Pacific, becoming widely known as a successful railroad official, and is proving equally efficient in the control of navigation affairs. He has been selected for the responsible office of general manager of the Alaska Steamship Company and since June, 1922, has made his home in Seattle. He was born in Chicago, December 10, 1875, and is a son of Addison E. and Agnes (McGowan) Knickerbocker, the former a native of Brooklyn and the latter of Niagara Falls, New York. They lived for a time in Chicago and in the early '80s removed to Omaha, Nebraska, where the father engaged in the hotel business, which he followed successfully for a number of years in that city.

It was in Omaha that F. H. Knickerbocker received his education and in November, 1897, he joined the Union Pacific in Salt Lake City, Utah, becoming a clerk in the general freight office. In 1899 he was made secretary to the general superintendent and held that position until 1902, when he assumed the duties of secretary to the vice president and general manager of the railroad in Salt Lake. In 1906 he was advanced to the position of assistant to the vice president in Salt Lake, whom he served in that capacity until 1915, when he was again promoted, being appointed general superintendent at Salt Lake City of the Union Pacific system, with jurisdiction over Utah, Idaho, southern Montana, eastern Oregon, and Wyoming. The division of the Union Pacific road into several systems, each with its own general officers, was one of the masterpieces of the late E. H. Harriman, who decided that such divisions would increase efficiency because of the immensity of the railroad and the gigantic volume of business handled, and like his other innovations, it proved a pronounced success. In June, 1922, Mr. Knickerbocker came to Seattle as general manager of the Alaska Steamship Company and the Copper River & Northwestern Railroad, which have played a most important part in the development of Alaska and the establishment of trade relations between that vast territory and Puget Sound. The steamship company owns and operates fourteen passenger liners and freighters, maintaining a service of high efficiency and dispatch. Mr. Knick-

FRED H. KNICKERBOCKER

erbocker meets the heavy responsibilities of his office with poise and ability, acquired from years of experience in solving transportation problems, and has already made for himself a definite place in the Puget Sound-Alaska world.

Mr. Knickerbocker was married in Salt Lake City in June, 1902, to Marion L. Knickerbocker. The family resided in Salt Lake City until 1922, when they moved to Seattle. There are two children: A daughter, Marion Louise, who is a student at Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts; and a son, Floyd, a sophomore at the University of Washington. Both are natives of Salt Lake City.

Mr. Knickerbocker is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Shriner. He is a Rotarian and also has membership in the Rainier Club, the Arctic Club and the Chamber of Commerce, and is an enthusiastic advocate of outdoor sports, hunting, fishing and tennis constituting his chief sources of recreation. Mr. Knickerbocker has fought life's battles unaided and is a self-made man in the best sense of the term. The exercise of effort has developed his latent powers and talents and his record is proof of the fact that in America the field of opportunity is open to all who have the courage to persevere therein.

THOMAS B. GREENING

Thomas B. Greening, vice president of G. E. Miller & Company, one of the well known bond and investment firms of Seattle, is an energetic young business man and has achieved a notable measure of success for one of his years. He was born in Detroit, Michigan, on the 8th of February, 1892, and is a son of George B. and Anna F. (Braun) Greening, also natives of the City of the Straits, in which they have always resided. The father is one of Detroit's leading attorneys and a large practice has been accorded him in recognition of his professional ability.

Thomas B. Greening was reared and educated in his native city and after completing his public school course he became a student at the University of Detroit. On leaving that institution he entered the business world and was employed by one of the firms of that city until 1917, when he enlisted for service in the World war. He was commissioned a first lieutenant and was with the Eighty-fifth Division until released from military duty in 1918. At that time he came to Seattle and joined the firm of G. E. Miller & Company, with which he has since been connected. His ability won for him rapid advancement and in 1920 he was made vice president and general manager, which offices he is now filling. The company handles municipal, government and other high-grade bonds

and securities and has derived substantial benefit from the well-directed efforts and progressive spirit of Mr. Greening, who has amply justified the trust reposed in him.

On the 12th of May, 1920, Mr. Greening was married to Miss Helen Richmond, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Richmond of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Greening have a son, Horace Richard, whose birth occurred in Seattle. Mr. Greening's connection with social or fraternal organizations is limited to membership in the University Club, all other interests being subordinated to the demands of his business, and his present success is the reward of concentrated effort, intelligently directed. Although but thirty-one years of age, he has already accomplished much and his future is most promising.

AXEL C. HANSEN

Axel C. Hansen, well known in business circles of Seattle as manager of the Stewart-Warner Products Service Station, was born in Racine, Wisconsin, on the 28th of July, 1881.

Mr. Hansen located in Seattle in 1913, engaging in the spark plug business. In October, 1918, he purchased the Stewart Warner Products Service Station, now located at No. 1513-17 Broadway. Later he was joined by his two brothers, Viggo N. and Walter M., who were admitted to partnership. A branch was opened at Tacoma in 1920. Mr. Hansen is also vice president of the Northwest Bearing Company.

Mr. Hansen has membership connection with the Elks, the Rotary Club, the Motor Club, the Chamber of Commerce and the Seattle Automobile Club.

JAMES M. PALMER

James M. Palmer, an able attorney at law of Seattle, is also a court reporter and has developed expert ability as a stenographer. He is a native of Springfield, Illinois, and his parents were Dr. Henry K. and Flora (Day) Palmer, the former also a native of that state, and the latter born in Ohio. The father was graduated from Rush Medical College of Chicago, Illinois, and became one of the leading physicians of Colorado, successfully following his profession in that state for many years. He was an honored veteran of the Civil war, serving in the Medical Corps of the Union army. His death occurred at Pueblo, Colo-

rado, in 1895. The mother afterward came to Seattle, and passed away in this city in 1913.

After getting what little preliminary education he could James M. Palmer attended Washburn College and later went to Denver, Colorado, becoming a law student in the office of Hugh Butler. He also read law in the offices of Patterson, Waldron & Devine, and Charles J. Hughes, well known attorneys of that city, and later was under the preceptorship of Judge Blackburn. Having thoroughly mastered the principles of jurisprudence he was admitted to the bar and in the meantime he had been maintaining himself writing shorthand. From February, 1891, to February, 1896, he was stenographer for the division superintendent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. He was appointed court reporter at Cripple Creek, Colorado, filling that position for two years, and while thus occupied was selected to report the proceedings of the Trans-Mississippi Congress. Owing to the ability which he displayed in performing that task he was reengaged for the next meeting of that organization, which was held at Seattle, Washington, on August 17-22, 1903. He was so favorably impressed with the state that he decided to remain and for three years maintained an office in Tacoma. In 1907 he came to Seattle and has since engaged in court reporting in this city and also in the practice of law. He is an accurate and able court reporter and has reached a high degree of efficiency in this field of activity. In the legal profession thoroughness is one of his outstanding characteristics, being manifest in the preparation of his cases, while in their presentation he is clear, logical and convincing. He has built up a good practice and has successfully handled important litigated interests.

In February, 1890, at Joplin, Missouri, Mr. Palmer married Miss Celia White, a daughter of B. C. and Anna M. White, and they have one son, Paul J. Palmer, who was born at Independence, Kansas, in 1891, was educated in the public schools of Seattle, and married Miss Ivey Moe Brown of New York city, their home now being in Cleveland, Ohio. When a boy of eleven he displayed marked mechanical genius, perfecting a motorless airplane and glider with the assistance of another lad, and since that period he has gained a comprehensive knowledge of this subject through broad reading and close study. He is recognized as an expert on airplane and submarine construction and is employed as assistant engineer with the Chandler Motor Car Company in Cleveland.

Mr. Palmer, Sr., is a member of the Bar Association and of the Woodmen of the World but is not identified with any other organizations of a social or fraternal nature, subordinating all other interests to the demands of his profession, although he has never been neglectful of the duties of citizenship nor of his obligations to his fellowmen. He has always been an earnest, conscientious and painstaking student, realizing

the fact that hard work and perseverance constitute the basis of all advancement, and the years have marked his progress along lines which lead to success. He has gained an enviable position as a legal practitioner and also in the field of court reporting and stands high in public regard.

CHARLES MEADWAY EVERITT

Important business interests claim the attention and profit by the direction of Charles Meadway Everitt, whose residence in Seattle covers a period of twelve years. He was born in Buffalo, New York, on September 14, 1887, a son of Walter E. and Etta Everitt, and acquired his education in the public schools of that city. He came to Seattle in November, 1911, when a young man of twenty-four, and has rapidly advanced to a position of prominence in business circles of the city. He is president of the firms of C. M. Everitt Company, and C. M. Everitt & J. P. Todd, Inc., merchandise brokers, with offices in the Colman Dock building, and is ably controlling the affairs of these organizations. He has a specialized knowledge of the brokerage business, to which he has always given his attention, and success in substantial measure has attended his intelligently directed efforts. He is one of the organizers and is president of the Everitt-Fisher Coal Corporation organized in 1922, developing coal properties in Lewis county, Washington.

At Fairfax, Virginia, in April, 1910, Mr. Everitt was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Latimer Smith and they have a family of four children: William, Mildred, Charlotte and Janet. Mr. Everitt's connection with social or fraternal organizations is limited to membership in the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, for business demands much of his attention, and concentrated effort has resulted in his present-day success. He has always been guided by the golden rule in his commercial transactions and merits and receives the respect and confidence of his fellowmen.

EDWIN HENRY ROHDE

Many new enterprises have been established in Seattle in recent years by men of character and standing in the communities from which they have departed to embark in business here. One whom we accord honorable mention is Edwin Henry Rohde, president and treasurer of the E. H. Rohde Leather Company, dealers in leather, shoe findings, shoe machinery and shoe supplies, located at No. 1304 Western avenue. Under

CHARLES M. EVERITT

his able management this company has developed from a very modest beginning into one of the representative concerns in the northwest.

Edwin H. Rohde was born in St. Louis, Missouri, October 8, 1882, a son of Henry and Minnie (Meier) Rohde. The father, whose birth occurred in St. Louis, February 1, 1846, is still a resident of that city, where he is widely recognized as a man of forceful character and enterprise as president of the J. B. Sickles Saddlery Company. His parents were J. B. and Wilhelmina (Droeger) Rohde. He attended a private school from 1852 until 1854 and spent the succeeding five years as a public school student. He afterward pursued a night course in the Jones Commercial College, from which he was graduated in 1862, his desire for more thorough education and more advanced intellectual development leading him to give to study the hours which most youths devote to pleasure. After leaving school he entered the employ of Warne-Cheever & Company, dealers in hardware and house furnishing goods, with whom he remained from 1860 until 1863. He was then with Hayden & Wilson, wholesale dealers in saddlery hardware, and later the business was incorporated under the name of P. Hayden Saddlery Company, with which Henry Rohde remained as salesman until 1865. He was afterward traveling salesman for the same house until 1881 and secured a large amount of business for the company. In the latter year he was promoted to the position of buyer and so continued until May 1, 1902, when he purchased an interest in the J. B. Sickles Saddlery Company and was elected its first vice president. His thorough understanding of the trade in all of its departments, his broad experience as a salesman and buyer, well qualify him for active management in his present connection as president, and his labors are proving valuable factors in the prosperity of this St. Louis concern. Henry Rohde is a member of the Western Commercial Travelers Association, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Legion of Honor and the Gilead Fishing & Hunting Club. He belongs to the Evangelical Lutheran church, and has served as trustee. In 1864, when a youth of eighteen years, he served with the Seventh Regiment of the Missouri State Militia. On the 25th of April, 1877, he was married in St. Louis, to Miss Minnie Meier, a daughter of the late Henry Meier, president of the Franklin Bank. Mr. and Mrs. Rohde became parents of two daughters: Cora and Ella; and one son, Edwin Henry. The mother has passed away.

Edwin Henry Rohde, whose name introduces this review, supplemented his early public school education by a course of study in the Central high school of his native city and after putting aside his textbooks entered the service of the Bell Telephone Company. Subsequently he was associated with his father in business until the United States became involved in the World war, when he became connected with

the ordnance department of the army. He enlisted as an inspector in the ordnance department and served as such until after the signing of the armistice, having charge of the leather department. He has been in Seattle since 1918. Following his honorable discharge in 1919 he remained in Seattle and on February 1, 1920, embarked in the wholesale leather and findings business, which has since been incorporated under the name of the E. H. Rohde Leather Company, of which he is president and treasurer. He is a man of keen discrimination and sound judgment, and his executive ability and excellent management have brought to the concern a large degree of success.

On the 8th of October, 1920, in Seattle, Mr. Rohde was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Ingersoll, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ingersoll. Mr. and Mrs. Rohde have a son, Edwin Howard, whose birth occurred in Seattle in 1922. By a former marriage Mr. Rohde has a daughter, Virginia, who was born in St. Louis, Missouri.

In his political views Mr. Rohde is an independent republican, while fraternally he has attained high rank in Masonry, belonging to the Mystic Shrine. His interest in community progress is manifest in his membership connection with the Chamber of Commerce and he has become widely and favorably known as a prominent and esteemed resident of his adopted city.

WILLIAM A. GAINES

Public affairs claim the attention and profit by the capable direction and conscientious application of William A. Gaines, who is serving in the capacity of chairman of the board of county commissioners of King county. He was born in Framingham, Massachusetts, and his parents, Wallace and Ann F. Gaines, were also natives of that state. He received the advantages of a public school education and after completing his high school course he became connected with banking interests. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he enlisted for military duty and served in Cuba and Porto Rico with the Sixth Massachusetts Infantry. Since 1908 he has been a resident of Seattle and was county treasurer from 1919 to 1923. He is now county commissioner of King county, to which office he was elected by a large majority, on January 8, 1923. His course has won the approval of all citizens, for he is accurate, efficient and painstaking in the discharge of his official duties, giving his best efforts to the work in his charge.

Mr. Gaines was married in Seattle, on the 25th of September, 1916, to Miss Mary Merritt, a daughter of Harry and Clia Merritt, residents

of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Gaines are the parents of two children: Mary Metcalf and Gloria Helen. Mr. Gaines is identified with the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Spanish War Veterans and his fraternal connections are with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Masons. He is also a member of the Masonic Club, and his deep interest in the welfare and advancement of his city is shown in the public services he has rendered. He is actuated by high and honorable principles in every relation of life and his course has at all times marked him as a citizen of worth.

A. FREDERICK ANDERSON

Coming to the United States when a young man of twenty years, A. Frederick Anderson made the best possible use of his time, talents and opportunities and many of Seattle's largest business enterprises owe their inception to his initiative spirit and progressive ideas, so that the city mourned the loss of one of her most constructive and valuable citizens when he passed away on September 7, 1923. He was particularly active in the timber industry, conducting his operations in this field on an extensive scale, and in financial circles of the city he also made his influence felt. A native of Sweden, he was born at Orebro, on the 8th of March, 1858, and his parents, Rev. August and Lottie (Anderson) Anderson, spent their lives in that country, the father being a minister of the Baptist church.

A. Frederick Anderson acquired his education in his native land and afterward served an apprenticeship to the shoemaker's trade, which he followed in Sweden until 1878. Attracted by the opportunities presented in a newer country, he made the voyage to America, and going to Cadillac, Michigan, he opened a shoe store, which he successfully conducted for twenty years, building up a large trade. In 1898 he sold the undertaking and turned his attention to the lumber business, continuing his activities along that line in the Wolverine state for thirteen years. Following the example of many other lumbermen of Michigan, when the timber supply of that state was nearly exhausted, he transferred the field of his operations to the state of Washington, whose vast forests constitute one of the most valuable assets of this great commonwealth. He arrived in Seattle in 1911 and afterward made this city his home, becoming recognized as one of the successful lumbermen in the state. He purchased large tracts of timber in Snohomish county and gradually added to his holdings until he became the owner of extensive lumber interests. He occupied a position of leadership in this field,

being the founder and president of the Cavano Logging Company, the Andron Logging Company and the Discovery Bay Logging Company, the last named being one of the largest enterprises of the kind in Washington. Mr. Anderson was also an able financier and since 1916 had been president of the Puget Sound Savings & Loan Association, while he was likewise a director of the National City Bank of Seattle. He possessed the executive force, broad vision and business sagacity necessary for the successful direction of large interests and his business methods at all times balanced up with the principles of truth and honor.

At Cadillac, Michigan, on September 26, 1882, Mr. Anderson was united in marriage to Miss Addie Greenburg, who passed away at Los Angeles, California, April 11, 1919. They were the parents of five children: Fred A., a native of Cadillac and a graduate of the Ferris Institute of that city; Mrs. Esther E. Linden, who was educated in the public schools of Cadillac, her native city, and is now living in Seattle; Ruth F., who was reared and educated in Cadillac and is now the wife of Dr. Elmer Nicholson, a well known physician of this city; and Mrs. L. T. Arlander, and Mrs. Jerome Storm, also natives of Cadillac and residents of Seattle.

Mr. Anderson was a member of the Rainier Club of Seattle and he exercised his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party. He was a man of forceful personality and marked strength of character, whose success was the merited reward of industry, self-confidence and the ability to meet and master situations, and Seattle has greatly profited by his constructive efforts and public-spirited citizenship. His residence for a number of years was at No. 816 Shelby street.

THE HANFORD FAMILY

The lineal descendants of Rev. Thomas Hanford, who came from England in the year 1643 and was the first pastor of a church in Norwalk, Connecticut, are well scattered throughout the United States. Thaddeus Hanford, of the sixth generation, became a resident of Hamilton county, Ohio, about the year 1801, and was married there to one of the daughters of Sergeant William Brown, a Revolutionary soldier who received a gold medal from General Washington for conspicuous gallantry at Yorktown, where Lord Cornwallis surrendered his army. In their young manhood William, Edward, George and Ebenezer Seymour, four of the sons of Thaddeus, went to Van Buren county, Iowa, and were engaged in farming there for several years. Edward was married there in 1845 to Abbie Jane Holgate, daughter of Abraham Levering and Elizabeth (Jones) Hol-

MRS. EDWARD HANFORD

EDWARD HANFORD
A Seattle Pioneer

gate. Three of those brothers last named caught the "Oregon fever" and were attracted to Puget Sound by letters from Mrs. Hanford's brother, John C. Holgate.

In 1853 Edward and his family, comprising his wife, three children, Mrs. Hanford's widowed mother, sister and two younger brothers, with their household goods, made the journey by ox team transportation to Portland, arriving there in August of that year. Then he bought a settler's claim with a house upon it, six miles from Portland, and leaving the family to spend the winter there, he came to Seattle, secured a land claim and built a log cabin on it for his family to live in. John C. Holgate had an adjoining claim on which he also built a log cabin for his mother and relatives to live in. George and Ebenezer Seymour Hanford came direct to Seattle in 1852. The former died here and the latter initiated a land claim which he abandoned, and returned to Iowa after the Indian war of 1855-6, in which he served as a volunteer soldier. In 1854 Mr. Hanford, accompanied by John C. Holgate, returned to where the family was sojourning and brought them and his oxen and cows to Seattle. Being unable to sell the claim which he had bought to provide a winter habitation, he gave it to a man and wife who were impoverished. Mrs. Hanford had found the woman in Portland, sitting on a trunk and weeping because she had no place to go for shelter.

The cabins which Mr. Hanford and Mr. Holgate built were in the midst of tall fir trees, and to clear ground for gardens and orchards, as well as to make profitable use of the oxen, they made sawlogs for Mr. Yesler's mill, continuing in that business until stopped by the Indian war. They were warned, first by manifestations of hostility on the part of a small band of local Indians, who objected to surveys being made of land claims; and next Chief Curley came and told them that it was unsafe for the families to remain isolated as they were, their cabins being two miles from the village. The night after Curley's warning, Mrs. Hanford was awakened and saw prowlers peering through a window left open for ventilation. Knowing that they had been spied upon and that travelers had been murdered in the mountains, they were constrained to move hastily into the village. Mr. Hanford helped to build the forts and stockade for protection of inhabitants, and he served as a private in Captain C. C. Hewitt's company of volunteers. When the attack on Seattle was made his cabin was burned and his oxen and milk cows were slaughtered.

In 1858 he tried his luck, with poor success, in mining on Fraser river. Although obliged to struggle against the hard experiences of pioneers, his home was the customary stopping place of preachers who came for religious services. When provisions were scarce Indians understood the situation and very soon after the arrival of a preacher squaws would appear with clams, fish or ducks, the usual substitute for yellow-leg chickens.

In 1859 Mrs. Hanford was employed as school teacher at Port Madison, and besides the small salary, an inducement for moving the family was lumber furnished for a dwelling which Mr. Hanford built there. In 1861 the family moved to San Francisco and lived there until the summer of 1866, when they returned to Seattle. A substantial dwelling was built at the northeast corner of Fourth avenue and James street, which was their home until after his death. Mr. and Mrs. Hanford were constituent members of the First Baptist church.

Edward Hanford was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, on January 10, 1807, and died in Seattle on September 24, 1884. His wife was born in Butler county, Ohio, on October 13, 1824, and died in Seattle on November 25, 1905. Of their nine children, the youngest, a daughter, died at five years of age, a victim of diphtheria, when that malady scourged the families of Seattle. Three others died in infancy, and five sons lived to mature manhood.

Thaddeus Hanford, the oldest son, became a journalist after graduating from the University of Rochester, New York. In 1877-8-9 he was owner and editor of the Daily Intelligencer, and during that time repaid to a friend the money loaned to carry him through college. He was born on the Hanford farm, in Van Buren county, Iowa, on December 11, 1847, and died in Seattle in 1892.

Cornelius Holgate Hanford, the second son, was also born on the Iowa farm on April 21, 1849. Admitted to the bar on February 2, 1875; married, in Olympia, on November 15, 1875, to Clara Medora Baldwin, daughter of Andrew Jackson Baldwin. He was a member, and chairman of the judiciary committee, of the Territorial Council in 1877; city attorney of Seattle in 1882 and a second time in 1885-6. In 1889 he was the last chief justice of Washington territory and administered the oath of office to the members of the convention which framed the Constitution of the state. While holding that office he held terms of court at Port Townsend, Mount Vernon, Whatcom and Port Madison, and completely finished every case pending in the district courts at those places. He also held a term of court at Spokane, and during the intervals he was constantly holding court in Seattle. He was presiding in the trial of a murder case, on June 6th, when the business part of the city was consumed by fire, and by prompt action, with the assistance of a few young men, he saved the courthouse and the adjoining buildings containing the real estate records of King county. He was the first United States district judge for the state. President Harrison appointed him to that office in February, 1890, and he continued to hold it until his resignation was accepted, on August 5, 1912.

Mr. Justice Field of the supreme court and Circuit Judge Lorenzo Sawyer organized the circuit court of appeals for the ninth circuit in the

THADDEUS HANFORD
A Pioneer Journalist

FRANK HANFORD
Seattle Business Man, City Councilman, Legislator

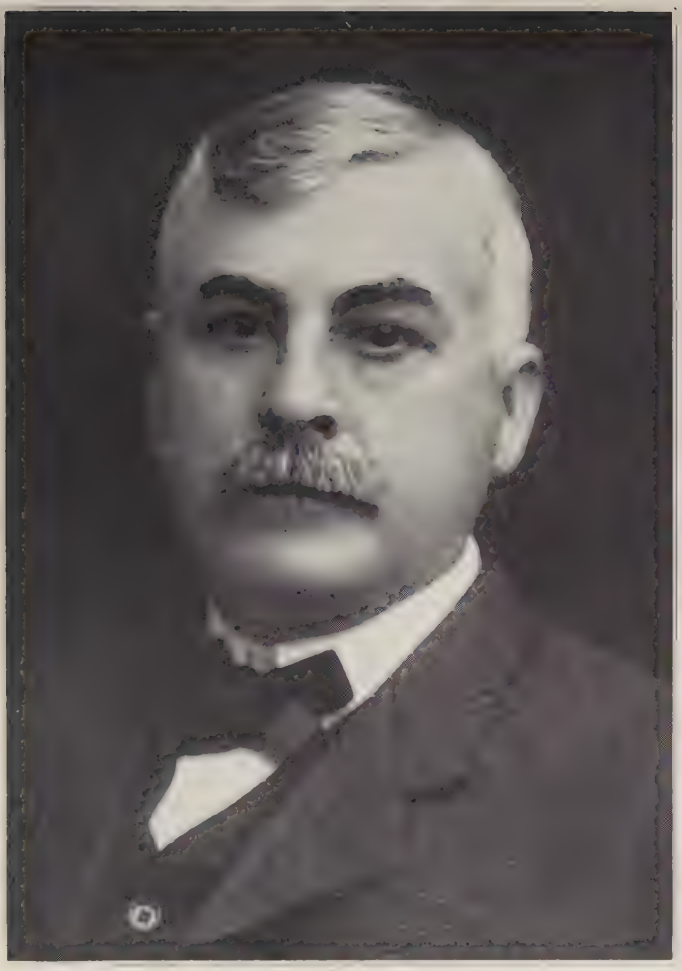
summer of 1892, but the hearing of cases did not commence until the October term of that year; then by reason of the duties of Justice Field requiring his presence in the supreme court, and the death of Judge Sawyer, it was necessary to designate three district judges to hold that term of the newly created court. Judge Hanford was one of the three, and at the commencement of the term when the first cases were argued he was the senior and presiding judge, and he wrote the opinion of the court deciding the most important case heard at that term—Northern Pacific R. Company vs. Sanders, 49 Federal Reporter 129. That decision was adverse to claims of the railroad corporation based on its land grant, and it was affirmed by the supreme court—166 U. S. Reports 620. Land titles and mineral rights acquired or claimed under general and special laws enacted by congress were litigated and tested in numerous cases submitted to Judge Hanford for determination, so that he had to make a deep study of that branch of jurisprudence. His research and true understanding of the subject called forth an unusual compliment from the supreme court. A case of trespass by taking timber from public land, tried before him and a jury, was appealed to the supreme court and its opinion, written by Mr. Justice Harlan, quoted verbatim the instructions given by Judge Hanford to the jury as being a clear and accurate interpretation of the law applicable to the case. Stone vs. United States, 167 United States Reports 190. Most of his decisions in land cases were final, and a majority of his judgments in appealed cases were affirmed. For fifteen years he held two terms annually in each of four places—Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane and Walla Walla. During that time the federal courts at Seattle and Tacoma were so overcrowded with litigation that in order to dispatch business promptly testimony in admiralty and equity cases was taken out of court by commissioners, and besides presiding in trials of cases almost constantly, he did a prodigious amount of labor in reading and pondering written evidence, pleadings, briefs and authorities and in writing decisions. Volumes 41 to 196 of the Federal Reporter contain 563 of those decisions, and he wrote memorandum decisions not published, covering more than two thousand typewritten pages. He had to assume responsibility for the conservation and management of property and business, through receivers appointed by him, of many corporations. Every one of those receiverships was well conducted, and strengthened confidence in the federal judiciary. Fish that have not been caught can scarcely be regarded as good security for repayment of borrowed money, and yet there was more than one instance in which receivers in charge of salmon canneries secured from banks advances of money for a season's operations, when the basis of credit was, mainly, confidence in good management under Judge Hanford's direction. In cases tried by juries, Judge Hanford's mind grasped all the material evidence. In deciding questions aris-

ing suddenly he frequently recited substantially the entire evidence given in the case, and his judgments were never reversed for error in misunderstanding or non-observance of testimony. His sense of justice and comprehension of legal principles was evinced in the homicide case which was being tried at the time of the great fire. The defendant was acquitted under an instruction given the jury that: "The common law rule, justifying the use of a deadly weapon in self-defense after fleeing to the wall, is not applicable to a case where the accused at the doorstep of his home, by use of a deadly weapon kills one threatening and about to assault him, for the law does not oblige a person to run away from his own home to avoid an assault with violence." That was the first judicial announcement of such exception to the common law rule, but subsequently in a similar case the supreme court of the United States sanctioned it. The general practice of subjecting jurors to hardship by keeping them together during protracted trials was obnoxious to Judge Hanford; he maintained that it implied lack of confidence in those called upon to assume responsibility in deciding controversies, and that justice does not require imprisonment of jurors as if they were deemed to be culprits. In a case appealed to the supreme court from a sentence of life imprisonment, error was assigned upon an exception taken, for Judge Hanford's refusal to keep the jury together during the trial, but the court of highest authority affirmed the judgment, holding, in effect, that the verdict of conviction was not impeachable for that cause.

New statutes are constantly extending the jurisdiction of, and imposing more burdens upon, the federal courts. Judge Hanford exercised jurisdiction in the wide range of common law, admiralty, equity, statutory and patent law. He was tenacious in maintaining the independence of the judicial branch of our national government, and more than once refused to be dictated to by the attorney-general of the United States. He never courted popularity, and was several times denounced by newspapers and assemblages angered by his decisions, without detracting from the esteem in which he was held by the bar and the business community. He ever adhered to a resolution, mentally taken when entering upon the office of district judge, not to be a voluntary candidate for any higher or different office. That was in order to perform the duties of his office with a mind free from detracting ambition. But when there was a vacancy to be filled, lawyers in all parts of the state, on their own initiative, recommended him for promotion to the office of circuit judge.

After retirement from office Judge Hanford resumed and has pursued practice of his profession as a lawyer; but his most recent work has been the writing of the first volume of this history of Seattle. He is an active member of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce; a member of the American Bar Association; an honorary member of the Rainier Club and the Uni-

ARTHUR ELWOOD HANFORD
Real Estate Lawyer, Oldest Surviving Native of Seattle



CLARENCE HANFORD
One of the Founders of the Lowman & Hanford Company

versity Club of Seattle and of the Union Club of Tacoma; and a member and past president of the Washington State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; president of the Association of Washington Pioneers, and overseas member of the Authors' Club of London.

His surviving children, all born in Seattle, are: Miss Ada Levering Hanford; active in affairs of the Seattle Garden Club.

Mrs. Elaine Hanford Haynes, wife of Manly B. Haynes. They have three sons and one daughter: Cornelius Hanford, Robert M., Nathaniel and Marjorie. The oldest graduated from the University of Washington as a mechanical engineer after having rendered military service in France during the World war.

Edward Cornelius Hanford; married in 1916 to Miss Lucile Greer in Oklahoma. They have one daughter. He was a soldier in the Spanish-American war; graduated from West Point Military Academy with the class of 1905; after resigning his commission as a lieutenant of the First Cavalry became a lawyer; reentered the army in 1917, and is now a major of Field Artillery in the regular army.

William Brown Hanford; graduated from Cornell University with the class of 1913, as a mechanical engineer; in 1913 was commissioned first lieutenant in the ordnance branch of the army; in 1919, while still in military service he was married, in Massachusetts, to Miss Marjorie Smith. They have two children: a daughter and a son.

Miss Louise Hanford, a deceased daughter, was a talented artist in landscape sketches and miniatures.

Frank Hanford, third son of Edward Hanford, was an infant when the family made the summer journey across the plains in 1853. In his young manhood he was a teacher for a short period and then for fifteen years bookkeeper and confidential clerk for the firm of Crawford & Harrington, merchants of Seattle. Thereafter for many years he carried on the business of an insurance agency in Seattle. In 1886 he was married in Portland, to Miss Eva Wait, a daughter of Hon. Aaron E. Wait, who was the first chief justice of the state of Oregon. She died in 1894, leaving one son, Frank Wait Hanford, who in June, 1918, was married to Miss Doris Rowlson, and who in the World war earned commendation for efficient services as a lieutenant and property officer of one of the base hospitals in France. Frank Hanford took an active part in community affairs, was one of the trustees of the Chamber of Commerce, a member of the city council and a representative of King county in the state legislature in 1895. He died in November, 1921.

Arthur Elwood Hanford was not the first white child born in Seattle, but is the oldest surviving native of the city. He was employed by Samuel L. Maxwell, on the Weekly Intelligencer, in the early existence of that paper, and worked at the printer's trade for several years. Subse-

quently he became a lawyer, making a specialty of real estate title law, and was one of the incorporators and the first president of the Booth-Whittlesey-Hanford Abstract Company. He is a bachelor.

Clarence Hanford was born in Seattle, on May 13, 1857. In 1882 he was married in Seattle, to Miss Eleanor Neff, daughter of Charles Neff. Their two children are: Mrs. Aimee Orton, wife of Col. E. P. Orton of the Regular army; and Lauron Neff Hanford. Clarence Hanford was a master of the art of printing; starting in business as the owner of a job printing office, he kept pace with all improvements in printing and engraving. With James D. Lowman and John N. Jackson he constituted the Lowman & Hanford Printing & Stationery Company, now the Lowman & Hanford Company, and as manager of its printing department he built up that branch to its present importance as the largest and most complete printing, engraving and bookbinding establishment in the northwest. He also developed a fifty-acre fruit farm in the Hanford-White Bluffs district on the Columbia river. He died in March, 1920. His son, who served in France as a captain in command of a motor transport company, succeeded him in the position of vice president and manager of the printing department of the Lowman & Hanford Company.

These four sons of Edward Hanford each built a residence in Seattle and they, with Manly B. Haynes and a number of leading citizens of Seattle and Tacoma, organized the Hanford Irrigation & Power Company, for utilizing the power of Priest Rapids in the Columbia river in generating hydro-electric power and for irrigating sagebrush land in that region. That corporation installed machinery and constructed a power plant at the foot of Priest Rapids, a pumping plant for elevating water from the river, an electric transmission line and ditches constituting an irrigation system, put those works in operation for service to land owners and located the town of Hanford, thirty-five miles above Pasco and Kennewick. The works endure, although the corporation passed into the hands of eastern capitalists who wrecked it.

HON. CORNELIUS HOLGATE HANFORD

The name of Judge Cornelius Holgate Hanford, who has lived on the Pacific coast for more than threescore years and ten, is carved on the keystone of the legal arch of Washington. He has the distinction of having been the last chief justice of Washington territory and its first federal judge after the admission of the state into the Union, having served on the bench for more than two decades when he resigned to resume the practice of law. It was in the year 1854 that he looked for the first time upon the site and

harbor of Seattle, and his memory therefore forms a connecting link between the primitive past and the progressive present. He has a vivid remembrance of the tall trees, especially of the stump and log of one giant fir that stood on the exact location of the L. C. Smith forty-two-story building which from its tower sheds light upon the roofs of adjacent skyscrapers.

The birth of Cornelius Holgate Hanford occurred in Van Buren county, Iowa, on the 21st of April, 1849, his parents being Edward and Abby J. (Holgate) Hanford. In 1853 the family removed to Oregon, making their way directly to the Sound. In 1850 a donation claim had been chosen for them in the Duwamish Valley, where that part of Seattle now called Georgetown stands. The claim was chosen by Mrs. Hanford's brother, John C. Holgate, but before the arrival of the family it was taken by another settler and the Hanford home was established upon a claim farther north, lying mostly on the upland and now within the corporation limits of Seattle, but, owing to losses occasioned by the Indian war and other financial reverses this claim had passed out of the possession of the Hanford family long before it reached its present valuation. In 1861 a removal was made to California, but in 1866 the family returned to the Sound and Judge Hanford attended the pioneer schools of the little frontier village of Seattle and later pursued a course in a business college in California. He embraced every means that came to him of advancing his education. Public debate was a popular form of entertainment among pioneers and Judge Hanford became an active member of one of the early debating societies. Like most boys of pioneer times, he early had to depend upon his own resources for a living and eagerly availed himself of such opportunity as offered for employment in stores and in offices. After the return of the family from California in 1866 he carried the mail for two years between Seattle and Puyallup, making the trip once a week on horseback, summer and winter, over roads that were at times almost impassable.

About the time he attained his majority Judge Hanford determined to make the practice of law his life work. He had no money with which to enable him to carry out his purpose and went to Walla Walla county, hoping to secure work on the cattle ranges. After being employed for a time on a stock ranch he secured a preemption claim. He availed himself of every opportunity to advance his fortune, teaching school for one term, conducting a small fruit store for a time and traveling for a soap factory, but early in the latter experience he encountered a revenue officer who informed him that he would require a government license to engage in the business, and, not caring to procure one, he returned to the Sound. A little later he made arrangements to become a law student in the office of George N. McConaha, son of the first president of the territorial council. After two years devoted to reading in that office he was admitted to the bar in 1875 and almost immediately was retained on a case which took him into court and which he won

for his client after having successfully opposed three talented and experienced attorneys retained by the plaintiff. Judge Hanford was appointed United States commissioner in 1875, acting in that capacity until elected to the territorial council in 1877. Although he was the youngest member, and wholly without legislative experience, he was chosen to preside at the organization of that body and would have been made the permanent presiding officer had he not declined. His natural ability, his brief but thorough training as a lawyer, made him a ready and forceful debater and he proved one of the most earnest and active working members of the house, stanchly supporting any measure for the good of the commonwealth or as strongly opposing it if he believed it detrimental.

In 1878 Judge Hanford joined Charles H. Larrabee in a partnership for the practice of law and in 1881 he was appointed assistant United States attorney by John B. Allen, occupying that place while Mr. Allen continued in office and also for nearly a year under Mr. Allen's successor, William H. White, during which time he had complete charge of the official business in western Washington. In 1882 he was appointed city attorney of Seattle and in 1884 and in 1885 was elected to that office. In 1888 he became chairman of the republican territorial committee and it was through his efforts that John B. Allen was elected delegate to Congress. When Chief Justice Burke resigned in March, 1889, Mr. Hanford was appointed his successor and thus became the last chief justice of Washington territory, serving in that capacity until the admission of the state in the following November. His appointment as federal judge of the new district of Washington came to him February 25, 1890. During the succeeding fifteen years, when he was the only judge in the district, he presided at the trial of more causes, probably, than any other judge in the country. The law required him to hold court at four places—Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane and Walla Walla—so that his work was done at no small sacrifice of time and personal convenience. His five hundred sixty-three published opinions appear in Volumes XLI to CXCVI of the Federal Reporter. Besides those he rendered memorandum decisions covering more than two thousand typewritten pages, not published. From 1905 until his resignation on the 22d of July, 1912, he served as United States district judge for the western district of Washington.

An act of Judge Hanford's life notable and worthy of commendation was his effort to use the power which for ages had been going to waste at Priest Rapids on the Columbia. He felt that this should be utilized for irrigation purposes and, formulating a practical plan, he submitted it to moneyed men who might finance the project, with the result that the Hanford Irrigation & Power Company was subsequently organized, and is now supplying water to a large tract of hitherto desert land, which is being rapidly converted into valuable fruit farms.

In 1904 Judge Hanford received merited recognition of his ability, when

Whitman College conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D. Of that institution he was for several years a member of the board of overseers. From 1905 until 1910 he occupied the presidency of Washington Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is frequently called upon to speak before large public gatherings upon various questions of the day and his addresses usually indicate profound study and wide research. He is the author of a novel entitled *General Claxton* and contributed an article on boundary disputes in the Alaska Magazine and another on the controversy in regard to San Juan Island. He has great capacity for work and it has been said that this and abundant personal courage are his strongest characteristics. There are few whose history is so closely interwoven with the annals of Washington or who have done so much for the development and progress of the state and for the establishment of its high standards.

On the 15th of November, 1875, Judge Hanford was united in marriage to Miss Clara M. Baldwin of Olympia, Washington. She died in February, 1904. Of their eight children, two sons and two daughters are living. Judge Hanford is a member of Rainier Club, the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and the Authors' Club of London.

RALPH HOUCK HIGGINS

Ralph Houck Higgins, of the Seattle bar, possesses those qualities through which success comes as a natural sequence, and has won a place of prominence at the Seattle bar. He is a native of Maryland, and was born in Smithsburg, in 1880. He has received liberal educational advantages both in private and public schools. After completing his public school education he took preparatory work at the Central Normal College, Danville, Indiana, and then entered the University of Cincinnati, where he remained until he entered a private school in New York, later returning to Central Normal College, where he graduated from the law department in 1911, receiving the LL. B. degree. He immediately went to Newcastle, Indiana, where he served as deputy prosecuting attorney of Henry county for a term. He has practiced since that time in Alaska and in Wenatchee, Washington. In 1916 he removed to Seattle, Washington, where he has since resided. He possesses an analytical, well trained mind and is a thorough and conscientious student. As a result of his determination, knowledge and understanding of the law, he has built up a large clientele, his business is constantly increasing in volume and importance and he wins a large percentage of his cases. His business acumen is shown by his success in the probate and management of estates. He is a careful and prudent adviser in such matters and can boast that

no client nor estate has lost a dollar in following his advice in regard to investments. In late years he has specialized in corporation law and is well known as an expert in that branch of law and his business as a corporation lawyer has shown a wonderful growth.

In 1919 Mr. Higgins was married to Mrs. Katheryn D. Zug. He is a Mason and a life member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and he belongs to the Seattle, County and State Bar Associations. He subordinates all other interests to the demands of his profession, his deep interest therein has led to the acquirements of his broad knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence, and he has shown a wonderful foresight and ability in their interpretation.

JOHN FOSTER

John Foster, a representative manufacturer and well known citizen of Seattle has resided here the greater part of his life, in his unassuming way contributing to the growth of the city and helping to make it the great metropolis it is today. He was born on the Pacific coast, in San Francisco, on March 30, 1862, son of Abraham and Mary (O'Neil) Foster, the former a native of England and the latter of the Emerald isle. Abraham Foster came to America in his early youth, settling in San Francisco, where he learned the boiler maker's trade and followed this occupation until he moved to Victoria, British Columbia, where he was foreman in the Albion Iron Works. Later he went to Portland, Oregon, and became foreman in the Oregon Iron Works. He subsequently purchased the equipment of the boiler shops of the Oregon Iron Works and after about two years, in 1876, he moved to Seattle, and started the first boiler maker's shop in the city of Seattle, at the foot of Marion street, and conducted his business along the water front, his last location being at the foot of Madison street, what is now the center of the great shipping activity of this port. His establishment, which was known as the Oregon Boiler Works, prospered and was a successful business when he sold out in 1889. Abraham and Mary Foster both died in this city. They were the parents of eight children, of whom the five surviving sons and daughters all reside in Seattle. They are: Henry and John Foster, Bernicia (Foster) Bidler, Maude (Foster) Prodo and Annie (Foster) Smith.

John Foster was but a small boy when his father came to this city. He was educated in the schools of North Seattle after which he learned the boiler making trade from his father, who was then conducting the Oregon Boiler Works. He continued to ply his trade in other establishments after his father sold out and in a few years was able to found a business of his own. In

JOHN FOSTER

1903 he established his present concern, which he called the Oregon Boiler Works, thus continuing the name that had been made locally famous by the excellent work of his father. He manufactures boilers and does similar work, all of which has found a ready market in Seattle and elsewhere, and takes great pride in maintaining the high standards of workmanship and efficiency set by his father and enhanced by the introduction of the latest machinery and methods in use in this trade. His plant has filled a need in the industrial development of this region and has facilitated various construction enterprises in which his products are used. Mr. Foster has been a mechanic on the water front longer than any other individual.

In 1900 Mr. Foster was married, in Seattle, to Miss Hilda Bowers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Bowers, well known residents of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Foster have two children: Norma, born in Seattle in 1901, is now the wife of Harry H. Benson, Jr.; and Dorothy, born in this city in 1902. Both young ladies have spent their life in their native city and were educated in the excellent public schools of which Seattle is so justly proud.

Mr. Foster is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and stands high in that fraternity, as indeed he does in all his associations. His career may be regarded as typical of that of many a prosperous Seattle citizen, who has allied his interests with those of a rapidly growing community and developed his own line of work to keep pace with the increasing demands of a larger population.

CHARLES FAUNTLEROY WHITTLESEY

Prominent among lawyers identified with Seattle's history for forty years past is Charles Fauntleroy Whittlesey, pioneer abstractor, specializing in real estate and patent law. Gifted with keen perception and logical mind, he is eminent as an authority on law governing real estate in this state, and by reason of his technical and legal knowledge and persistence in urging claims before the patent office in Washington, D. C., he has secured patents for many valuable inventions for his clients. He is a stockholder in the Washington Title Insurance Company and connected with the Osborne, Tremper & Company abstract corporation, and is dean of the corps of title examiners for these companies.

Charles Fauntleroy Whittlesey was born at Fort Union, New Mexico, August 19, 1855, and in both the paternal and maternal lines is descended from prominent old families and Revolutionary stock. John Whittlesey, the progenitor of the Whittlesey family in America, came to this country from Cambridge, England, in 1635, settling in Saybrook, Connecticut,

where his son Joseph was born, on the 15th of January, 1671. He became the father of the second Joseph Whittlesey, who was born at Saybrook, May 20, 1722, and during the Revolutionary war served as adjutant quartermaster of a Connecticut regiment. He was made a prisoner by the British during that struggle. His son, John Baldwin Whittlesey, was born in Saybrook, November 20, 1782, and was the grandfather of Charles F. Whittlesey. He entered the Presbyterian ministry in the state of New York, and his death there occurred September 10, 1833. He married Nancy Hotchkiss, a daughter of Lemuel and Penelope Hotchkiss, who were from Connecticut.

Joseph Hotchkiss Whittlesey, the father of Charles F. Whittlesey, was born in Avon, New York, August 22, 1822, and was a graduate of West Point Military Academy. During the Mexican war he was made second lieutenant, and for gallant service at the battles of Buena Vista and Chapultepec, in which he served under General Taylor, he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant. After the war he was with a cavalry regiment on the western plains and along the Columbia river, to hold the Indians in subjugation, until the outbreak of the Civil war. In this struggle he served his country as a brave and loyal soldier, having command of a cavalry regiment in the Army of the Potomac. He was with that regiment at the battle of Antietam, in the charge of Yorktown and in other engagements, and was taken prisoner at Winchester, Virginia, but on account of disability was soon afterward paroled and exchanged. For a time thereafter he was engaged in recruiting volunteers for the Union army throughout Pennsylvania, New York, New Hampshire and Wisconsin. He was retired for disability incurred in the line of duty and afterward became professor of military science at Cornell University. He was next treasurer of the Soldiers' Home at Washington, D. C., serving in the latter position for five years. The year 1884 witnessed his arrival in Seattle, but after a residence here of only two years he was called to his final rest, passing away August 1, 1886, at the age of sixty-four years. His wife, who bore the name of Catherine Knox Fauntleroy, was a descendant of an old French family of Virginia, the ancestry being traced back to Moore Fauntleroy, the founder of the family in America, who came to this country from Scotland, settling in Frederick county, Virginia. He was of French and Scottish descent. The maternal great-grandfather of our subject, Charles Fauntleroy, sat upon the supreme bench of the Old Dominion, was also a member of the Virginia legislature and won the title of general in the Revolutionary war, having charge of a Virginia brigade. So great was his sympathy for the cause of the colonies that he disinherited a son who espoused the British cause. His daughter married Charles Magill, who was a colonel on General Washington's staff, while another daughter became

the wife of Charles M. Thurston, who was also a member of Washington's staff during that memorable struggle.

To Mr. and Mrs. Whittlesey were born two sons, William Hickox and Charles Fauntleroy. The latter was educated principally by private tutors during his early boyhood but subsequently became a student in Princeton College, from which institution he was graduated in 1874 with valedictorian honors. His professional education was received in Columbian College, Washington, D. C., where he completed his course by graduation in 1876, and from that time until 1880 he followed his chosen profession in the capital city. In the latter year he took up his abode in Colorado, where he was a member of the legal profession for three years. Since 1883 he has been a resident of the state of Washington, spending the first year in Whatcom and Tacoma, while since 1884 he has made his home in Seattle. Following his arrival in this city he turned his attention principally to land law, and compiled a set of abstract books and conducted an abstract of title business in partnership with U. R. Niesz and later as manager of the Whittlesey Abstract & Title Guaranty Company, until early in 1893, when the latter corporation was consolidated with the Booth & Hanford Abstract Company and reincorporated under the name of Booth-Whittlesey-Hanford Abstract Company, now consolidated with Osborne, Tremper & Company, Incorporated.

Mr. Whittlesey has been an active politician in the democratic ranks, and for two terms of two years each he served King county as its treasurer. He was appointed by Governor Eugene Semple as regent of the University of Washington and occupied that position for nearly five years, being the incumbent when the territory was admitted into the Union.

On the 23d of July, 1886, Mr. Whittlesey was married to Miss Louisiana De Wolfe, a daughter of Captain Frederick S. De Wolfe, and a native of Charlotte, North Carolina. Her father served as a captain of Confederate forces during the Civil war. Three daughters blessed this union: Charlotte De Wolfe, now wife of Walter S. Fitz of Spokane, Washington; Laura De Wolfe, now the wife of Dr. J. Tate Mason of Seattle, Washington; and Katherine Fauntleroy. The last named died in infancy.

Mr. Whittlesey belongs to the Phi Kappa Psi, Alpha chapter, of the District of Columbia; to Seattle Lodge, No. 92, B. P. O. E.; to the Loyal Legion, and to the Washington Pioneers Association. Not only is he a pioneer of forty years ago, but his residence in Washington dates back to the late '50s, when his father was in military service at The Dalles, Oregon, and later at Vancouver and Walla Walla, Washington Territory,

at which last named place the family was located at the time of the outbreak of hostilities between the north and south.

By reason of his uniformly courteous manner, his keen wit and kindly disposition, he has a large circle of stanch friends in the community where he has so long made his home.

HARRY GIBSON BRACE

Harry Gibson Brace, one of Seattle's prominent business men and manufacturers, who has achieved success in his line of activity, is a member of one of the old and prominent families of this state. He has been a resident of Seattle for more than a quarter of a century and has become widely known both on the Pacific coast and in the inter-mountain country as an extensive manufacturer of calendars and other advertising novelties. Mr. Brace was born in Wingham, Ontario, February 8, 1875, and his parents were Lewis John and Mary (Gibson) Brace, the former of whom was born in Goderich, Ontario, and the latter in Ireland. He is a direct descendant of William Brace, who was a resident of New York state and served as an officer under General Washington at the time of the Revolutionary war. His son, Bannister Brace, was born in 1764 and removed to Auburn, New York, where Harvey Brace, the grandfather of Harry G. Brace, was born. In 1829 Harvey Brace crossed the border into Canada, locating at Toronto, Ontario, where he engaged in the manufacture of edged tools. Later he followed the same business in Goderich, Ontario, and was there married to Miss Fischer, who came of German ancestry. He spent his declining years in Spokane, Washington, at the home of his son, Lewis John Brace, and died at the age of eighty-one. Lewis J. Brace was a successful lumberman and contractor, constructing public buildings, bridges and roads, and he also engaged in the lumber business. For many years he served as queen's magistrate in the town of Wingham, Canada, and in 1883 became a resident of the state of Washington, where he followed stock raising in addition to his operations in connection with the lumber industry. Through the capable management of his various interests he accumulated a substantial competence and on his retirement from active business removed with his family to Seattle.

The public schools of Spokane afforded Harry G. Brace his educational opportunities. He came to Seattle in 1895 and three years later established the firm of H. G. Brace & Company, manufacturers and distributors of calendars and advertising novelties, of which he has since been the sole proprietor. Branch offices are maintained in Los Angeles, California, and Vancouver, British Columbia, and Mr. Brace is not only the pioneer in

HARRY G. BRACE

this line of work, but is also conducting the most extensive business of the kind west of the Mississippi river. He is a stockholder in the Metropolitan Building Company and the Western States Life Insurance Company and likewise has other investment securities and real estate. He has the executive force, fine perspective and poise of the man of large affairs and the exercise of effort keeps him alert. Mr. Brace is an earnest, energetic member of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and has served on several of its committees. He belongs to the Rotary Club and has been chairman of the business show committee and a member of the good roads committee. He is an enthusiastic automobilist and has motored to places of interest in California, Oregon, eastern Washington and British Columbia. He is a member of the Rainier Club and the Ad Club and his church affiliation is with St. Paul's Episcopal. A man of wide outlook and good judgment, he has recognized and utilized opportunity, and his initiative, enterprise and ability have placed him in a position of leadership in his line of manufacturing in the section of the country where he operates.

Mr. Brace was married in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, in 1919, to Miss Myrtle Croonquist, a niece of H. E. Turner, one of the pioneer settlers of this state. Mr. Brace has a son and two daughters: John Stewart, Myrtle Elizabeth and Rebecca Ann. Mr. Brace's residence is at No. 1226 Eighth avenue West.

BRYAN E. HAMMOND

Among the younger business men of Seattle who are making a mark for themselves should be mentioned Bryan E. Hammond, a comparatively newcomer, but one who has made a secure place for himself in the business life of this city. He is the founder and head of the B. E. Hammond Company, Seattle's wholesale florists, an enterprise which has grown tremendously in its short existence of three years and now ranks high in that line of business in the Pacific Northwest.

Mr. Hammond brought to this business in Seattle a considerable experience in floriculture elsewhere and was by no means a novice when he founded the present organization. Born in New York city, on the 16th of January, 1896, he is the son of John and Isabelle (Coulson) Hammond, the father a native of Ontario, Canada, and the mother born in Michigan. John Hammond went to New York at an early age and, having become connected with the New York Herald, advanced to the position of foreman on that paper, which he held for years. Later he moved to Calgary, Canada, to engage in the floral business and is now one of the most prominent men in that line in western Canada. He and his wife still reside in Calgary, as does their only daughter, Maude, who

is Mrs. John Gibson of that city. The only other child in the family was Bryan E. Hammond. He grew up in New York city, where he attended school and prepared for entrance to Albion College of Michigan. When his parents moved to Calgary he transferred from Albion to Calgary College, from which he graduated in 1913. Immediately after leaving school the young man entered the florist business, in which he had been engaged during spare moments since the age of twelve, and it was after he had been successfully engaged along this line for some years in Canada that he came to Seattle. Here he established a wholesale floral house under the name of the B. E. Hammond Company, Seattle's wholesale florists, of which he is president. Mr. Hammond is doing no little to make Seattle known throughout the country, as he distributes a product heretofore not included among the commodities going out from this city. He ships flowers and native greens to all points in the United States, as far east as New York city. He has done no little to boost the local bulb business, which promises to develop into an important industry. This section is ideal, taking into consideration soil, climate and weather conditions, for the growing of bulbs which now largely come from France and Holland. Mr. Hammond has an interest in and is a director of both the Emory Floral Company of Calgary and Edmonton, also the Hammond Floral Company of Calgary.

At Stettler, Alberta, on the 16th of October, 1919, occurred the marriage of Mr. Hammond to Miss Marion Magee, daughter of Herbert and Martha Magee. Mr. and Mrs. Hammond have three children: Mildred, who was born in Calgary, on the 30th of September, 1920; and Josephine Marion and Joyce Marie, twins, born October 3, 1923, in Seattle.

Since coming to Seattle, Mr. Hammond has availed himself of the opportunity of joining the Chamber of Commerce and gives his hearty support to the excellent work being done by that body. He still retains, however, the connections of a business nature that he formed in Canada, maintaining his memberships in the Chambers of Commerce at Calgary and Edmonton. He is also a member of the Seattle Florists Association and the Western Washington Growers Association. His political views are those of an independent republican. He is a member of Calgary Lodge, B. P. O. E. Mr. Hammond enlisted with the Canadian forces at the outbreak of the World war and served nearly four years overseas with the Sifton Motor Machine Gun Brigade. This unit had the distinction of being the smallest fighting unit in France, with a percentage of casualties double that of any unit that fought on the western front. He was gassed once and wounded a number of times and on four occasions was taken to England "on his back." He was reported killed in action and Calgary papers printed a long obituary article about him at

that time. Always fond of outdoor sports, he is an all-around athlete and is greatly interested in golf and motoring. Alert, businesslike and progressive, as well as a thoroughly trained florist, Mr. Hammond has made rapid advancement in the short time he has been in this city and is numbered among Seattle's representative young business men.

JOHN W. SPARLING

One of the promising and energetic members of the rising generation of Seattle business men is John W. Sparling, organizer and member of Sparling, Clark & Tremper, certified public accountants. Born in Hoquiam, Washington, on the 5th of June, 1896, he is the son and fourth child of John D. and Mary Ann (Riley) Sparling. The father, who is a prominent lumberman of Hoquiam, is a Canadian by birth, while the mother was born in Wisconsin and went west to Washington in early life. They are the parents of five children, four boys and a girl: Charles A., George O. and Ross D., all of Hoquiam; Mrs. D. W. Taylor of Portland, Oregon; and the subject of this sketch. John W. Sparling was reared in his native city, where he was sent to the public schools as a boy and later attended the Hoquiam high school, graduating as a member of the class of 1915. Shortly after leaving high school he came to Seattle to go to business college, taking a commercial course, which he completed in the space of seven months.

Mr. Sparling's first practical experience in the commercial world was as an accountant with the firm of E. G. Shorrock & Company, certified public accountants of Seattle, where he remained until 1919. His next position was that of secretary and comptroller of the Frank Waterhouse Company, with which he was associated for a couple of years. When this firm went into bankruptcy, in the month of February, 1922, Mr. Sparling set about the organization of Sparling & Clark, certified public accountants. In September, 1923, Edward P. Tremper was admitted to partnership, the firm name becoming Sparling, Clark & Tremper, Mr. Sparling being the senior member. During his association with E. G. Shorrock & Company and the Frank Waterhouse Company Mr. Sparling demonstrated thoroughly his aptitude for this profession and won the favorable opinion of many business men with whom he had dealings. It was, then, with that most valuable of business assets, a good reputation, that the young man started out on his own account and the progress his firm has already made bespeaks greater achievements for its members in the future. In addition to establishing himself firmly in professional circles Mr. Sparling has become identified with a number of industrial

and financial enterprises of his adopted city, among which may be mentioned the Seattle Taxicab Company, the Rubber Service Company and the Amalgamated Appliance Corporation, in all three of which he is serving as a director.

In Seattle, on the 10th of March, 1917, John W. Sparling and Miss Luella Blomquist were united in marriage. Mrs. Sparling is the daughter of Gustav and Christine Blomquist of Hoquiam, Washington, and comes from a prominent family of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Sparling have two children: John W. Sparling, Jr., who was born in Seattle on July 25, 1919; and George Reed Sparling, born on the 11th of October, 1920, also a native of Seattle.

Mr. Sparling is an honorary member of the Beta Alpha Psi fraternity and belongs to the Arctic and Inglewood Golf & Country Clubs. His political allegiance is given to the republican party. He is a man who has climbed the ladder to success entirely by his own unaided efforts. The remarkable progress he has already made is due, in addition to native ability, to the fact that he has never allowed an opportunity to increase his knowledge of his business to slip by unchallenged. To further his professional interests he has joined the American Institute of Accountants; the National Association of Accountants, in which he is especially active as a director, secretary and treasurer of the Washington state chapter and member of the Washington State Society of Certified Public Accountants, and the American Society of Certified Public Accountants. He was appointed by Governor Hart, June 20, 1920, a member of the State Board of Accountancy of which he is chairman, and the youngest member ever to serve on this board. He belongs to the Young Men's Business Club, and to the Exchange Club. Not yet thirty, Mr. Sparling is a very young man to have attained so prominent and responsible a position in his profession, but as he has displayed those qualities of initiative and resourcefulness that make for success in the business world, he doubtless will continue to climb for many years to come.

FRED MARTIN LATHE

When it was announced that Fred M. Lathe had been appointed to the post of United States shipping commissioner for the Seattle district the news was received with manifest satisfaction in Puget Sound shipping and water front circles. It was generally thought that a more judicious appointment could not have been made. Mr. Lathe spent eight years before the mast as a sailor, in the days of wind and canvas, literally sailing the seven seas. To this broad experience he has the added wisdom gained by some

FRED MARTIN LATHE

dozen years spent on the water front of this city as an outfitter of sealing and fishing vessels. In short, he knows ships and shipping as only one who has led a seafaring life can know them.

A descendant of the stern old New England colonists, Fred M. Lathe was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, July 8, 1865. His parents were Martin and Mary A. (Putnam) Lathe, who have long since passed away. The father, a prominent tool manufacturer, was the organizer and president of the Lathe & Morse Machinists' Tool Company of Worcester for many years. As a boy Fred Lathe attended the public and high schools of his native city, following which he was sent to Williston Seminary in the Berkshire Hills to pursue a classical course of study. The lad's tastes were not scholarly ones, however, and at the end of the year he left never to return, nor was this departure the occasion of regret either on his side or that of the faculty. Upon his return home he announced that he would like to go to sea, a proposal that gained the consent of his family. Thus it came about that in his seventeenth year Fred M. Lathe shipped from Boston as a boy on board the Evie Reed, a bark bound for Australia, Hongkong, Manila and Cebu and thence back to the Atlantic and New York. When he landed in New York at the end of the return voyage sixteen months later, he was an able-bodied seaman. After this voyage he sailed on various vessels, eventually arriving at San Francisco aboard the ship Highland Light from Hongkong, in 1885. Leaving this ship at San Francisco, Mr. Lathe entered the Hawaiian Island trade, serving on the sailing vessels owned by the Spreckels interests and by John Kentfield. He made many voyages from the Islands to Golden Gate and back, then left the sea for a year to become port captain of the old Pacific Navigation Company in Honolulu. This company was then operating a steamer and a number of schooners between Honolulu and the sugar plantations on the Islands, carrying the sugar to Honolulu for trans-shipment to the United States. One more voyage after his year at Honolulu and Mr. Lathe decided to settle down on shore in Seattle. He arrived in this port in the fall of 1890 and has lived here ever since.

For some time after landing in Seattle he was engaged in the rigging and outfitting of sealing and sailing vessels on the Elliott Bay water front and became widely known in shipping and water front circles. He sold out his business in 1902. That year he was appointed deputy United States marshal in Seattle, the appointment being made under the first Roosevelt administration. When he resigned from the Federal service in 1914 he had served four years as chief deputy marshal for this district. From 1915 to 1919 he was in charge of the investigating staff in the office of Alfred H. Lundin, prosecuting attorney of King county. In 1920 he was appointed to the post of port warden and harbor master by Mayor H. M. Caldwell, discharging the duties of this office with marked ability and efficiency until November 7, 1922. On the 15th of March, 1923, he took over the duties of United States

shipping commissioner for the Seattle district, succeeding James N. Neil of Tacoma, having received this appointment from Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover.

Mr. Lathe is a republican in his political views and loyal to his party. He is a member of both the Scottish and York Rites of Masonry and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine.

In Seattle, on the 10th of June, 1891, he was married to Miss Altoona Parker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Parker, and a representative of a prominent Seattle family. Mr. and Mrs. Lathe's two daughters were both born in this city and educated here. The older, now Mrs. N. B. Evans of Seattle, is a graduate of the University of Washington; while the other, Mrs. Edward E. Warren, also a resident of this city, completed her education by taking a commercial course in a business college.

LAURENCE STEPHEN BOOTH

Laurence Stephen Booth was born March 26, 1861, in Battle Creek, Michigan. His father, Manville S. Booth, came to Puget Sound in 1861, his family following in 1863. They settled first in Jefferson county and in March, 1872, moved to Seattle. Manville S. Booth held the office of county auditor of King county from 1875 to 1880. Laurence's mother was Mary Roe Booth, noted and kindly remembered for her charitable work in this community.

Laurence Stephen Booth has resided in Seattle since his early boyhood and has been prominently identified with the business and social life of the city for more than forty years. He truly represents the best type of public-spirited American citizenship. By his unshaken faith in Seattle's coming greatness and persistence and close application to his work in times of depression, he has been the principal factor in building up the present substantial title insurance and abstract of title business with which he is prominently connected. By reason of his pleasant even-tempered disposition and patient courtesy it was always a pleasure to meet him when transacting business at his desk as deputy county auditor in the "early days," and it is still a pleasure to meet him in a business or social way.

He acquired his education in the public schools of Port Townsend and Seattle and in the University of Washington Territory.

For some time—1875 to January, 1887—he was deputy county auditor of King county. In 1887 he and Edwin S. Briscoe purchased the first set of books compiled of King county land titles and engaged in the abstract business, the firm being successively known as Booth & Briscoe,

Booth & Hanford, Booth-Whittlesey-Hanford Abstract Company, and then merged into the Washington Title Insurance Company.

In the progress of his business career he has been president of the Washington Association of Title Men and president of the American Association of Title Men, and he is now vice president and treasurer of the Washington Title Insurance Company, president of the Land Title Company (owner of the Haller building), vice president of the Dime & Dollar Savings Bank and trustee of the Seattle Title Trust Company.

In 1884 he joined the first Seattle militia company, the Seattle Rifles, subsequently taken into the National Guard as Company B, First Regiment. In 1889 he was commissioned second lieutenant of the company, and was ranking captain of the regiment when he resigned in 1896. While connected with this organization he did active duty for the state, notably in the Debs railroad strike of 1894, the Chinese riot of 1886, the Newcastle coal miners' strike, and in guarding property after the Seattle fire of 1889.

Prior to the political campaign of 1896 when William Jennings Bryan ran for president he was a democrat, but has ever since been in the republican ranks. He is affiliated with the Catholic church, and is a member of the Knights of Columbus.

In May, 1883, Mr. Booth joined Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 of the Seattle Volunteer Fire Department; was appointed first assistant chief of the department in 1884, and remained with the department until it was disbanded after the "big fire" in June, 1889. He was a member of the first baseball club organized in Seattle; the first organized athletic association; the first rod and gun club, and is now an active member of the Arctic Club, the Seattle Golf Club, the Earlington Golf & Country Club, the Inglewood Country Club, The '89ers, and the Seattle Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Booth was married in Seattle, April 12, 1893, to Miss Nellie Crawford, daughter of Ronald C. and Elizabeth Moore Crawford, who crossed the plains to Oregon territory in 1847. Both the Crawford and Moore families are prominently identified with the early history of Oregon and Washington. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Booth are: Edwin S. Booth, whose wife's name is Lou Shaw Booth; Madeleine, who is married to Captain Elmer T. Foss, U. S. A.; Elizabeth, who is married to Captain Harry Buckley, U. S. A.; Laurence S., Jr.; and Evelyn.

The charitable and public benefit organizations with which Mr. Booth is connected are: The Seattle Humane Society; the Municipal League, of which he is past president; the Seattle Community Fund, of which he is vice president; and he is a past president of the Boy Scouts; president of the Knights of Columbus Club; vice president of the Social Welfare

League; and chairman of the Northwest committee for the Near East Relief.

It is a noteworthy fact that to Mr. Booth credit is largely due for saving the records of King county from destruction in the fire of June, 1889, which destroyed the city records and most of the business section of the city. Judge C. H. Hanford was then holding court in the old wooden courthouse, adjoining which was a smaller wooden building occupied by the county auditor, county treasurer and sheriff, and containing the real estate and other records. Ronald Crawford was court crier at the time and he and the Judge and three or four others were the only guardians of the courthouse and county records when the fire jeopardized the county buildings. The spire of Trinity church across the street was ablaze and sending sparks and flaming shingles onto the roofs of the county buildings. A ladder was obtained which was too short to reach the roof of the courthouse, and only an athlete could gain the roof from the top of the ladder by grasping the eaves and pulling himself up. This feat was performed by Laurence Booth. Those on the ground drew water in buckets from a faucet in the courthouse and hauled it up by the halliards of the courthouse flagstaff and it was there taken by Booth and poured on the smoking roof till the danger was past and the county records and buildings saved.

JOHN THEODORE LUND

Ever since he came to this city in 1917 John Theodore Lund has been connected with the industrial life of Seattle as president and general manager of the Northwest Lead Company. This concern is one that he organized himself and has built up from a small beginning to a prosperous establishment with a large annual output of lead products. But Mr. Lund was no novice when he set about the task of founding a new industrial firm in this city; after seventeen years of successful experience in the lead manufacturing business in Denver and Portland, there was little for him to learn about his particular line of work and he possessed the ripe judgment that comes to men long connected with commercial life.

John Theodore Lund was born in Glencoe, Minnesota, on the 19th of October, 1878, a son of Andrew C. and Jennie Henrietta (Anderson) Lund. His parents were Norwegians, the father having been brought to America by his parents when he was seven and the mother coming with her family at the age of three. Both Andrew Lund and Jennie Anderson grew up in Minnesota, whither their families had gone directly upon reaching the United

JOHN T. LUND

States. Mr. Lund, who is deceased, was a carriage manufacturer. His wife is still living and is the mother of twelve children, of whom John Theodore is the second in order of birth. In his native state John T. Lund obtained a good general education, graduating from the South high school in Minneapolis. His first position was that of bookkeeper for the Minneapolis Plumbing Company, with whom he remained for two years, 1898 and 1899. From the Flour City he went west to Denver, holding the position of receiver for the Denver Plumbing & Chandelier Company and the H. L. Shannon Company during 1900. The same year he organized the Colorado Lead Works of Denver, with which he was associated in the capacity of secretary and treasurer for fourteen years. He severed his connection with this firm in 1914 to move farther west to the Pacific coast, disposing of his financial interests in the concern. Arriving in Portland, Oregon, he immediately set about the organization of the Northwest Lead & Machinery Company and for three years assisted in the conduct of its affairs as secretary and treasurer of the company. The year 1917 found Mr. Lund in Seattle, the leading city of the Pacific Northwest, for the purpose of establishing a similar plant at this crossing of the great highways of commerce. The Northwest Lead Company, which shortly made its appearance in industrial circles, had a modest manufacturing establishment at first. Now it is capitalized at a quarter of a million dollars, has a busy factory and main offices at Nos. 1742-1744 Fourth avenue South, and employs some twenty-five men in its plant. Its products are the Bunker Hill brand of lead pipe and sheet lead, or, as the advertisements put it, lead products of all kinds from "pigs" to "pipe." In addition to his duties as president and general manager of the Northwest Lead Company, Mr. Lund has since 1919 been president and manager of the Steelead Skylight Company, whose headquarters are in Chicago; trustee of the Surety Finance Company; and one of the organizers and a trustee of the Waldo Sanatorium, Inc.

Long ago Mr. Lund learned that cooperation has as valuable a place in modern commercial life as competition and that only by working for the common good could any group of business men hope to enjoy permanent success themselves. He has therefore always been a loyal supporter of those organizations that make for better business conditions and relations, notably the Chamber of Commerce and Associated Industries of Seattle. In the Manufacturers' Association of Washington he was trustee in 1921-1922 and is now occupying the office of vice president. Moreover, he represents his industry in the Rotary Club, of which he is a director; belongs to the Young Men's Christian Association, the Arctic Club, and the Automobile Club of Western Washington. Politically he is an independent, supporting those men and policies he considers best for the nation's and city's welfare. Among the Masons he holds a high position as a Noble of Nile Temple of the Mystic Shrine. His lodge is Lafayette, No. 241, F. & A. M. He is a

member of the First Methodist Episcopal church, and is now serving on the official board of that church.

In Los Angeles, on the 7th of June, 1915, Mr. Lund was united in marriage with Mrs. Anna Wilma (Kaade) Kies, daughter of August Kaade of Fort Wayne, Indiana. Mrs. Lund has one son by her first marriage, Ernest A. Kies, who was born in Fort Wayne.

CASSIUS M. WILLIAMS

For more than twenty years Cassius M. Williams has figured prominently in Seattle's commercial life as a certified public accountant, and being thoroughly appreciative of the city's advantages and attractions, he has wielded a strong influence in shaping its industrial development. He was born in Trout, West Virginia, December 6, 1882, and his parents, George W. and Elizabeth (McClund) Williams, were also natives of that state. Their lives were spent within its borders and the father was a farmer and mill owner.

After leaving high school Cassius M. Williams became a student in a normal school, from which he was graduated in 1896, and during the following year he taught school in his native state. He next entered a business college at Staunton, Virginia, and completed his course in 1898. Going to New York city, he obtained a position with a firm of public accountants, and afterward worked for various concerns of that nature. He came to Seattle in 1901 and in the intervening period has established an enviable reputation as a certified public accountant, having developed a high degree of efficiency in his work, while accuracy is also one of the strong points in his favor. He is likewise a successful manufacturer and is president of the Preservative Paint Company of Seattle, owning all of the stock in the concern. He has made a close study of everything pertaining to the trade and under his expert guidance the business has enjoyed a continuous and substantial growth.

On August 17, 1921, Mr. Williams was married to Miss Charlotte Degen, a daughter of Charles Degen of Seattle. Mr. Williams has attained the thirty-second degree in Masonry and is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the Arctic Club, the Seattle Yacht Club, the Kiwanis Club and the Chamber of Commerce. He is also a member of the Washington Society of Certified Public Accountants and the American Institute of Accountancy. His standing as a business man is indicated in the fact that he was chosen vice president of the Manufacturers Association in 1913 and served in that capacity until 1917. While occupying that office he did much to stimulate interest in the products of Seattle

manufacturers and the Manufacturers Exposition of Seattle owes its existence to his energetic efforts. A large modern fireproof building has been erected for displaying the various exhibits, which will draw trade to the city from a large area. During the World war Mr. Williams had charge of the industrial exhibit, which was then housed in the White building. The growth and progress of Seattle is a matter in which he takes personal pride and his fellow citizens entertain for him high regard.

FREDERIC KARL STRUVE

Frederic Karl Struve, well known in financial circles of the Pacific Northwest, is a native of Washington, his birth having occurred at Vancouver, June 17, 1871. He is a son of Judge Henry G. Struve, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this publication. His education was acquired in the public schools and in the University of Washington, followed by matriculation in the literary department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he spent two years in study. In November, 1889, upon the organization of the Boston National Bank, he was made clerk in that institution and later became assistant cashier, serving until April 1, 1898. He afterward spent some time with the First National Bank. In 1899 he formed a partnership with John Davis in the real estate, loan and insurance business, under the name of John Davis & Company. This firm has become one of the best known in the city, the volume of business transacted by them annually reaching extensive proportions. From 1896 until his election as president of the Seattle National Bank, Mr. Struve was the Seattle representative of the German Savings & Loan Society of San Francisco, which did the largest loan business in Washington. During Mr. Struve's connection with the firm of John Davis & Company, they platted the Highland addition and Mr. Struve individually platted the Pettit addition, while the firm platted the Yesler estate addition and built thereon residences which have so greatly improved and beautified that part of the city. Following the death of Jacob Furth, president of the Seattle National Bank, Mr. Struve, who had served as vice president, was elected to fill the vacancy, becoming president of the institution in 1914 and serving until 1920, when he retired from that connection and is now devoting his entire attention to his duties as president of the Furth Estate, Incorporated, and the Furth Investment Company. He is also vice president of the Northern Life Insurance Company.

Mr. Struve was married on November 17, 1897, to Miss Anna Furth, daughter of Jacob and Lucy A. (Dunten) Furth. Mr. Struve belongs to

the Rainier Club, the University Club and the Seattle Golf & Country Club, of which he was president in 1915 and 1916, and the Union Club of Tacoma. He is likewise a member of the Chi Psi fraternity and is identified with the Chamber of Commerce, giving stalwart support to its well defined plans and projects for the upbuilding and improvement of the city. Politically his allegiance is one of the supporting features of the republican party in Seattle. He greatly enjoys travel and besides extensive visits to all parts of America, he has visited Cuba and Europe. In shorter periods of recreation he turns to golf and outdoor sports. He has gained a wide reputation as a capable and successful man of business, a typical representative of the enterprise that has led to the marvelous development of the northwest.

JOHN J. AGUTTER

John J. Agutter is the president and manager of the firm of J. J. Agutter & Company, electrical engineers, contractors and dealers in electrical equipment, a large factor in the electrical business of Seattle. An Englishman by nativity and parentage, he was born in the great city of London, in the month of August, 1875. In June, 1889, when he was but fourteen years old, his father and mother, James and Elizabeth (Eustice) Agutter, came to America and settled in Washington. For the first years after he arrived in the new world James Agutter followed the carpenter's trade, then took up agricultural pursuits in San Juan county, eventually going to Kitsap county, where he raised poultry on a large scale. His death occurred at Long Beach, California, in 1923. His wife died in 1921. J. J. Agutter was educated in London and in Hamilton, Ontario. At an early age he entered the electrical business as an employe of the Union Electric Company, later becoming associated with the Seattle Electrical Company. It was while working for these two firms that he learned his business from the bottom up and laid the foundations for his subsequent achievements as the head of a firm of his own. The history of industry and industrial leaders in this country seems to demonstrate pretty clearly that the men who succeed in this modern business age are the ones who have attained that skill and efficiency that comes from a long apprenticeship at the bottom of the ladder. Mr. Agutter's case is no exception to this general proposition. It was not until he had gradually advanced to the position of foreman and construction director that he felt qualified to undertake the responsibility of entering into a business venture of his own. His first step in this direction was to become a member of the firm of Agutter, Griswold & Company, in which he remained for eight years. He severed his connection with this company

JOHN J. AGUTTER

to organize the J. J. Agutter & Company business, which he now heads as president and general manager. With the recent building expansion in Seattle and the neighboring cities of Washington, there has been a steady demand for the services of this firm as electrical engineers, contractors and dealers in electrical goods. Furthermore, the high quality of work done by the concern has earned for it the good will of all the men engaged in the building trades in Seattle and a reputation for reliability that is one of the greatest assets any business house can have.

Mrs. Agutter was formerly Miss May H. Kocher of Seattle, daughter of Clinton D. Kocher.

Mr. Agutter has long been identified with the progressive element among the business men of this city as a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club and the Electric Club of Seattle. He is now serving as president of the latter organization. In Masonic circles he is well known, being a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight Templar and a Shriner. He is also one of the conspicuous members of the Seattle Rifle and Revolver Club and the Seattle Gun Club. Like the famous Dr. Holmes, Mr. Agutter believes that, in addition to his regular business or professional activities, every man should have a hobby, and that that hobby should be as different as possible from his regular occupation. He differs from other business men merely in the thing he turns to for the diversion of his mind from his work-a-day responsibilities, to forget his cares and worries for the time being. Instead of golf, motor cars or gardening, he has developed his capacity for recreational enjoyment by becoming an expert marksman. For years he has competed in rifle, revolver and gun club meets and association tournaments all over the country and today is the proud possessor of more than twenty-five medals won as prizes for superior marksmanship with these weapons, while his reputation as a "crack shot" is nation-wide among the men who are interested in this form of sport.

JOHN E. PRICE

Mr. John Ewing Price, coming to Seattle in 1902, in the prime of mature manhood after years of activities in different lines of business and in community affairs elsewhere, made a valuable accession to the city's useful citizens. Without ostentation he added his strength to all movements to forward progress of the city; and by prudence and by giving close attention to business, he advanced to a prominent place among directors of financial institutions.

Pedigrees of worthy Americans, scions of the first families of this country who founded the states of the American Union, are interesting

and valuable in history. His lineage distinguishes Mr. Price as one belonging to the First Families of Virginia. He was born at Lebanon, Tennessee, August 12, 1857, and is a son of Colonel James Barry Price, born January 19, 1832; son of Major Andrew Price, born October 1, 1800; son of Maraday Price, born June 1, 1770; son of William Price, born September 3, 1730; son of Daniel Price, an American patriot of the Revolutionary war; son of John Price, born in 1650; son of Matthew Price, born in 1615; son of John Price and his second wife, Ann. The John Price last mentioned was born in Wales about 1584. He crossed the Atlantic ocean on the Starr and landed at Jamestown, Virginia, in May, 1611. He was the patriarch of the family in this country and an important man in the Old Dominion; one of the signers of the momentous document which, in 1618, secured to the Virginia colonists the chartered rights of self government, and which was an object lesson that instilled love of liberty, and inspired the author of the Declaration of Independence. He was also one of the eleven councillors with Sir John Wyatt in the Provincial government when the London Company was dissolved.

Matthew Price married Miss Stokes; their son, John Price, married Jane Pew, daughter of Henry Pew of Virginia; Daniel Price married Sallie Colman, daughter of Stephen Colman, and settled near Danville, Virginia; William Price married Susanna Burton, daughter of Hutchins Burton; Maraday Price married Mary McDaniel in 1795 and settled in Pittsylvania county, Virginia; Major Andrew Price married (secondly) Maria J. H. Barry, only child of Dr. James Barry and Mary M. Sanders, daughter of James D. Sanders and Hannah Mitchell. Dr. James Barry was a brother of Sir David Barry, the eminent physician of London who was knighted in 1780. James D. Sanders was born in Virginia, reared in North Carolina and moved to Sumner county, Tennessee in 1796, where he became one of the prominent and successful men of that state. Colonel James Barry Price was born in Danville, Virginia. He married Mary Murphy, daughter of John Barrett Murphy, who was born in South Carolina, but moved to Louisiana, where he engaged in manufacturing. He also owned a sugar plantation. His wife was Lucy C. Brashear, whose ancestors left France at the time of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, and after sojourning in Holland two years came to Maryland and later moved to Kentucky and helped to settle the city of Louisville. Colonel James Barry Price and Major Andrew Price, father and grandfather of John Ewing Price, engaged extensively in transportation business operating steamboats and stage lines covering several thousand miles in the south and west, and were large property holders.

The education of John Ewing Price began at home under tutors and in private schools, followed by a course in Kempers Military Institute at Boonville, Missouri. Thus prepared he entered Cumberland Univer-

sity of Tennessee. With his sister, Lucy M. Price, he traveled in Europe, devoting two years to the study of languages. After his return from abroad he spent several years in Arizona and New Mexico attending to business interests of his father. While there, in 1880, Governor Lew Wallace appointed him captain in the Territorial Militia of New Mexico, organized to suppress an uprising of Apache Indians.

In 1884, while visiting his parents then residing at Jefferson City, Missouri, Mr. Price met Miss Mary D. Hickman, only surviving child of Hon. David H. Hickman and Annie C. Bryan Hickman, both of whom have distinguished and ancient lineage well established. She became his bride on June 3, 1885.

Mr. Price began his career as an independent business man in 1885, as owner and manager of the Jefferson City Light, Heat & Power Company. Summarizing his later business connections: In 1888 he moved to Denver, Colorado, and engaged in private banking and municipal bond business; during his residence in Colorado, he organized the Mount Lincoln Land & Power Company, and constructed the Price Irrigation Canals in the Grand Valley of Colorado; he also operated gold and silver mines successfully at Leadville. In 1902 business brought Mr. Price to the coast, his family accompanying him. A lower altitude than Denver being desirable for the health of the family, they adopted Seattle as their home. Here he has been successful in carrying on the business of an investment bank, incorporated under the name of John E. Price & Company; he is president of that corporation, and also president of the Marine National Bank, which was created in 1919, with a capital of three hundred thousand dollars, by merging two previously existing banks.

Soon after coming to Seattle, Mr. Price joined the Rainier Club, the Seattle Golf & Country Club, and various Masonic societies. He was one of the original incorporators of the Seattle Playground Association, and was its president for several years. Ineligibility for military service by reason of his age deprived Mr. Price of the opportunity to serve his country in the World war as a soldier, but he was active in all war measures and a liberal contributor to all war funds.

Mr. and Mrs. Price have two sons: Hickman, the elder, married Mary Washington Frazer, daughter of James Stokes and Mary Washington Frazer of Nashville, Tennessee, and they have a son, Hickman Price, Jr., and live at West Lawrence Park near New York city. The second son, Andrew Price, married Virginia Wiley, daughter of Clifford and Maud Murphy Wiley. He was one of the organizers of the Marine National Bank, and is one of its vice presidents; and is also vice president and manager of John E. Price & Company. They have a son, Andrew Price (IV).

Mrs. Price's father, Hon. David H. Hickman, by his sterling character and leadership in educational, religious, philanthropic, and financial affairs, earned a reputation as one of the great men of Missouri, although death ended his career at the age of forty-eight years. He was born in Kentucky of Virginia parentage and of English extraction. In 1852 he consented to become a member of the legislature in order to establish the Missouri public school law, of which he was author. Evincing his interest in the cause of education, he served as one of the curators of the State University; was one of the founders and trustees of Stephens College, a Baptist college for women, donating the ground upon which it was built; he was president of the board of trustees of William Jewell College at Fayette, Missouri; and contributed largely to the endowments of different colleges and seminaries. Not less than one third of his income was given to the poor, to churches, and benevolent objects. He was a leader in and liberal supporter of the Baptist denomination, and at the time of his death was moderator of the Missouri General Association. In secular affairs he was associated with the prominent business men of his time, who relied upon his judgment and guidance. He organized and was president of the first national bank established in Missouri, now the Boone County National Bank. He was organizer, president, and largest owner of the Boone County & Booneville Railway Company, the first railroad in Boone county, connecting Columbia with Centralia. Mr. Hickman was born near Paris, Kentucky, November 11, 1821. He died June 25, 1869 at "Rosehill," his suburban home, Columbia, Missouri.

GUSTAVE O. HOLTER

Gustave O. Holter, one of the foremost representatives of Seattle's Scandinavian colony, has been a resident of this city for the past eighteen years and his enterprise and ability have brought him to the front in manufacturing lines. A native of Norway, he was born in the beautiful city of Christiania on the 28th of July, 1880, and his parents were O. Heierstad and Alexanderina Elizabeth Holter. He acquired his education in his native city, and after completing a course in a technical school he took up the trade of a machinist, which he followed for a time. Like many of his fellow countrymen he resolved to avail himself of the opportunities presented in the new world and in February, 1905, he arrived in Seattle. He was then a young man of twenty-five and owing to his skill as a machinist, he soon obtained a desirable position. For several years he worked for others, carefully saving his earnings with a view to eventually establishing a business of his own, and in May, 1916, he founded the

GUSTAVE O. HOLTER

Northern Machine & Manufacturing Company, of which he is now the manager. The venture was a success from the start and under the expert guidance of Mr. Holter it has taken its place with the large productive industries of the city.

In Seattle, on the 25th of February, 1913, Mr. Holter was united in marriage to Miss Josephine Stern, a daughter of A. L. Stern of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Holter have one child, Evelyn Elizabeth, who was born July 27, 1915. Industry was the key which unlocked for Mr. Holter the portals of success. He has never deviated from the path which the world regards as right in the relations between man and his fellowmen and in business circles of Seattle he has gained an enviable standing. He is deeply interested in the welfare and advancement of his adopted city and his influence is always on the side of progress, reform and improvement. He resides at No. 3408 King street.

JOHN W. MARLATT

John W. Marlatt is the proprietor of Seattle's largest retail bakery, the Marlatt Bakery, in the University district at No. 4321 University Way, and as well the largest retail bakery on the Pacific coast. Mr. Marlatt was born in Wellsville, Ohio, on the 4th of September, 1882, son of John and Fannie (Goran) Marlatt. His mother was born in London, England, and came to the United States as a child. His father, a well known contracting carpenter, was a native of Ohio where he lived and died. The mother passed away in Illinois. John W. Marlatt was educated in the Soldiers and Sailors Orphans Home at Xenia, Ohio, and later learned the baker's trade. When he first came out to Seattle in 1914 he established a small retail bakery, which has grown with the passing of the years until it is the largest in the city. In 1919 Mr. Marlatt erected the new modern plant, in which his business is now conducted. This is thoroughly up-to-date in every respect and represents the latest developments in the preparation and sanitary handling of bakery goods. In connection with the bakery proper is run a little shop where visitors can find delicious things to satisfy the demands of the "inner man."

In Rockford, Illinois, on the 28th of September, 1905, occurred Mr. Marlatt's marriage to Maude M. Arner. They have a son, Stewart Marlatt, who is pursuing his studies in the Seattle public schools. He was born in Janesville, Wisconsin, on September 10, 1912.

Mr. Marlatt is a Mason, belonging to University Lodge, No. 141, F. & A. M. His interest in the development of business and industrial life in his adopted city is indicated by his membership in the Commercial

Club of the University district. Progressive in his ideas and energetic in carrying these ideas into his business operations, Mr. Marlatt has forged steadily ahead in his line of work. Old methods and out-of-date equipment find no favor in his eyes when newer devices are more efficient. Thus he has enjoyed the prosperity that rightfully belongs to the man who keeps in the vanguard of progress.

RALPH H. WAYLAND

Ralph H. Wayland, one of Seattle's successful business men, is engaged in the manufacture of shingles, and the enterprise of the west is manifest in all that he undertakes, whether for individual benefit or for the welfare or his city and state. He is a native of Canada, born in the province of Nova Scotia, June 29, 1886, and is a son of George H. and Julia Evelyn Wayland, also natives of that country. Subsequently they crossed the border into the United States, making their way to Massachusetts, and they are now residing on a farm just outside the city limits of Boston.

Ralph H. Wayland obtained his education in Nova Scotia, attending the grammar and high schools of Canning, and afterward went west, entering the employ of a contractor of western Canada. For several years Mr. Wayland was thus engaged and then decided to establish a business of his own, having mastered every detail of the work, and for ten years he successfully engaged in building and contracting in Regina and other points in the province of Saskatchewan. He next became sales manager for the Bovey-Shute Lumber Company of Minot, North Dakota, and after severing his relations with that concern he joined the Anderson Lumber Company of Minneapolis, Minnesota, which he served for two years in the capacity of superintendent and sales manager. In 1916 he entered business circles of Seattle, becoming president of the Lake Union Mill Company, manufacturers of shingles. Having planned to identify his interests with those of California, he sold the undertaking in November, 1922, but a few months' stay in that state enabled him to realize more fully the desirability of Seattle as a place of residence, and on his return to this city he purchased the plant of the Silver Star Shingle Company, which he is now operating along progressive lines, building up a very satisfactory trade through judicious management and straightforward dealing.

Mr. Wayland is a York Rite Mason and he has taken the thirty-second degree. He belongs to the Retail Lumbermen's Association and cooperates heartily in the well devised projects of the Seattle Chamber of

Commerce, lending the weight of his influence to every worthy measure for the general good, and the enviable position which he occupies today stands in proof of the fact that the old-fashioned virtues of industry, energy and honesty are still the key to prosperity.

BERTHA KNIGHT (MRS. HENRY) LANDES

Mrs. Bertha Knight Landes, one of the representative and highly esteemed women of Seattle, has been a resident here for about three decades and has served as a member of the city council since June, 1922. Her birth occurred in Ware, Massachusetts, on the 19th of October, 1868, her parents being Charles Sanford and Cordelia (Cutter) Knight, who were also natives of the Bay state, the former born at Huntington, March 19, 1830, and the latter at Enfield, May 26, 1828. Charles S. Knight came of English ancestry, while his wife was of remote Danish descent. Both the Knight and Cutter families were established in the United States prior to 1630.

In the acquirement of an education, Bertha Knight attended the graded schools and after spending two years as a high school student at Worcester, Massachusetts, devoted a similar period to preparatory work in a private college of that city. She then entered the Indiana State University, from which institution she received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in June, 1891. She was five years of age when taken by her parents from Ware to Worcester, Massachusetts, where she remained from 1873 until 1894, with the exception of the period of her attendance at college. From January of the latter year until September, 1895, she resided at Trenton, New Jersey, and at Rockland, Maine, and then came west to Seattle, which city has since been her home.

On the 2d of January, 1894, in Worcester, Massachusetts, Miss Knight was united in marriage to Henry Landes, who was born in Carroll, Indiana, December 22, 1867, and who is dean of the College of Science of the University of Washington. Their son, Kenneth Knight Landes, is a graduate student at Harvard University.

Mrs. Landes is normally a republican, but took no active part in politics until her name was placed on a non-partisan ticket for a position in the city council. She won the election and since June, 1922, has served as a member of that body, making a most commendable record for efficient civic service. Mrs. Landes is a member of the P. E. O., the Women's City Club, the Century Club, the Seattle Federation of Clubs and the Faculty Wives of the University of Washington. Her religious faith is indicated by her membership in the University Congregational

church, in the work of which she takes an active and helpful part. She has won an extensive circle of warm friends during the years of her residence in Seattle and as a woman in public life is demonstrating her marked capability.

JOHN J. GORMAN

Although he is still considerably less than forty years old, John J. Gorman, general manager of the Yamashita Company, Incorporated, is known in shipping circles on both sides of the Pacific as a man who has already achieved much that is worthy of accomplishment and one who will do even greater things in the future. An account of his career thus far is the story of a young man who set his mind on a definite goal and refused to be diverted from the path that led to the fulfillment of his ambition. When he was nineteen a chance job as an extra checker on the Great Northern dock in Seattle gave him a glimpse of the fascinating possibilities of a career in the Pacific shipping business. From that time on he was ever on the alert to identify himself with some firm that would take him into this field of work and when his opportunity came he was ready to stake everything on his ability to succeed.

John J. Gorman was born in Fall River, Massachusetts, August 8, 1886, son of James J. and Catherine (McDermott) Gorman. His parents were natives of the Bay state and lived in Fall River until 1904, when they came to Washington, living in Spokane for a year, then moving to Seattle, their present home. Here James J. Gorman was connected with the Teale Hills Furniture Company, and subsequently engaged in business on his own account. Since 1910 he has been connected with the Knights of Columbus welfare work and is very active at the age of sixty-seven. His wife, six years his junior, takes a keen interest in civic and social affairs, as well as in her family and household responsibilities. Of the seven children born to this couple, six are living: A. B. Gorman, John J. Gorman and the Misses Mary, Gertrude, Ruth and Frances Gorman. When the family moved to Spokane, John J. Gorman had completed his education in the Fall River schools and a business college in the same city. Out here in Washington his father became a heavy stockholder in a large laundry and as this seemed to present an excellent opportunity for the young man to start out in life, he went through all of the departments of the establishment from fire room to office. It is stated on good authority that his inaptitude for this work was conspicuously demonstrated by the ruin of a lot of fine woolens committed to his especial care. Be that as it may, the Gormans shortly moved to Seattle, where their second son came

JOHN J. GORMAN

into contact for the first time with the world of ships and shipping. Late in the summer of 1905 he found temporary work in his new home as an extra checker on the Great Northern, under Joseph Weber, the agent on the dock for the Great Northern Railroad, and soon decided that his future lay with the trans-Pacific shipping industry.

No immediate opening in this line of work presented itself, however, so Mr. Gorman went north to Alaska in April of the following year to spend the season in the salmon canning industry in the southeastern part of the territory. November found him back in Seattle apparently as far from the goal of his ambition as ever. To keep himself in funds he went to work for M. Seller & Company, under Sol Friedenthal, where he made a good record during the three months he was so employed. When at last his opportunity came to get into the shipping game it was in the form of a position as stenographer to E. J. Manion of the Blue Funnel Lines. Mr. Friedenthal tried to dissuade the young man from accepting this offer, for he foresaw a good future for him in his own line of work and doubted the lad's ability to push ahead of all the obstacles in the shipping business. But Mr. Gorman refused to be thwarted in his purpose, although he declined a generous increase of salary to go with the Dodwell concern. When in January of 1907 Mr. Gorman took up his new duties the firm of Dodwell & Company had just opened a Seattle branch and his position was that of stenographer, office boy and utility man. Two years later the firm took over Pier 8, and the duties of broker, cashier and clerk were assigned to Mr. Gorman. Six years later the headquarters of the company were moved to Seattle from Tacoma and in 1915 he was sent to the latter city as manager of that branch. When in the summer of 1916 that branch was closed he returned to Seattle as head of the company's merchandise and insurance departments.

The next great step forward for Mr. Gorman came in 1918, when on the 1st of October he became general agent in the Orient for the Admiral Line, with headquarters in Hongkong. During the three years he spent on the other side of the Pacific he traveled from Vladivostok to Java, opening various offices for his company. The headquarters were transferred to Shanghai in 1919 and Mr. Gorman became manager. In October of 1921 he was recalled to Seattle to become Oriental manager under vice president A. F. Haines. He resigned from that position in September of the following year to accept a better post as general manager of the Yamashita Company, Incorporated, United States representatives of the Yamashita Kisen Kogyo Kaisha, a powerful Japanese steamship and mining corporation of Kobe. This corporation operates five hundred thousand gross tons of ships, including one hundred and fifty thousand tons which it owns, the rest being operated under charters. Its business extends all over the world, while its Pacific coast services include two

steamships a month from Puget Sound and two a month from the Columbia river in the trans-Pacific trade and one steamship each month from one of the northwest ports to South America. Since Mr. Gorman has been in his present office he has made substantial progress in developing a large clientele among importers and exporters and developing great cargo movements for his firm. Needless to add, his rank in the shipping circles of Seattle is a very high one.

Mr. Gorman is an independent in politics, a Roman Catholic in his religious faith and a member of the Knights of Columbus, in which order he has taken the fourth degree. His clubs are the Arctic of Seattle, the Hong Kong Club of Hongkong, and the American Club and Columbia Country Club of Shanghai.

In June, 1910, occurred the marriage of John J. Gorman and Miss Helen Strehlau of Seattle, daughter of H. Strehlau and a member of a prominent family of the city. To this union five children have been born: Mary J., born in 1911; Catherine, born in 1913; Lucille, born in 1915; Helen, born in August, 1922, and Patricia, born in 1923, all five girls being natives of Seattle. The three older children have started their educational careers in the excellent schools of the city. Mr. Gorman owns his home at No. 1131 Eighteenth avenue North.

DAVID HICKMAN MOSS

David Hickman Moss, a well known banker of Seattle, is a native of Paris, Missouri. His parents were David H. and Melville (Hollingsworth) Moss, the former a pioneer financier of Missouri. David H. Moss of this review was accorded liberal educational advantages, attending the Kemper Military Academy and Westminster College. He afterward became a student in the law school of Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, from which he received the LL. B. degree in 1899, and followed his profession for two years, but since 1901 has been identified with financial affairs. In February, 1903, he located at Mount Vernon, Washington, where he was president of the First National Bank of that city. In June, 1907, he established his home in Seattle and became vice president of the First National Bank of Seattle, which was established in September, 1882. It is one of the pioneer banks of the city and also one of the most substantial financial institutions in the Pacific Northwest. During the period of his connection with the bank Mr. Moss has labored effectively to broaden the scope of his activities and his standing in financial circles of the state is indicated in the fact that he has been honored with the presidency of the Washington State Bankers Association, filling that office during 1920-21,

while at the present time he is serving a three-year term as member of the executive council of the American Bankers Association.

At Billings, Montana, in 1905, Mr. Moss was married to Miss Anna Belle Arnold, a daughter of R. R. Arnold of Mexico, Missouri. Mr. Moss is a Mason, having attained the Knight Templar degree in the commandery and thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite Consistory, while he is also a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is vice president of the Rainier Club, and is a familiar figure on the links of the Seattle Golf Club, of which he was president during the year 1922. His banking activities have brought him into contact with many and his work has been of a constructive nature, contributing to Seattle's prosperity and greatness.

W. J. SCHERTZER

On the Pacific coast of the northwest the firm of Schertzer Brothers of Seattle is widely known as the builder of commercial and pleasure craft of all kinds and enjoys a reputation for excellence second to none. The firm was founded nearly a quarter of a century ago by W. J. Schertzer and his brother Frank E. Schertzer, who have developed its business from a very modest beginning into the prosperous establishment of today. Their success is the creation of their own labors and ability, for they are essentially self-made men, men who have made their mark in the commercial world with no capital other than their own earnings and no influence aside from their own worth of character.

W. J. Schertzer was born on the 24th of March, 1880, in Pipestone, Minnesota, the son of J. F. and Lydia (Blasdell) Schertzer, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Canada. His parents were pioneer settlers in Michigan before the Civil war. When Lincoln called for volunteers J. F. Schertzer joined the Sixth Michigan Cavalry with which he served throughout the entire four year period of the war as a corporal. Upon his return from the army, Mr. Schertzer moved his family to Minneapolis, where he was successfully engaged in the building and contracting business until he retired from active life and moved to California, where he died in 1909. Following her husband's death Mrs. Schertzer came to Seattle to be with her children and lived in this city until her death in 1912. She was the mother of four children: Genevieve, the wife of Senator O'Hara of Seattle; Frank E., a member of the firm of Schertzer Brothers; George A., who lives in San Diego, California; and W. J. Schertzer. As a boy W. J. Schertzer attended school in Minneapolis and Seattle, putting his school books aside to learn the shipwright's trade. In 1899 he joined his brother, Frank, in organizing

the firm of boat-builders known as Schertzer Brothers. The two men are today recognized in marine circles as experts and authorities on boat building, a tribute to the excellence of the work their plant has put out for the past twenty-five years. In addition to building boats of all kinds for pleasure and commercial purposes, the establishment does all sorts of ship repairing and remodelling.

Mr. Schertzer was married in this city on the 9th of August, 1913, when Miss Laverne Rice, daughter of William Rice, became his wife. They have one child, a boy named John F. Schertzer, born in Seattle in 1916, and now a pupil in the public schools.

While he has never been actively identified with party affairs, Mr. Schertzer regularly votes the republican ticket. He is a Mason and a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. As one would naturally expect of a man whose occupation in building boats, Mr. Schertzer is an enthusiastic yachtsman himself and is affiliated with the Queen City Yacht Club.

CARLTON E. HIGGINS

Carlton E. Higgins, president and treasurer of the Higgins Machinery Company, at No. 309, First avenue South, Seattle, is one of the best known men in the portable sawmill machinery trade on the north Pacific coast. Mr. Higgins has been identified with this line of trade practically from the beginning of his business career, which has brought him into prominent connections with several of the leading manufacturers of sawmill machinery in the United States. A native of Otis, Maine, Mr. Higgins was born March 16, 1881, a son of Fred T. and Mary M. Higgins, and acquired his education in the grammar and high schools of Minneapolis, Minnesota. On entering the commercial world his interest centered in mechanical lines and he first became identified with the sawmill machinery business. In 1906, when a young man of twenty-five years, Mr. Higgins came to Seattle and success has attended his activities since he allied his interests with those of the Puget Sound country. For eleven years he has been factory representative of the Witte Engine Works of Kansas City, Missouri, and during the entire period of his residence on the Pacific coast he has represented the American Saw Mill Machinery Company of Hackettstown, New Jersey, in a similar capacity. He organized the Higgins Machinery Company in March, 1912, and has remained its executive head ever since. In addition to its important jobbing business this company operates a machine shop equipped for the manufacture of the well known Redding "Three Minute" belt clamp. The value of this device is indicated

CARLTON E. HIGGINS

by the fact that it is used extensively by many of the largest automobile manufacturing concerns in the country.

Mr. Higgins' thorough knowledge of his business in all of its branches, whether mechanical, selling, or executive, has been an important factor in the progress that has brought him to a most creditable position among Seattle's representative business men. He is a member of the Arctic Club, the Chamber of Commerce, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and is keenly interested in all those movements or projects which have to do with Seattle's development and upbuilding.

On December 28, 1905, at Willow City, North Dakota, Mr. Higgins was married to Miss Blanche Adele Sarver, a daughter of Mrs. W. H. Sarver of that city. Mr. Higgins' residence is a beautiful water front home of colonial design on Lake Washington, south of Seward Park, commanding a superb view of mountains and lake, comprising one of the most attractive residence properties in that section of the city. Seattle, from the first, appealed to Mr. Higgins as a residential city, and this opinion has been greatly strengthened during the years he has lived here. He is fond of outdoor sports, particularly hunting, fishing and mountain climbing. In the latter recreation both he and Mrs. Higgins are enthusiasts and together have made the summit climb at Mount Rainier.

FREDERIC W. WEST

Frederic W. West, one of Seattle's well known business men, has been a resident of the city for thirty-five years and his activities have largely been directed along those lines which have for their object public improvement and upbuilding. His birth occurred in Crawfordsville, Montgomery county, Indiana, on the 22d of November, 1859, and his parents were Thomas Jefferson and Mary Louise West. His early education was acquired in the public schools of Crawfordsville and he afterward became a student in the preparatory department of Wabash College of that place. He dates his residence in Seattle from May, 1888, and on starting out in life he became identified with the real estate business, in which he has since engaged. He has been very successful in his operations here and as president of the corporation of West & Wheeler he is controlling important interests. The firm handles real estate, rentals, loans and insurance, and owing to the able management of Mr. West the business has prospered in each department, ranking with the foremost organizations of the kind in the city. Mr. West has also become interested in financial affairs and is first vice president and a trustee of

the Washington Mutual Savings Bank and a trustee of the Bank for Savings in Seattle.

At Crawfordsville, Indiana, on the 21st of November, 1881, Mr. West was married to Miss Mary B. Catterlin, a daughter of Oth Catterlin. Mr. and Mrs. West have four children, two sons and two daughters, namely: Raymond F.; Frederic W., Jr.; Mabel C., who married Charles B. Taylor; and Elsie F., the wife of Austin A. Taylor. Mr. West is a man of broad experience and keen business insight, whose life has been active, purposeful and useful, and his course has been characterized by integrity and honor in every relation, commanding for him the respect, confidence and goodwill of all with whom he has been associated. His city home is at No. 1818 Fifteenth avenue and his country home is Ferncliffe, on Vashon Island.

DANIEL LANDON

Daniel Landon, lawyer and lawmaker, has been an active member of the legal profession in Seattle during the past twenty-three years and since 1910 has represented the university district in the state senate. He is a native of Sharon, Wisconsin, and a son of Samuel and Annie E. (Mereness) Landon, the former born in Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1839, while the birth of the latter occurred at Ithaca, New York, in 1841. He is also a direct descendant of John Langdon, who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Daniel Landon supplemented his grade and high school training by a college course and in preparation for a professional career matriculated in the University of Nebraska, which institution conferred upon him the degree of LL. B. at his graduation in 1900. He had devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits in Nebraska to the time of his admission to the bar in 1900, after which he spent a year in law practice in Chicago. The year 1901 witnessed his arrival in Seattle, where he has remained continuously and has built up an extensive and lucrative clientage. His practice consists principally of admiralty cases in the federal court.

Whatever else may be said of the legal fraternity it cannot be denied that members of the bar have been more prominent actors in public affairs than any other class of the community. This is but the natural result of causes which are manifest and require no explanation. The ability and training which qualify one to practice law, also qualify him in many respects for duties which lie outside the strict path of his profession and which touch the general interests of society. Holding marked precedence among members of the bar of Seattle, Mr. Landon has

represented his district as state senator since 1910 and is chairman of the appropriations committee. He has made a most commendable record as a member of the upper house of the legislature, giving earnest and thoughtful consideration to all of the vital questions which come up for settlement. A stanch republican in politics, he was chosen chairman of the King County Roosevelt organization in 1912. His military record covers three periods of enlistment in the National Guard and during the time of the World war he served as chairman of the exemption board. Mr. Landon belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is also a worthy exemplar of the teachings and purposes of the Masonic fraternity.

MATT STARWICH

Matt Starwich, one of Seattle's well known and highly esteemed citizens, is serving for the second term as sheriff of King county and his course as a public official has won for him unqualified approval. A native of Austria, he was born February 17, 1872, and his parents were George and Mary Starwich, the latter of whom spent her life in that country. The father afterward emigrated to the United States and after reaching the new world he embarked in the retail shoe business, to which he continued to devote his attention until his demise.

His son, Matt Starwich, acquired his early education in his native land and was sixteen years of age when he came to this country. He attended night school at Chicago, Illinois, and in Iowa, working at various occupations during that time. Subsequently he continued his journey westward and after reaching Washington he entered the employ of the Northwestern Improvement Company, becoming mine boss of their King county properties. It was during that period that he was elected road superintendent for the county and supervised the work of constructing the public highways in this section of the state, discharging his duties in a most capable manner. Later he was appointed special deputy and in 1920 was the people's choice for sheriff of King county. Endorsement of his first term's service came in his reelection on the 7th of November, 1922, at which time he received a majority of more than twenty-six thousand votes over his opponent, thus indicating his popularity. He is prompt, courageous and efficient in the performance of his tasks and has made his name a menace to those who disregard the law.

At Marshfield, Oregon, on the 2d of May, 1900, Mr. Starwich was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Bradshaw and they have become the parents of two children: Raymond, who was born at Ravensdale, Wash-

ington, in 1904 and is a high school student; and Loretta, who was there born in 1906 and is also attending high school. The son is a fine specimen of young manhood and is a leader in local athletic sports.

Mr. Starwich is a communicant of the Roman Catholic church and is also connected with the Knights of Columbus, in which he has taken the third degree. He is well known in fraternal circles of Seattle, being identified with the Loyal Order of Moose, the Chamber of Commerce, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Foresters of America, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and the Red Men. He is also governor of the Northwest Policemen and Sheriffs Association and is a committeeman on the state legislative committee. He is recognized as a man of strict integrity, whom neither fear nor favor can swerve from the course which he believes to be right, and his official career has at all times been characterized by a public-spirited devotion to the general good. His life has been one of unremitting industry and the success which has come to him is well deserved, for it is the reward of earnest, conscientious effort and proven ability.

CHARLES W. KUCHER

Among those who have aided materially in establishing Seattle's prestige along industrial lines is numbered Charles W. Kucher, president and manager of the Olympic Foundry Company, whose destiny he has successfully guided for more than two decades. He started the business with four employes and it is today one of the most important industries of the city.

Charles W. Kucher was born in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, in September, 1868, a son of John and Anne Kucher. He received a public school education and after his graduation from high school entered his father's foundry and was there employed for three years. In 1891 he came to Washington, locating at Everett, where he obtained a position with the Sumner Iron Works. He remained with that firm for nine years and then came to Seattle, where he has since resided. In 1900 he organized and incorporated the Olympic Foundry Company, of which he was made manager, and in 1901 he also assumed the duties of president. In 1906 the firm erected a large plant at Argo Station, near Georgetown, where it has employed as many as one hundred and twenty-five workmen. It manufactures a general line of water pipe fittings, as well as supplies for underground sewer and lighting systems. It made nearly all of the lamp posts for Seattle, numbering three thousand, and also manufactured the lamp posts for the cities of Ellensburg, Wenatchee, Everett and Pasco, Washington. The company does general foundry work and its business extends

CHARLES W. KUCHER

all over the state and to Honolulu. Its products include much machinery for mining companies in Alaska and it also made the lighting posts for the city of Cordova, Alaska. In July, 1915, the officers of the firm organized the Olympic Steel Works, which has also been incorporated, and Mr. Kucher is likewise president of this undertaking. He is a very capable executive and keen discernment enables him to recognize the difficulties, the possibilities and the opportunities of a business situation. Energy and perseverance are brought to cope with the former and tact and resourcefulness utilize the latter in the accomplishment of his well defined purpose.

At Tacoma, Washington, in March, 1895, Mr. Kucher was united in marriage to Miss Elva Ekenstam, by whom he has two sons, Ronald and John, and twin daughters, Elva and Charlotte. Mr. Kucher is a member of the Arctic Club and member of the American Foundrymen's Association. His political views are in accord with the principles of the republican party. He has worked his way upward from a humble position in the commercial world to one of power and influence and his success is largely attributable to the fact that he has never dissipated his energies over a wide field, but has always continued in the business which he first entered, thus gaining that expert knowledge which makes him an authority in his chosen line of activity.

THOMAS FRANK RYAN

For over three decades Thomas Frank Ryan has been a resident of the state of Washington and throughout practically the entire period his attention has been concentrated upon the fruit business. He is president of the Ryan Fruit Company of Seattle and ranks with the foremost operators in this line in the Pacific Coast states. He is a native of the east, his birth having occurred in Lewis county, New York, on the 12th of July, 1868, and his parents were Thomas and Mary Ryan. The family removed to Pomeroy, Washington, and the father became one of the prominent business men of that place.

Thomas F. Ryan was a pupil in the public schools of Lowville, New York, and afterward entered Lowville Academy, which he attended until he reached the age of eighteen. He then came to Washington, securing employment with the firm of Robb & Thomas, wheat shippers, with offices at Pomeroy, and acted as manager of their interests until 1889. In that year he removed to Spokane, Washington, and organized the Ryan-Newton Company, wholesale dealers in fruit, and was made president of the concern. In 1902 he went to Butte, Montana, although retaining his interests in Spokane, and took over the business of the Virden-Currie

Company, wholesale fruit dealers, becoming president of the firm. In 1903 he returned to Washington, settling at Seattle, and since that time his business interests have constantly expanded. In 1914 he bought an interest in the firm of J. W. Goodman & Company, of which he was later made president, and in that capacity developed a business of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year in the sale of fruit to the wholesale trade, thirty-five employes being required in its conduct. As head of the Ryan-Newton Company of Spokane he built up an enterprise of very extensive proportions. The firm does a general wholesale fruit, shipping and storage business amounting to about four million dollars annually and controls thirty-two commission houses, located in Utah, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon, giving employment to four hundred people.

Mr. Ryan also became president and manager of the Banana Express Company, with headquarters in Seattle and a branch office at New Orleans, Louisiana. This company does a wholesale business in bananas exclusively, handling about two thousand carloads per year, distributed mostly out of Seattle, and employs twenty-five people. Mr. Ryan was also chosen president of the Pacific Tropical Fruit Company, which has a plantation of fifteen hundred acres at San Bass, Mexico, with offices in Seattle and San Francisco, being shippers of the only bananas grown on the Pacific coast, shipping about two hundred thousand bunches annually and employing three hundred men on the plantation. Still further extending the scope of his activities, Mr. Ryan became president of the United Distributors Company, with offices in Seattle. They control the Everett Produce Company of Everett, Washington, and the Bellingham Fruit Company of Bellingham, Washington, their principal business being the shipping of fruit of all kinds out of Wenatchee, Washington, and their employes number fifty. Mr. Ryan also assumed the duties of president of the Ryan-Virden Fruit Company of Salt Lake City, Utah, of the Virden-Currie Company, wholesale fruit dealers of Butte, Montana, and the Pearson-Ryan Company of Portland, Oregon, conducting a wholesale fruit and cold storage business. He likewise became vice president of the Oregon Fruit Company, having ten branch houses in that state, and is now acting as president of the Ryan Fruit Company, with offices in the Globe building of Seattle. He has the poise, vision and executive force necessary for the successful direction of interests of magnitude and the exercise of effort keeps him alert. He has an expert knowledge of the business in which he is specializing and has become a dynamic force in the upbuilding of the fruit industry in the northwest.

At Spokane, Washington, on the 1st of January, 1895, Mr. Ryan was married to Miss Margaret A. Nosler, a daughter of Captain J. M. Nosler, who settled at Colfax, Washington, in the early '50s. He entered the

real estate field and acquired extensive property holdings, also becoming prominent in business circles of Spokane. Mrs. Ryan was the first white child born in Colfax, this state. Mr. and Mrs. Ryan have four children: F. Raymond, who is a graduate of the University of Washington, and has now reached the age of twenty-five years; and Homer Nosler, Hale Edgar and Margaret A., aged, respectively, twenty-one, eighteen and ten years.

Mr. Ryan is a prominent clubman, belonging to the Jonathan Club of Los Angeles, California, and to the Seattle Athletic Club, the Earlington Golf Club and the Arctic Club, all of this city. He is also identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and as a member of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce he is working effectively to promote the industrial progress of his city, to whose interests he has always been loyal. Mr. Ryan is recognized as a man of unusual energy, foresight and business acumen, to whom opportunity has ever been the call to action, and his efforts have been focused in directions where fruition is certain. His life has been one of intense activity and usefulness, crowned with notable achievement, and typifies in the highest degree the progressive spirit of the northwest.

VICTOR S. JENKINS

The annals of American business life afford many striking illustrations of men who have achieved outstanding success through the possession of some one quality to the "nth" degree. If the records of those who have made their mark in the world were to be carefully scrutinized, however, the fact would undoubtedly be revealed that most of them owed their success to a combination of fortuitous qualities such as perseverance, energy, self-confidence and resourcefulness. In the latter category rightfully belongs Victor S. Jenkins, president of the V. S. Jenkins Company, manufacturers' agents.

Born in Victoria, British Columbia, on the 6th of September, 1891, Victor S. Jenkins is the son of William H. and Edith Mann (Lewis) Jenkins, now of Seattle. His mother was born in Dawlish, England, and came to British Columbia in 1885. His father, a native of Cokenbale, Chile, has always been known as a man of singular force of character and ability. For years he was manager of the Albion Iron Works at Victoria and after coming to Seattle established the Commercial Boiler Works, one of the city's important industrial enterprises, of which he is president. As a boy Victor S. Jenkins grew up in Victoria, attending the schools of that city. In his early youth, however, he deserted his books for the

adventuresome life of a sailor and ran away to sea. For eight years he led a seafaring life, working himself up to the position of chief engineer on the Matson line of vessels by means of many voyages on many ships. When in 1916 he at last decided to settle down to home life on shore he founded the V. S. Jenkins Company, manufacturers' agents, whose business he has developed from a very small and modest beginning to a large and prosperous trade. He handles steam fittings, rubber goods, asbestos, fireproofing, boiler coverings and a general line of articles used on board ships and in general construction work.

Mr. Jenkins was married on the 2d of January, 1917, to Miss Katherine Rose Gaffney, whose parents are prominent residents of San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins have a little daughter, Patricia Ann, who was born in Seattle, on the 27th of July, 1919.

In the Masonic fraternity Mr. Jenkins stands high, being a member of the blue lodge, a Knight Templar, a Scottish Rite Mason, and he is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is also affiliated with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is a republican with independent views on political matters and a member of the Arctic Club. Since he has made his home in Seattle, Mr. Jenkins has made a wide circle of friends and acquaintances in business and social groups, among whom he is a general favorite because of his cordial manner, genial disposition and willingness to do his share toward promoting any worthy cause. Undeniable heir to his father's force of personality and business ability, he is regarded as one of the coming men in Seattle.

STEPHEN ALLEN HULL

While a city owes its existence, its upbuilding and improvement not to a single individual but to the united efforts of many, there are always those who are leaders in its public life and whose efforts constitute the foundation upon which is erected its material prosperity and civic advancement. To this class belongs Stephen Allen Hull, who has been a resident of Seattle from the age of twelve years and has made his life count as a valuable asset in promoting the interests of his city along many lines, while he has also taken an active and helpful part in legislative affairs.

Stephen Allen Hull was born in St. Louis, Missouri, June 16, 1878, and his parents were Alonzo and Miriam F. (Bemis) Hull, the latter a daughter of Stephen A. Bemis of that city. In October, 1888, the family home was established in Seattle and Stephen A. Hull became a pupil in the Denny school, afterward entering the old Seattle high school, from which he was graduated in 1896. He next became a student in the University of Wash-

STEPHEN A. HULL

ington and completed his course in that institution in 1899. On entering the commercial world he secured a position as freight clerk with the Great Northern Railway Company and later established a business of his own, opening a grocery store at the corner of Broadway and Cherry street, in Seattle. He next entered the fruit commission business and on leaving that field turned his attention to the promotion and construction of Seattle buildings. He has been very successful in his operations along that line and was instrumental in securing the erection of the Produce, Maritime, Oceanic and Pacific Coast Biscuit Company buildings and other modern commercial buildings which now ornament the city. Perceiving the need of eastern capital for the financing of other large building enterprises, he made a trip to the Atlantic coast in 1920 to look over the field personally and this culminated in his association with S. W. Straus & Company, with which firm he has since been identified. This is rated as one of the largest investment banking houses in the United States and for forty-one years the company has placed its loans with such care that there has been no loss to a single investor. Mr. Hull acts as its loan representative in Washington, Oregon, and British Columbia, and in August, 1922, the company opened an office in the financial district of Seattle. It was through Mr. Hull's efforts that the Spring apartments and the Wilsonian apartment buildings were made possible and the company was also influential in completing arrangements for financing the Dexter Horton building—a three-million dollar project During the year 1922 the firm made fifty-three loans, located in sixteen of the largest cities in the United States. These aggregated more than one hundred million dollars and only two cities in the entire country received a greater number of these loans than did Seattle. Mr. Hull also acts as general manager for the Pacific Warehouse Company, which in 1910 erected the Produce and Maritime buildings at a cost of three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. In 1920 he constructed the Oceanic building, costing one hundred and forty thousand dollars, and he has also erected several smaller buildings. In 1923 the Pacific Warehouse Company, under his direction, started the erection of the Terminal Sales building, which, together with the land at the southeast corner of First avenue and Virginia street, represents an investment of five hundred thousand dollars. The purpose in the designing and erection of the Terminal Sales building is to group together under one roof the sales and display rooms of the manufacturers and jobbers serving the department and general stores. This has already been successfully accomplished by the Bush Terminal Sales building of New York and also by several home furnishing buildings in Grand Rapids, Chicago, High Point, San Francisco and elsewhere. The Terminal Sales building of Seattle provides the buyers of this Northwest Territory of Washington, Oregon, British Columbia and Alaska with a similar opportunity of making all of their purchases in one building, thereby conserving

time and effort. Mr. Hull seems to comprehend readily the possibilities, opportunities and difficulties of a business situation, avoiding the latter while utilizing the former to the fullest extent, and in control of the extensive and important interests under his charge he displays notably keen sagacity and executive ability of a high order.

However, Mr. Hull has made business but one phase of his life and his influence has always been directed toward the improvement and advancement of the general welfare. In 1915 he was elected state representative from the forty-sixth legislative district, in King county, and was reelected in 1917 and 1919, also serving in the special session in 1920. He gave to each question which came up for settlement his earnest and thoughtful consideration and was the author of constructive and beneficial legislation. He was the father of the present physical training law which obtains in the public schools of Washington and also of the bill authorizing and legalizing the practice of healing by chiropractic and osteopathic treatments.

In Portland, Oregon, on the 11th of October, 1905, Mr. Hull was united in marriage to Miss Rose L. Heimrich, a daughter of John Heimrich, and they have four children: Elizabeth, George Howard, Joe Allen and Harry Bemis. Mr. Hull's military experience was gained with the Washington National Guard, in which he served two enlistments. He is a member of the First Baptist church and his fraternal connections are with the Elks and the Eagles. He is a trustee and vice president of the Seattle Real Estate Association and trustee of the Building Managers Association of this city and is also connected with the Chamber of Commerce and the Arctic and Rotary Clubs, being a charter member of the last named organization. With a mind commercially comprehensive, quick to perceive and act, he has taken advantage of circumstances and bent them to his will. Life has been to him purposeful and resultant, and essentially progressive and public-spirited, he has been the moving spirit in the accomplishment of much important work along lines of municipal advancement and improvement.

JAMES H. KANE

Under conditions prevailing in this age few men attempt mastery of a profession in its entirety, but rather, having gained a knowledge of the fundamental principles, they concentrate their attention upon some particular branch thereof, in order to develop a degree of proficiency and specialized expertness not otherwise possible. In conformity with this tendency of the time, James H. Kane specialized in corporation law, and his professional ability has won him a high place among the foremost members of the Seattle bar.

Mr. Kane is a native of Wisconsin. He was born at Erin Prairie, in St. Croix county, on June 14, 1880, a son of Patrick and Mary (Heffron) Kane, both of whom were natives of Ireland. They had come to America in the pioneer days of Wisconsin, where the father took up the arduous task of hewing a farm out of the wilderness. His land was heavily timbered, but his efforts were successful in transforming his property into a highly productive and well improved farm, and he was numbered among the progressive and successful agriculturists of his community. He passed away in 1899, and the mother was called to her final rest in 1910.

Following his graduation from the high school of New Richmond, Wisconsin, James H. Kane entered the University of Minnesota, enrolling as a student in the law department in 1899; and through his law school work, as he had in high school, he met the expenses of his education and maintenance solely by his own efforts. In 1902 he received from that institution the LL. B. degree. In the following year he left his home state for the Puget Sound country, arriving in Seattle on March 14, 1903, where three days later he was admitted to the bar. He has since followed his profession in that city, with ever-increasing success. In 1906 the law partnership now known as Stratton & Kane was formed, and its practice has covered much important litigation in many branches of jurisprudence.

Mr. Kane's professional services are in constant demand. For a number of years he has been retained as counsel for the Catholic bishop of Seattle, and by several leading commercial concerns. He was for ten years a director of the American Savings Bank & Trust Company. Of his work in different branches of his profession perhaps that deserving special comment is in connection with corporation organization and management, and in the application of his legal knowledge, business force and practical efficiency to the problems arising out of the creative activities of this rapidly developing country.

In his court work, as distinguished from the handling of office practice, Mr. Kane prepares his cases with thoroughness and skill, and his ability to distinguish essentials, his energy, and forceful logic, are all elements in the winning of favorable verdicts and decisions.

Mr. Kane has demonstrated his faith in Seattle's future by forming connections with various interests engaged in constructive activities typical of this section, and by making extensive investments in city real estate. His keen interest in the welfare and advancement of his city has been shown by the generosity with which he has given of his time and talents to matters affecting the community, as a public speaker and in serving on public welfare bodies. He has served as a trustee of the Chamber of Commerce, and is a member of the Rainier, College, and Arctic Clubs. In religious faith Mr. Kane is a Catholic. He is an active

and prominent member of the Knights of Columbus, being twice elected state deputy of that order for the state of Washington and the territory of Alaska.

On the 10th of June, 1911, Mr. Kane was united in marriage to Miss Agnes Hagan, daughter of John and Catherine Hagan of New Richmond, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Kane immediately established the home which they now occupy in the city of Seattle. They have two daughters: Mary Caroline and Catherine, aged, respectively, nine and six years.

Mr. Kane, while yet a young man, has risen to the top in his profession, and in that as in his civic and social relationships, his fellow citizens bear testimony to his high character and superior mind.

FAY S. MILLER

Fay S. Miller, president and general manager of the firm of Rothschild & Company, Incorporated, stevedores and ship brokers, is one of the best known men in his line of business on the North Pacific coast and his activities have been a source of direct benefit to Seattle, for his many enterprises have not only furnished employment to large forces of workmen but have filled a need in the industrial life of the city. His constantly expanding powers have raised him from a humble position to a field of large enterprises and continually broadening opportunities. Through all of his business life he has brought to bear on his affairs a clear understanding of the fundamentals of commercial transactions that readily solves complex problems and enables a man to unite into a harmonious whole unfavorable or adverse interests. He is now identified with several important stevedoring firms in addition to his interests with the firm of Rothschild & Company.

Mr. Miller is a young man to have attained so responsible a position, for he is barely forty years old, his birth having occurred at Hutchinson, Kansas, on the 2d of April, 1883. His parents, Daniel Edward and Almeta Albertine (Moore) Miller, were Virginians who migrated west to Kansas, where they lived for a short time before moving on to Texas. Daniel Miller bought a large tract of land near Galveston, on which he raised cattle for years, becoming one of the conspicuous figures in that industry. He was also interested in a number of other worthy enterprises in the Lone Star state, where he lived until his death. His widow survives him.

The early education of Fay S. Miller makes one wonder if there is not some point to the criticisms of the modern educational system after all. Brought up on a ranch many miles from the little red schoolhouse or any of its close relatives, his school days were so few that he may be considered a self-educated man. What he lacked in instruction and formal discipline

FAY S MILLER

he more than made up for by native curiosity and boyish ambition. Every readable book that he could "lay hands upon" he read and because he was necessarily limited in his bibliographical resources he made good use of the materials at hand, studying his books with a thoroughness that is not common in the ordinary class room. Consequently he had an unusual command of the information at hand. One of his first business positions was with the Flood Coal Company of Galveston, Texas, where he worked as a clerk for several years. He left that concern to enter the employ of the Mallory Steamship Company as a checker on its Galveston docks. After a couple of years he quit the Mallory force and went to work for James O'Rourke & Company, who had the contract for building the Galveston sea wall. Subsequently he went to work in the oil fields of Louisiana. Early in 1911 Mr. Miller made a move that shaped his future career, and in view of what he has accomplished it was a wise move. He enlisted in the United States Coast Artillery Corps and was sent out to Fort Ward, Puget Sound, in the One Hundred and Fiftieth Company. The water front instinct had clung to him ever since he had left Galveston and he was well pleased to find himself back within sight, sound and smell of the briny deep. A year after he arrived at Fort Ward the United States army consolidated the commissary and quartermaster departments as the Quartermaster Corps. Mr. Miller was appointed acting quartermaster sergeant at the fort, with three other privates to assist him. Then began two years of training and experience that shows what army life can do for the young man. Completing his enlistment early in 1914, Mr. Miller joined the transport Dix as a civilian employe, serving first as stock-tender and later landing the position of freight clerk and embalmer. He knew nothing of embalming, but he immediately set out to master the job. He made six voyages between Seattle and the Orient on the Dix, the transport as a rule going from Seattle to the Philippines with live stock, thence to Japan to load coal for Honolulu. From Honolulu she returned to Seattle most of the time in ballast.

Leaving the Dix after the sixth voyage, Mr. Miller came ashore in Seattle early in 1917 and obtained a job with Mr. Moses, wharfinger and stevedore for the Quartermaster Corps in this port. Mr. Miller decided in July, 1917, that it was time to embark on a definite career. He had a natural aptitude for handling men, which had been well developed by his various experiences. He went to F. Albert Bartlett, then president of Rothschild & Company, and succeeded in securing a job as clerk and paymaster in that stevedoring organization. He didn't like the work, however, and asked Mr. Bartlett to assign him to an outside position. Mr. Bartlett, who could detect ability, promoted him to foreman on the ships. Six months later he again promoted Mr. Miller, this time to superintendent of the company. Later came another promotion—to assistant manager. From that place Mr. Miller soon stepped into the office of manager. Mr. Bartlett died

in December, 1921, and the corporation then elected Mr. Miller president. Mr. Miller has continued to move forward ever since. Early in 1922 he promoted the Bellingham Contracting Stevedoring Company, becoming its vice president. It handles Bellingham stevedoring on a big scale. In 1923 Mr. Miller organized F. S. Miller & Company for the coastwise stevedoring business, becoming its president. He is also connected with the Bowman-McCabe Company, another stevedoring firm.

In Seattle, on the 17th of March, 1923, Mr. Miller was married to Miss Vesta Ione Clark, daughter of Sarah Clark of Squim, Washington, and a member of a pioneer family in this state. While Mr. Miller's manifold business interests have not left him much leisure time to devote to other pursuits, he has never been unmindful of his duties as a citizen or the social amenities that make life so pleasant. He belongs to the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and gives his support to its program for the city's development. His political sympathies are with the republican party, although his interest in party affairs is that of a conscientious voter rather than that of an office seeker or politician. He is a Mason and also is a member of the Rainier Country Club.

PAUL R. KIMBALL

The Kimball-Harrison Catering Company of Seattle has long been distinguished for the high type of business men in charge of its affairs. Of these officers Paul R. Kimball, vice president and secretary of the company and brother of William Briggs Kimball, the president, holds an enviable position in business circles of this city. The son of William B. and Mary (Stone) Kimball, who are mentioned at length in connection with the sketch of William Briggs Kimball on another page of this work, Paul R. Kimball was born in Topsfield, Massachusetts, on the 19th of June, 1875. His boyhood was spent in his birthplace, where he attended the public schools until he was ready to enter the Phillips Exeter Academy, where he completed his education. For a few years after leaving school he was engaged in mercantile pursuits in various places. In 1898, attracted to the Pacific Northwest by the recent discovery of gold in Alaska, he, like many others, followed the gold seekers to the far north country of the Klondike. After a year in Alaska he returned to the States, crossed the continent to his home town in Massachusetts and for some time was connected with the city government there. But the spell of the west had laid its hold upon him and in 1900 he came back to Seattle, where he later joined his older brother, William B. Kimball, in the catering business that the latter was building up

to a very important concern. When the business was incorporated in 1916, Paul R. Kimball was made the vice president and secretary, his present position. His assistance has proven a valuable asset to the business, which is now the only one of its kind in the northwest and enjoys an extensive patronage, and he has been welcomed in Seattle as one who has much to contribute to the commercial and social development of the community. Mr. Kimball is also associated with his brother, F. S. Kimball, in the conduct of the canning firm known as Kimball Brothers, Incorporated, which operates a prosperous plant in this city for the canning of baked beans, and he is one of the directors of the company.

Paul R. Kimball is identified with the Chamber of Commerce of Seattle and the One Hundred Per Cent Club, to whose programs he has always given his hearty support and cooperation. Politically he follows an independent course, voting for the men he considers best qualified for office regardless of their party affiliations. Mr. Kimball is a member of Century Lodge, No. 208, F. & A. M.; Oriental Chapter, No. 19, R. A. M.; Bethlehem Commandery, No. 19, K. T.; and Nile Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He belongs to all of the Scottish Rite bodies and is also a trustee of the Masonic Temple, Incorporated, of this city. He is also a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Kimball was married in Seattle, in June, 1909, to Miss Bess Walker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wellington Walker of Binghamton, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Kimball have six children, all of whom were born in this city: Mary, born in 1911; Paul Walker, born in 1912; Robert Reed, born in 1913; Wilbur Esty, born in 1915; Bertha Jane, born in 1918; and Richard Stone, a little boy of three. With the exception of Bertha and Richard, the children are of school age and are beginning their educational careers in the excellent public schools of their birthplace.

JOHN H. BUXBAUM

The fact that in the twenty-five years in which Seattle has been his home John H. Buxbaum has built up a fine business concern and attracted to himself a large group of personal friends, led one of his fellow citizens to make the statement lately that: "Everybody along the front knows J. H. Buxbaum, head of the Buxbaum Marine Electrical Company. He is one of our landmarks and he is a pleasant man to get along with. He has a large business. Year in and year out, he keeps moving steadily ahead."

The subject of these remarks was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on the 22d of October, 1869, son of John and Marguerite (Starke) Buxbaum.

Both his father and his mother were Europeans by birth, but were each brought to the United States as children by their respective parents and lived in Milwaukee thereafter. John Buxbaum, who died in 1919, was for many years superintendent of the Milwaukee Boiler Works. The mother is still living and makes her home in Milwaukee. John H. Buxbaum grew to manhood in his native city, gaining an education in the public and parochial schools. When his schoolbooks were laid aside he went into the electrical manufacturing business and in 1892 was able to start out on his own account, installing electrical equipment. A half dozen years later he sold out his Milwaukee business to come west to Seattle, (in 1898), and at once founded his present business, under the name of the Buxbaum Marine Electrical Company, now located at No. 5, Colman dock. A thorough master of his trade, an enterprising business man, Mr. Buxbaum's opportunity has been the steady growth of this port's shipping industry. He has made good use of it, expanding his business to meet the increasing need for his type of work until today, a quarter of a century since he first arrived in Seattle, he is conducting one of the most important concerns of its kind on the waterfront.

On the 19th of May, 1892, Mr. Buxbaum was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Ann Powderly, daughter of Eugene Powderly, veteran of the Civil war from Wisconsin, a member of the Sixth Wisconsin Regiment. Mr. and Mrs. Buxbaum are the parents of two daughters: Miss Genevieve Ann Buxbaum, who was born in Seattle in 1905, and educated in the schools of this city; and Miss Virginia Queenie Buxbaum, whose birth occurred in this city in 1909, and who is a student in the Ballard high school.

In connection with his business activities Mr. Buxbaum belongs to the Electric Club. He is a Roman Catholic in his religious faith and fraternally is affiliated with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and Lodge No. 286, Woodmen of the World. Another organization in which he takes a keen interest is the Seattle Liederkranz.

SAMUEL B. ASIA

To rise from a position of limited financial resources to one of affluence not only requires unremitting diligence, thrift and perseverance, but keen insight into business affairs, combined with self-confidence and poise. All of these qualities are possessed by Samuel B. Asia, whose business career is the record of continuous progress, and the consensus of public opinion names him with Seattle's men of large affairs. Mr. Asia is of European birth, his natal day being February 21, 1880, and his parents, Israel and

SAMUEL B. ASIA

Anna (Rosenburg) Asia, came to the United States during his boyhood, settling in Seattle in 1904. The father has retired from business life and the mother has passed away.

Samuel B. Asia obtained a very limited education, attending the schools of his native land for a time, but having a desire for knowledge, he has added to his store of information through experience, observation and study. He was fourteen years of age when the family home was established in Seattle and he at once sought employment, obtaining a position in the Bon Marche, one of the leading dry goods stores of the city. He first worked as errand boy and soon demonstrated his worth and devotion to the interests of his employers. He gradually assumed larger responsibilities, winning advancement from time to time, and when he had accumulated sufficient capital, he established a business of his own, opening a dry goods store in Tacoma. Encouraged by his success in that venture, he broadened the scope of his activities, establishing a store in Seattle in 1917, and later opened a similar enterprise in Portland, Oregon. The business is controlled by the S. B. Asia Company, Inc., of which the subject of this sketch is the president, and the firm handles a carefully selected line of ready-to-wear clothing, also dealing in high grade shoes. Mr. Asia has an expert knowledge of the business, gained through practical experience and close study, and displays keen sagacity in its management. He also organized the Asia Investment Company, owners of the Denny building and other downtown realty, and is likewise president of this concern, in addition to which he is financially interested in other business enterprises, among them being Sunshine Bakeries, of which he is president. He is an astute, farsighted business man, quick to perceive and utilize an opportunity, and has been uniformly successful in his business affairs, which have become varied and extensive.

In Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on the 28th day of May, 1911, Mr. Asia was married to Miss Bessie Eder, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Eder of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Asia have two sons, both born in Tacoma, Washington: Herscel S., born March 9, 1912; and Benjamin S., born March 3, 1915.

Mr. Asia is a member of the congregation of Temple de Hirsch and belongs to the Order of B'nai B'rith and to the Young Men's Hebrew Association. Fraternally he is a Mason and is also a member of the Seattle Press Club, the Seattle Yacht Club and the Chamber of Commerce. He is loyal to the country of his adoption and worked untiringly for the success of the various Liberty Loans and other measures promulgated by the government during the World war. He was chairman of the civilian committee, whose members raised funds for the entertainment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Ninety-first Division during their visit to the city for the week of August 15, 1923. In this capacity as in all others where his public spirit has taken him, he went to work with the same zeal and enthusiasm

which he would have displayed if it had been a private business enterprise. He has loaned the weight of his influence to every worthy public project and his aid in such movements is seldom appealed to without substantial response.

Mr. Asia was one of the outstanding figures in what was known as the "fourteen taxpayers" street car suit. This was one of the most important pieces of litigation that ever involved the taxpayers of Seattle. That action was brought under Mr. Asia's name and sought to prevent Seattle city officials from paying any interest on principal to the Stone & Webster bondholders until all wages, maintenance cost, depreciation charges and past loans from the general or other funds have been paid. The success of this action simply meant that there could be no piling up of money in the special interest fund from the revenues of the street car system for the benefit of the bondholders. The issue was bitterly fought through the various lower courts without an adverse decision and the United States supreme court finally held to the same decision. This represented a saving of millions of dollars to Seattle taxpayers and was a most excellent tribute to the business acumen, judgment and foresight of those men whose courage and public spirit were responsible for the success of the city's greatest economical measure.

During the original sale of the bonds of the Community Hotel Corporation in August, 1922, Mr. Asia was captain of one of the several teams that in friendly rivalry sought to excel in sales. His team of fourteen men led the contest every day and received the highest honors. He was presented with a beautiful gold watch, appropriately inscribed in recognition of his valuable services at that time.

In the summer of 1923, when the movement was on foot to raise funds for the memorial statue of President Harding, Mr. Asia's patriotism and kindness of heart prompted him to offer to help any Seattle boy who lacked the means to qualify as a contributor to that fund. This offer appeared in the press at the time as follows: "Is there a boy in Seattle who, wanting to contribute to the memorial statue of President Harding, lacks money for even a small subscription? S. B. Asia, Seattle business man, who has offices at 512 Denny building, wants to meet him—or them—and supply the money for the contribution. And it doesn't matter how many there are. 'I know every Seattle boy wants to contribute,' said Mr. Asia. 'To help them, I will put up the dollar for every lad who has not the means to get a memorial button and certificate and add his name to the roster to be placed in the crypt, preserving the names of all who give to the fund.'

"Mr. Asia notified the general committee handling the fund yesterday afternoon, and added that no strings were attached to the offer. All the boy needs to do is to go to Mr. Asia's office and state his case. Mr. Asia will do the rest."

In all of his activities Mr. Asia looks beyond the exigencies of the moment to the opportunities and possibilities of the future and builds not

only for the present but for the time to come. He is a self-made man in the fullest meaning of the term and is recognized as one of substantial worth, with that steadfastness of purpose which enables him to accomplish his object in the upbuilding of individual fortune and in the support of interests of vital worth to the community.

HON. THOMAS F. MURPHINE

Although fate decreed that he should be born in the middle west, Thomas F. Murphine came to Washington when he was but five years old, was educated in the public schools of the state and since reaching the years of manhood has taken an active part in the civic and political life of Seattle, so he rightly accounts himself as true a son of the Pacific Northwest as those few men of his generation who can claim Washington as their birthplace. He is the son of Samuel S. Murphine, now a resident of Seattle and supervisor of industrial sites for King county. An Ohioan by birth, Samuel S. Murphine was engaged in educational work in his native state in his early life, and later moved to Washington, where he followed agricultural pursuits in Snohomish county, at Stanwood, for a number of years before retiring from business life and coming to Seattle. His wife passed away in 1904. She was also an Ohioan and bore the maiden name of Emma J. Hatter. Their only child, Thomas F. Murphine, was born in Hillsboro, Ohio, on the 7th of July, 1878. After passing through the graded schools and preparing for college in the high school, he entered the University of Washington and completed the literary course in 1898, winning the Bachelor of Arts degree. His professional training was likewise secured in the State University and he graduated from the law school of his Alma Mater with the LL. B. degree, in the class of 1907. Immediately qualifying for practice before the Washington state bar, Mr. Murphine established himself in the practice of law in Seattle the following fall and began the building up of his present large and important clientele. The wisdom of the young man's choice in the selection of his life work has more than once been demonstrated in the courtroom by his brilliant work in prosecuting the cases of his clients and he holds a high place in the esteem of his colleagues before the bar, as well as the confidence of those who entrust him with their legal business.

A republican of progressive ideas, Mr. Murphine became actively identified with the progressive wing of that party in 1912 when as republican delegate from King county to the national convention in Chicago he was a member of the Roosevelt delegation that was denied a seat in the convention and subsequently held a convention of its own,

nominating its leader, Theodore Roosevelt, for the presidency. For two years prior to this event he had been an outstanding figure in local republican circles as chairman of the King county committee. From 1913 to 1915 and again from 1921 to 1923. Mr. Murphine represented the forty-second district in the Washington state legislature, where he rendered the state some valuable service as a committeeman, acting on the committees on rules and order, logged-off lands, the judiciary and education. His work on these committees has been characterized by the same painstaking thoroughness that has distinguished his methods as an attorney and the people of Washington are to be congratulated upon having a man of so high an order of ability actively engaged in performing the legislative functions of the state. In the year 1917 Mr. Murphine served as assistant attorney-general and in 1918 and 1919 held the responsible office of superintendent of public utilities.

Mr. Murphine belongs to the American Bar Association and the Washington State Bar Association. His fraternal affiliations are with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He has literally grown up with the city of Seattle, which was nothing more than a village when he came here as a little child, and has enlarged his own opportunities by giving his whole-hearted support to every movement for the benefit of the community.

In Seattle, on the 15th of September, 1900, Mr. Murphine was married to Miss Violet E. Cowan, the daughter of Richard and Mary Cowan, the former of whom was a Civil war veteran and former lumberman of Washington. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Murphine: A son, Thomas F. Murphine, Jr., a sophomore at the University of Washington, who was born in 1901; and a daughter, Miss Gail, born in 1905, and now a freshman in her father's old college.

GEORGE R. CARY

Seattle's shipping industry has received stimulus from the initiative spirit and constructive efforts of George R. Cary, who is at the head of one of the largest towing companies on the Sound and is largely responsible for the notable success of the undertaking. He is a member of one of the old and prominent families of this state and was born in Saginaw, Michigan, February 9, 1883, of the marriage of Calvin W. Cary and Miss Amanda Tebo, the former a native of Maine and the latter of Michigan. The father became a resident of Michigan at a time when the lumber industry was at its height and after the forests of that state were largely depleted he came to the Pacific coast region, arriving in Seattle in 1884. He had much to

GEORGE R. CARY

do with the development of the lumber industry in this state and continued his operations in Seattle and at Edmonds, Washington, until his life's labors were ended in death, being very successful in his activities. The mother's demise occurred at Edmonds in 1918.

George R. Cary was the only child in their family. He attended the public schools of Seattle and Edmonds and his first experience along commercial lines was gained in connection with the lumber business. He afterward accepted a position with the Anacortes (Wash.) Packing Company and worked on one of its vessels until 1902, when he resigned, returning to the lumber business, with which he was identified for a year. In 1903 he went to Alaska, where he spent two years, working on steamboats on the Yukon river. On his return to Seattle, Mr. Cary reentered the timber business, with which he was identified for a time, and then joined the Chesley Tug & Barge Company, remaining with that firm for ten years. Meanwhile, he had also engaged in the brokerage business, and in 1914 established the Cary-Davis Tug & Barge Company, which has since enjoyed a prosperous existence. Lindley Davis is treasurer and Mr. Cary acts as president and general manager of the firm, which owns and operates twelve large and powerful tugs. He brings to his duties in this connection keen interest, enthusiasm, experience and executive force and has built up an organization in which he takes justifiable pride.

On September 1, 1905, Mr. Cary married Miss Gertrude Simpson of this city, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Simpson. Mr. and Mrs. Cary have a son, Calvin James Cary. He was born at Edmonds, Washington, in August, 1907, and is now attending high school in Seattle. Mr. Cary is an adherent of the republican party and his membership in the Chamber of Commerce enables him to work advantageously for the welfare and advancement of his city. He is known as a capable, farsighted and discriminating business man, fully alive to conditions in the modern commercial world and possessed of the aggressiveness, energy and resourcefulness necessary to cope with them. He enjoys the confidence and friendship of many, who esteem him for the success he has attained and for those qualities of manhood and character that have made possible his rise.

CLARK DAVIS

Coming to Seattle in pioneer times, Clark Davis has left the impress of his individuality upon the history of the city and has labored earnestly and effectively to promote the moral and material progress of the Pacific Northwest. He had no capital save energy and ambition when he arrived on the coast, but is now an influential and successful business man, having

made profitable investments in coal and oil lands in Alaska. For nearly forty years he has made his home in Seattle and no resident of the city is better known nor more highly esteemed.

Mr. Davis is a native of the south. He was born in the "Old Sixteen-Mile House," situated midway between Savannah and Maryville, in northwestern Missouri, on April 15, 1858, a son of the Rev. Hiram Addison Davis, who was born in Virginia and died in Seattle in 1912. For four decades he was a member of the annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and his powers and talents were unselfishly dedicated to the moral uplift of humanity. He married Hulda Elizabeth Glaze, a native of Missouri, and they became the parents of four sons and two daughters, three of whom are living: Clark of this review; Dr. Charles Davis of Seattle; and Isaac Rush Davis of Andrew county, Missouri. After the demise of his first wife Hiram A. Davis married Hattie Clark Humber, a native of Kentucky, and eight children were born to them, three sons and five daughters. One son died in infancy and the surviving children are all residents of this state.

Clark Davis acquired his early education in the public schools near his father's home in Missouri and afterward enrolled as a student in the Presbyterian College at Stewartsville, which he attended for four years. He next became a teacher in the public schools, but abandoned the profession a year later and joined the Methodist Episcopal church, South. He had determined to devote his life to the ministry and two years later, in 1882, was ordained by Bishop Granbery at Richmond. At the conference he was granted a supernumerary relation, leave of absence being given him on account of ill health. He at once started for California, arriving in San Francisco on the 18th of October, 1882, with but ten cents in his pocket. Meeting an old Methodist minister, Rev. J. C. Simmons, he borrowed thirty dollars and with that sum started for Portland, Oregon. He arrived in the Rose City in November, 1882, the steamer having been held for two days on the bar because of stormy weather. He had spent all of the money for his passage and on reaching Portland pawned his gold watch for ten dollars. He secured a lodging on First street and at the boarding house he formed many pleasant acquaintances. Of the twenty young men there quartered, Frank Spinning, for many years head of the public service commission of Washington, Dr. Vandevanter of Kent, and Charles Seals of Dungeness, have been lifelong friends of Mr. Davis. While in Portland Mr. Davis became interested in the Young Men's Christian Association and accepted the position of assistant secretary under E. C. Frost. He was so successful in his work that in 1884, through the influence of H. J. McCoy, secretary of the San Francisco organization, who had been sent to Seattle to arouse an

interest in the association, he received an offer to come to this city as secretary.

On the night Mr. Davis was to leave Portland he met Dexter Horton, a pioneer financier of Seattle, in whose company he made the trip, spending his first night in this city as the latter's guest, at his residence on Third and University streets. Mr. Davis arrived here at the period of the collapse of the Northern Pacific boom and hard times followed. For three months he acted as minister of the Plymouth Congregational church and early in 1885 was asked to supply the pulpit of the "little brown church" of the Methodist Protestant denomination, which had been founded by Dr. Daniel B. Bagley, one of Seattle's beloved ministers and early settlers. Mr. Davis was so successful in his work that he was offered the pastorate, which he continued to fill until 1896. Among his parishioners were such well known men as Dexter Horton, Hilary Butler, Judge Thomas Mercer, Henry Van Assalt and D. B. Ward. In 1897 Mr. Davis was made secretary of the board of regents of the University of Washington and registrar of that institution, in which capacities he served for four years, resigning in 1901 to accept a position with James A. Moore, with whom he remained for a year.

Mr. Davis next became interested in the development of Alaska's great resources and formed a company which acquired oil lands in Katilla. Mr. Davis filed on the site of Katilla with script and the tract is patented in his name, bearing the signature of Richard A. Ballinger, secretary of the interior, and the date 1907. By 1905 the interests of the firm in coal and oil lands had become so great that it was necessary for Mr. Davis to go to Alaska and take charge of affairs in that district, where he remained until 1911. Then the government took up its radical conservation work and after spending half a million dollars in cash and years of labor the firm became involved in litigation with the government and was forced to retire. Mr. Davis' business associates at that time were Thomas S. Lippy, John Schram, John and James Campbell, C. F. White, Charles Cobb and other equally well known men of Los Angeles, San Francisco and Portland. The business has since been resumed and Mr. Davis now acts as vice president and general manager of the Alaska Petroleum & Coal Company, with offices in the Lippy building of Seattle, the other officers being Thomas S. Lippy, president, Charles D. Davis, secretary, and John Schram, secretary. Their operations are conducted on an extensive scale and the success of the undertaking is largely attributable to the carefully formulated plans and untiring efforts of the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Davis was married in Seattle, on June 3, 1884, to Miss Cleo C. White, a daughter of Mrs. Susan White of Salem, Illinois. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Taylor of the Plymouth Congregational

church. Mrs. Davis passed away in 1910, when her husband was in Alaska on a business trip. They were the parents of two sons: Charles D. and Addison Jennings. The former was born on June 6, 1885, in Seattle, in the parsonage attached to the "little brown church," at the corner of Second and Madison streets. He acquired his education in this city and in 1907 was united in marriage to Miss Blanche Cooper of Chicago, by whom he has a daughter, Mary Irene, born in 1908. Addison Jennings Davis was born September 23, 1890, at the family home on Tenth street, near Virginia. For his second wife Mr. Davis married Mrs. Bertha A. Crowell, on the 10th of September, 1911, and they reside in the beautiful home in Southworth, Kitsap county, Washington, an hour's ride from Seattle.

Mr. Davis is a stanch democrat in his political views and in 1906 made a campaign through the state for W. J. Bryan, a cousin of his first wife. He was accompanied by John Rogers, who was elected governor of Washington in that year. Mr. Davis has always been deeply interested in the welfare and progress of his city and during the anti-Chinese riots in Seattle he acted as deputy sheriff under Captain George Kinnear. His fraternal connections are with the Woodmen of the World and the Woodmen of America. He is a broad-gauged man, who has been a constant and untiring laborer in all that makes for civic progress and civic righteousness and his life has been a beneficial force for good.

GREER I. C. BARTON

Greer I. C. Barton, president of the Rainier Corporation, is one of the best known men in the packing industry in the Pacific Northwest. His entire business career has been in connection with the packing industry and while his activities have long been an important factor in business circles of the Puget Sound country, their importance and value promise to be greatly enhanced by the development of the big Rainier Corporation.

Greer I. C. Barton is a native of Canada. He was born in the province of Quebec, February 3, 1873, a son of the late William Barton, and there received his education, graduating from high school at an early age. At that time his brother, James Barton, for many years connected with the Canadian Pacific Railroad, persuaded him to leave the east and he made his way to Brandon, Manitoba, securing employment with the firm of Burchill & Howie, wholesale meat packers. He determined to learn the business and his interest in and enthusiasm for the work soon attracted the attention of his employers, who encouraged his efforts by successive promotions. He remained with the company for seven years, representing

GILES L. C. BARTON

them in various capacities, and joined the rush to the Yukon territory in 1898, establishing a wholesale and retail meat business in Dawson City under the name of Barton Brothers.

In 1912 he extended the scope of his operations, securing the Seattle interests of the Yakima Sheep Company, and formed the firm of Barton & Company, making the well known CIRCLE "W" packing house products, which have practically become a standard in their line.

In 1923 Mr. Barton, in company with Fred Phillips of Baker, Oregon, J. A. Russell of La Grande, Oregon, Fred W. Falconer of Pendleton, Oregon, and S. F. Chadwick of Seattle, organized the Rainier Corporation, a three-million-dollar company, to establish a meat packing plant, cannery, soap factory, wool washing plant and wool warehouse. The Rainier Corporation acquired, through a long term lease, the extensive plant of the Rainier Brewing & Malting Company, at Georgetown, which to duplicate would require an outlay of at least two million dollars. This superb property has been remodeled to meet the requirements of the Rainier Corporation, and comprises one of the most modern and efficient establishments of the kind west of Minneapolis, with a daily capacity for handling one thousand hogs, one hundred head of cattle and five hundred sheep. This capacity can be easily increased. The ultimate value and benefit of the operations of the Rainier Corporation to the agricultural interests of the northwest are bound to be tremendous, while to Seattle they will be of great importance and represent a most substantial contribution to the city's industrial and commercial life. Mr. Barton married Miss Evelyn Kearns, a daughter of Thomas Kearns of Treherne, Manitoba.

Appreciative of the social amenities of life, he is a member of the Arctic Club, the Rotary Club and the Seattle Yacht Club, and also belongs to the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Barton is numbered among Seattle's strong and capable business men and public-spirited citizens who do many useful things to advance public movements and promote substantial enterprises. His residence is at No. 405 West Highland drive.

CHARLES HENRY COBB

Many lines of activity have been stimulated by the well directed efforts, the initiative spirit, the sound judgment and the carefully formulated plans of Charles Henry Cobb, a Seattle capitalist, and in all the public has been either a direct or an indirect beneficiary. He was born on his father's ranch at Lincoln, Penobscot county, Maine, July 31, 1852, a son of Leonard and Mary Elizabeth (Donnell) Cobb. The mother was a daughter of Thomas Donnell, who was of Scotch-English

descent and removed from Ellsworth, Maine, to Lee, that state, about 1825, becoming one of the early settlers of the latter place. Leonard Cobb also removed to Lee from the Lincoln ranch during the childhood of his son, Charles, and at that time the state of Maine gave a donation claim of one hundred acres to all settlers in that locality and all the additional land they desired to purchase for twelve cents per acre.

Charles H. Cobb was reared in the Pine Tree state, attending the schools near his father's farm, while for three terms he was a student at the Lee Normal Academy. When but fifteen years of age he began assisting his father in the logging business, driving a team of six oxen used in hauling spruce and pine logs from the Maine forests to the Passadumkeag river. For a time the father was a member of the firm of Cobb & Thurston but later the junior partner withdrew and Charles H. Cobb then entered the business, at which time the style of Leonard Cobb & Son was adopted. Afterward the firm of Cobb, Brown & Fitzgerald was organized and Charles H. Cobb became its business head. The firm operated extensively on the head waters of the Penobscot, Machias and Schoodic rivers and secured many important contracts, including one for the largest tannery in the world, that of F. Shaw Brothers, in Washington county, Maine. Over one hundred men were employed, this being a large working force for those days, and Charles H. Cobb, who was at that time but twenty-two years of age, had heavy responsibilities to shoulder. He not only had the practical superintendence of all the work, but also secured the contracts and managed the business with the greatest success. Believing that logging operations in the west could be conducted under more advantageous conditions, he started for the Pacific coast in April, 1876, traveling by rail to San Francisco, California, where he took the old steamer Dakota for Seattle. Sixteen young men left the east with Mr. Cobb, half of them coming to Seattle, while the others remained in California. In the former party was a brother of Mr. Cobb, George A. Cobb, whose death occurred in Washington in the year 1890.

Mr. Cobb's first logging operations in this state were conducted in association with Amos Brown, a pioneer, the owner of the camp, which was situated about four miles from Olympia. Two months later, accompanied by Bohan Field, Mr. Cobb went on a business trip for Mr. Brown to look after some land of his at Suquamish. Regarding the property as a good investment, they purchased the tract, which comprised one hundred and sixty acres, also taking over the ox teams and logging appliances, and this business move was made under the firm name of Cobb & Field. They worked hard to gain a start, but prices for timber and farm products were so low that they dissolved partnership and sold out at the end of three years, thus ending one of the most trying periods

in Mr. Cobb's career. He afterward went to Lowell, Washington, as foreman of the logging camp of E. D. Smith, one of the founders of the city of Everett and at that time the largest producer of lumber in Washington territory. Mr. Cobb had a crew of forty men under his charge and remained with Mr. Smith for eight years, at the end of which time he embarked in business on his own account under contract with the Port Blakely Mill Company. He was thus occupied for two years and then was sent by the company to Seattle, in the capacity of log purchasing and land agent. He held that position until 1897, when he resigned and incorporated the Port Susan Logging Company, afterward incorporating the Suquamish Logging Company, and he also became one of the principal stockholders in the Kerry Mill Company. He likewise incorporated the Ebey Logging Company and the International Timber Company of Seattle, the latter owning lands in British Columbia, Canada, where its operations were conducted. He was the incorporator of the Marysville & Arlington Railroad Company, extending from Marysville, Washington, through Arlington and many miles beyond that point, and also aided in organizing the Cobb-Haley Investment Company, devoted to real estate and building operations in Seattle. All of these are close corporations and Mr. Cobb became president of all except the Kerry Mill Company, of which he served as vice president. He was likewise the promoter and original stockholder of the Metropolitan Building Company, which owns the lease of the University of Washington, covering a tract of ten acres, situated in the heart of Seattle. This company has constructed some of the finest edifices in the city, among which may be mentioned the White, Henry and Cobb buildings. The last named is occupied solely by physicians, surgeons and dentists and is called "The Doctors' building." Mr. Cobb is a stockholder and director in the Washington Securities Company, the Washington Trust Company and the Metropolitan Bank, all of Seattle, and is interested largely in many other financial institutions and industrial concerns. For forty-six years he has been identified with the timber business in Washington and is well known throughout the Pacific Northwest, owing to the extent and importance of his logging operations. He is a man of large affairs, resourceful, energetic and farsighted, always ready to devise the right thing at the right time, and his connection with any undertaking insures its success.

On the 19th of January, 1892, Mr. Cobb was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Belle Turner, a daughter of A. G. Turner of Nevada City, California. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Commercial Club, the Rainier Club, the Metropolitan Club and the Seattle Golf & Country Club, and fraternally is connected with the Masonic order. He has made the "square deal" a principle of his life and is

highly esteemed by his business associates, who have the utmost confidence in his honor and integrity. Opportunity has ever been to him the call to action and in the fullness of time he has reaped the reward of keen sagacity, indefatigable industry and judicious investment.

WILLIAM F. ECKART

In the plumbing trade William F. Eckart has found a field which affords a broad scope for the exercise of his talents and one of Seattle's essential industries is the visible expression of his industry, initiative and enterprise. He was born in Louisville, Kentucky, March 1, 1873, and his parents were John S. and Elizabeth (Bemis) Eckart, the former a native of Wheeling, West Virginia. The mother was of foreign birth and came to this country in early life, residing for a number of years in the state of Kentucky. The father was a successful contractor, devoting much of his life to that business, and after coming to Seattle he lived retired until his death, which occurred May 31, 1923, when he was seventy-two years of age. The mother passed away in 1911.

Their son, William F. Eckart, was educated in the public schools of Akron, Ohio, and there learned and followed the plumber's trade. He came to Seattle in 1906 and organized the Eckart Plumbing & Heating Company, of which he has since been the president. He is an acknowledged expert at his trade and has one of the most modern and best equipped establishments of the kind in the northwest, utilizing the services of about fifty employes. The work done by the firm represents the highest degree of skill in its line and has always given complete satisfaction. As a logical result the business has constantly expanded and the company occupies a position of leadership in this field. It has installed heating and plumbing systems in many of the largest buildings in Seattle and has executed many important contracts, doing work for the Bell Telephone Company, the Sears-Roebuck Company and many other well known business houses of the city. Mr. Eckart carefully supervises every detail of the business and displays notable executive ability and keen sagacity in its management. He is also a director of the Keystone Investment Company and an influential factor in business circles of Seattle.

On July 29, 1896, while a resident of Akron, Ohio, Mr. Eckart married Miss Harriet A. Whitman, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Whitman of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Eckart have two children: Roland W., the elder, was born in Akron, in 1898, and attended the public schools of Seattle. He was graduated from the University of Washington in 1921 and is now employed as assistant purser by the Admiral Line; his sister, Hulda, was

WILLIAM F[illegible]

born in Akron, in 1900, and also completed her education in the University of Washington, from which she was graduated with the class of 1922.

Mr. Eckart has thoroughly identified his interests with those of his adopted city and was president of the Seattle Commercial Club at the time of its consolidation with the present Chamber of Commerce. He belongs to the Inglewood Golf & Country Club and the Rotary Club of Seattle, being one of the original members of the latter organization. He is a past president of the Master Plumbers Association of this state and a past director of the National Association of Plumbing & Heating Engineers. He is a thoroughly dependable man whose word can always be relied upon, and exemplifies in his character all that is most desirable in citizenship. Mr. Eckart's residence is at No. 2837 Harvard, North.

LUKE S. MAY

Luke S. May of Seattle, head of the Northwest Association of Sheriffs and Police and most widely known criminologist of the northwest, is the president of the Northwest College of Criminology and also the chief executive officer of the Revelare International Secret Service, one of the most successful if not one of the largest of the higher class organizations of this character in the country. His birth occurred in Hall county, Nebraska, on the 2d of December, 1886, his parents being William and Mary (Engelman) May. The father was successfully engaged in the contracting business in Nebraska until he removed with his family to Salt Lake City, Utah.

In the acquirement of his early education Luke S. May attended school in Salt Lake City, while subsequently he pursued an academic course in chemistry, psychology and criminal law. When a youth of eighteen years he took up the work of his chosen profession. His first cases were attended with remarkable success, and his ever-increasing capacity for work, study and development, together with his new approved methods and spirit of cooperation, won him immediate favor. These first successes were the beginning of an unusual career, during which Mr. May has gained wide repute for the solution of many of the greatest murder, conspiracy, forgery and other major criminal cases in the annals of the northwest. The following is an excerpt from an article printed in a publication of the Northwest Association of Sheriffs and Police: "A veritable human dynamo with seemingly inexhaustible energy, mind of the keenest, a spirit fired with laudable ambition, courageous, fearless, tireless, a clean-cut, straight-laced champion of right, thy name is Nemesis! And when our worthy, hard-working president,

Luke S. May, is thus cloaked in metaphors and classified as just about the most active and successful enemy of the modern crook and arch conspirator of crime in the northwest, there will be heard but few dissenting voices. The popular opinion was strikingly manifested during the recent convention in Portland, in the enthusiastic demonstration attending Mr. May's reelection to the chair, and the other expressions of appreciation injected into the program through varied channels. And that esteem in which President May is so generally held may be justly termed well merited, for his unique fame as a modern scientific investigator is not one of mushroom growth nor in the least undeserved. Like everything else he has accomplished, his reputation as president of the Revelare International Secret Service was wrought through ceaseless and ingenious constructive effort, perseverance and the employment of faultless tactics and a substantial, efficient force. Mr. May did by no means rise suddenly to the enviable position of head of the Northwest Association of Sheriffs and Police, an organization than which there is none greater, more unique nor more effective in the rejuvenating of the law enforcement machines. Otherwise he might not today be so generally regarded as one of the most successful and able criminologists or scientific investigators of the country. For so many years has he worked hand in hand with federal, state, county and city officials in major cases that he is virtually no longer regarded as a private investigator."

Mr. May is also the president of the Northwest College of Criminology, the only exclusive school for criminologists in America, which was established with the ambitious and laudable purpose of bringing forth an alumni of intelligent scientific criminal investigators, looking forward to a time when every peace officer will be an expert criminologist, employing the latest methods and science. A faculty of experts was secured, and the course affords an intensive study of scientific crime prevention and detection. Students hear lectures on identification of bodies and skeletons, analysis of blood, hair, and penology and court procedure. There is a complete course in a new science called ballistic jurisprudence, which teaches all about firearms and enables graduate sleuths to testify intelligently when the question of firearms is brought up in court in connection with a crime. Use of the camera, microscope and lens is also taught. Other courses teach forgery detection, electricity and its application to criminal investigation and detecting forged handwriting. The criminal, far ahead of police methods, is costing the American people one-half billion dollars yearly. It is the object of the Northwest College of Criminology not merely to teach its students to trail criminals after a crime has been committed but to crosscut on crime. Mr. May is called into service in nearly every important crime mystery in the Pacific Northwest. He has developed a scientific means

of detecting finger-print forgeries. The trustees of the Northwest College of Criminology are as follows: Luke S. May, president; Dr. Mark A. Matthews, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, vice president; L. S. Booth, president of the Washington Title Insurance Company; E. B. Ansley, vice president of the Union National Bank; Nathan Eckstein, president of Schwabacher Brothers & Company, Incorporated; Clarence E. Long, secretary of the Northwest Association of Sheriffs and Police and warden of Washington state prison; Judge Stephen J. Chadwick, former chief justice of the supreme court of Washington; Colonel Millard T. Hartson, collector of United States customs for Washington; and L. V. Jenkins, vice president of the Northwest Association of Sheriffs and Police and chief of police in Portland.

Fraternally Mr. May is identified with the Masonic order, in which he has attained the degree of Knight Templar in the York Rite, and he is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Arctic Club of Seattle, the Rainier Golf and Country Club and the One Hundred Per Cent Club. During the period of his residence in this city he has won an extensive circle of warm friends.

ALEXANDER R. McLEOD

Possessing the spirit of initiative, confidence in his own powers and the desire to progress, Alexander R. McLeod has "made good" and Seattle numbers him among its successful business men and highly respected citizens. A native of Canada, he was born in Nova Scotia, on February 22, 1862, and his parents, Donald and Katherine (McEachren) McLeod, spent their lives in that province, the father's attention being given to mercantile pursuits.

The public schools of Nova Scotia afforded Alexander R. McLeod his educational privileges and he remained in his native province until he reached the age of twenty-six, when he came to the States, reaching Seattle in 1888. Soon afterward he started for Arizona on a prospecting expedition and was quite successful in his mining ventures. Returning to Seattle in 1899, he embarked in the retail grocery business, with which he was connected for about two years. In 1901 he disposed of his stock and entered the coal business, upon which he has since concentrated his efforts. In 1915 the business was incorporated under the firm style of Wainwright & McLeod and as president of the undertaking Mr. McLeod has built up one of the largest organizations of the kind in the city. He keeps thoroughly informed on all new developments in the trade and has been watchful of every indication pointing to success.

In Seattle, on the 26th of November, 1910, Mr. McLeod was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Prentiss, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Prentiss of this city. Mr. McLeod is a faithful communicant of the Roman Catholic church and a fourth degree Knight of Columbus. He is also a member of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and Automobile Club, while in politics he adheres to the republican party. He is an enterprising business man of unquestioned integrity, a loyal, public-spirited citizen and stands high in the regard of those who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

CHARLES SUMNER BEST

Charles Sumner Best of Seattle is one of the best known insurance men in the state of Washington, and actuated by high ideals, he has done much to place the business upon a more dignified basis. His work has been of a reformatory and constructive character and far-reaching and beneficial in its results. He was born in Caldwell, New Jersey, November 27, 1872, a son of W. J. Best, a native of Ireland. As a young man the father emigrated to the United States and his attention was at first given to the linen business. He afterward qualified for the practice of law and for many years prior to his death successfully followed the profession in New York city. He had married Margaret Magilton, who was a native of England and came to the new world in childhood.

Charles Sumner Best acquired his education in the grammar and high schools of New York city and of Washington, D. C., completing his course in 1886. On entering the business world he first became connected with mercantile interests in New York city and was thus occupied until 1889, when he turned his attention to railroad construction and operation, being associated with his father along transportation lines. In 1894 C. S. Best entered the New York office of the Bradstreet Mercantile Agency, with which he was connected for three and a half years, and later engaged in insurance reporting in that city, where he remained until 1907. He then came to the Pacific coast region, locating in Seattle, where he embarked in the general insurance business, in which he continues. He was made local manager of the Casualty Company of America and while in New York was secretary and treasurer of the Alfred M. Best Company, of which his brother is the head. He now acts as northwestern manager for the firm, which has become widely known as the publisher of the Best Insurance Reports. He is also president and manager of the Charles S. Best Company, Inc., insurance underwriters and adjusters, in which capacity he has developed a business of substantial proportions, being at the head of one of

CHARLES S. HIRST

the largest organizations of the kind in the Puget Sound country. The specific work which has brought Mr. Best into prominence in the northwest has been his effort to improve conditions in insurance circles here and he has succeeded in abolishing insurance laws that were obnoxious to all persons working under them and in securing the adoption of beneficial legislation in this connection. He has made an exhaustive study of the subject of insurance, on which he is regarded as an authority, and in 1909 was appointed by Governor Hay as one of a commission to draft the new insurance code. After a very careful study of existing conditions they drafted a code which was passed by the legislature in 1911 and constitutes the satisfactory law that now governs the insurance business in this state.

Mr. Best is a republican in his political views and attends both the Presbyterian and Episcopal churches, being liberal and broad-minded in religious matters and in his attitude toward life in general. He never looks at a question in a superficial manner, but delves to the root of the matter, for thoroughness is one of his outstanding characteristics. He is a keen, farsighted business man and a loyal, public-spirited citizen who has been active in pushing forward the wheels of progress in the state, and has made his life count as a strong force for good.

EDWIN S. DODDS, M. D.

In the passing of Dr. Edwin S. Dodds, Seattle lost a loved physician and valued citizen, who had lived and labored here for a decade and a half before answering the final summons on the 3d of May, 1923, when seventy-four years of age. His birth occurred in Mason, Ohio, on the 22d of February, 1849, his parents being Joseph and Rebecca (Sterrett) Dodds. The father, a farmer by occupation, died when his son Edwin was still very young. The latter obtained his early education in the public schools of his home town, later pursued a course of study in the Lebanon Normal School and subsequently prepared for a professional career as a student in Miami University of Ohio, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1879. He then entered upon practice at Millville, Ohio, where he remained for about twelve years, on the expiration of which period he removed to Pueblo, Colorado, this choice of a location being doubtless influenced by the fact that he had relatives in the western city. There he won wide recognition as a leading and successful physician and through a period of four years he served as grand medical examiner for the Ancient Order of United Workmen in the states of Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona. He continued in active practice at Pueblo for eighteen years and in 1908 came to Seattle, here

opening offices in the Globe building. His practice steadily increased in volume and importance as he demonstrated his ability to cope with the complex problems of health and disease and he soon gained an enviable reputation as one of the skilled representatives of the profession in this city. He was retired for a period previous to the World war but at that time offered his service in the city health department to replace younger practitioners called to France and continued on duty to the time of his demise.

On the 9th of October, 1879, at Hamilton, Ohio, Dr. Dodds was united in marriage to Miss Charlotte Isabelle Kelley, daughter of Elias Kelley, who was a soldier of the Civil war. To them was born a son: Marion C., whose natal day was June 24, 1882, and who wedded Katharine Davidson.

In politics Dr. Dodds maintained an independent attitude, always supporting men and measures rather than party, for he believed that the policies and qualifications of a candidate were of greater importance than his party affiliation. In young manhood he acted as chairman of his precinct. Fraternally he was identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of The Maccabees, the Woodmen of the World, the Foresters and the Degree of Honor, while his religious faith was indicated by his membership in the Westminster Presbyterian church. He was gentle, jovial, kind and considerate and was loved by all who knew him. He was further characterized as "a high type of man who was interested in just humanity and in many humane ways revealed it to the individual." Charitable, benevolent and helpful, he followed the Scriptural injunction: "Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth." A sudden heart attack ended his forty years of activity in the medical profession, during the last of which he had maintained offices in the Post-Intelligencer building. Mrs. Dodds, who survives her husband and resides at No. 1851 Twenty-fourth avenue North, in Seattle, has won an extensive circle of warm friends in this city.

JOHN DAVID WILLIAM BULLOCK

John David William Bullock, one of Seattle's representative business men, is also identified with municipal affairs, and for twenty-seven years has made his home in this city, in whose welfare and progress he has ever taken a keen and helpful interest. A native of the east, he was born in Binghamton, New York, on the 15th of April, 1868, and his parents were Seneca and Amelia (Cook) Bullock. There he was reared and educated, attending the public schools and later becoming a student at

Binghamton Academy. On starting out in the business world he engaged in general merchandising and in 1895, when a young man of twenty-seven years, he came to Seattle. He is now dealing in mining investments, on which subject he is well informed, and his executive ability and close conformity to high standards of commercial ethics have enabled him to build up a business of substantial proportions.

As a member of the city council of Seattle, Mr. Bullock is an active worker for the good of his community. He also has membership in the Arctic Club and his fraternal relations are with the Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is an alert, energetic and capable business man and the years have marked his progress along lines which lead to success. He is thoroughly dependable in every relation of life and his influence is a potent factor in advancing civic virtue, in upholding the best interests of his community and in lending dignity to the term citizenship.

L. G. MORRIS

Among the varied business enterprises which are factors in Seattle's commercial prosperity is that of the Overland Transfer Company, of which L. G. Morris is the founder and moving spirit, and the notable success of the venture is conclusive proof of his ability as an executive He was born in Kentucky, April 23, 1869, and his parents were John S. and Mary Morris, the former also a native of the Blue Grass state. The father was a successful educator, devoting his life to the profession of teaching, and his demise occurred in 1899, when he was seventy-two years of age. Following the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the Fourteenth Kentucky Cavalry, with which he served for four years and six months, and during that period was shot twice through the body and in the right thumb, also losing his left eye. The mother was a native of Virginia and after her husband's death she established her home in Rochester, Washington, where she passed away at an advanced age.

L. G. Morris is one of a family of eleven children and following the removal of his parents to Kansas City, Missouri, he pursued his education in the schools of that place. In 1889, when a young man of twenty years, he started for the Pacific coast, first locating in Portland, Oregon, where he followed the teaming business for ten years. He came to Seattle in 1899 with the Holman Company and spent about seven years in the employ of the Eyres Transfer Company, acting as manager during the last two and a half years of that period. He next became manager

for the Georgetown Transfer Company, with which he was connected for four years, and afterward joined the Georgetown Reliable Company in a similar capacity, remaining with the latter firm for three years. On the 15th of June, 1913, he embarked in business on his own account, organizing the Overland Transfer Company, of which he has since been the head. From a modest beginning the business has been developed to one of substantial proportions, several motor trucks now being utilized, and employment is furnished to a number of men. Although handicapped at first by the financial depression which the northwest was then experiencing, Mr. Morris has overcome all obstacles and difficulties in his path by hard work and faith in the future and the years have brought him well deserved prosperity.

Mr. Morris has been married twice. In 1894, in Portland, Oregon, he wedded May Lascher, who passed away in Seattle in 1900. They were the parents of a son: Merrill, who was born in Portland on April 18, 1896. Mr. Morris was married to Miss Gertrude Scribner, a native of North Dakota, on June 13, 1904, and they have three children: Clara, who was born on March 18, 1905; Grant Lee, born on January 11, 1912; and William Allen, born on August 24, 1914. All are natives of Seattle.

Mr. Morris belongs to Seattle Lodge, No. 7, I. O. O. F., and his political support is given to the republican party, while in religious faith he is a Presbyterian. He is enterprising, industrious and thoroughly dependable and measures up to the highest standards in every relation of life.

CHARLES LAFAYETTE HAGGARD

Charles Lafayette Haggard, the period of whose residence in Seattle covers more than a third of a century, is well known as the president of the Home Undertaking Company. His birth occurred in Dubuque county, Iowa, on the 13th of February, 1855, his parents being David Martin and Mary (Smith) Haggard.

In the acquirement of an education Charles Lafayette Haggard attended the common schools of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, and subsequently pursued a course of study in the Bryant & Stratton Business College of St. Paul, Minnesota, in which institution he later taught bookkeeping and commercial law. For a time he was engaged in the mercantile business at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, and from there came to Seattle in July, 1888. Here he first opened a grocery and market, in which business he was engaged for about two years and then located at Anacortes, Washington, where he built and conducted the first hotel. This hotel, the Nobar, was so named by Mr. Haggard

Mrs. Jesse M. Lightfoot

C. L. Haggard

because no liquors were sold in it. Two or three years later when the business slump came in Anacortes, Mr. Haggard removed to Everett and there established the Hotel Haggard. In 1895 he returned to Seattle, and became a teacher of bookkeeping and commercial law in Wilson's Business College, later occupying the position of cashier in the bank of H. O. Shuey & Company. Subsequently he again entered the mercantile field in Seattle for a period of several years, during a part of which time he also operated a ranch in Clallam county. In 1916 he became principal owner and president of the Home Undertaking Company and has developed a business of extensive proportions, by reason of his capable and efficient management. The company employs the most modern and scientific methods in the care of the dead, has a complete equipment for mortuary service of every kind, and also has a crematory.

On the 7th of December, 1880, in Madison, Wisconsin, Mr. Haggard was united in marriage to Miss Josephine Marshall, a daughter of George and Dorcas (Messervey) Marshall. Mrs. Haggard passed away on the 29th of April, 1917, when sixty years of age, leaving a daughter and a son: Gretchen, who is now the wife of D. M. Anderson, connected with the John Deere Plow Company of Seattle; and Finch Haggard, vice president of the Home Undertaking Company. He married Miss Lorna Smith, daughter of George Venable Smith, a pioneer attorney of Seattle and Port Angeles.

The religious faith of Charles L. Haggard is indicated by his membership in the University Christian church and he also belongs to the Press Club and to the Anacortes Club. A man of many sterling traits of character, upright and honorable in every relation of life, he enjoys the confidence and warm regard of all with whom he has been brought into contact in both business and social circles.

MRS. JESSE MONROE LIGHTFOOT

Washington has reason to be proud of its statesmen, its business builders, its scholars and men of affairs and with equal right must take pride in its women of learning and accomplishment. In this modern sphere of woman's higher activities one of the foremost figures is Mrs. Jesse Monroe Lightfoot, who has capably filled many public offices of trust and responsibility and has also demonstrated her ability to successfully manage important business interests.

A native of West Virginia, Mrs. Lightfoot was born in Marshall county, on the 23d of April, 1878, and her parents were Levi M. and Margaret Hood. In the acquirement of an education she attended the country schools and the high school at Moundsville, West Virginia, afterward completing a course in the Mountain State Business College at Parkersburg, and the first posi-

tion which she filled after finishing her studies was that of attendant in the Asylum for Insane at Weston, Lewis county, West Virginia. She came to Seattle on the 26th of November, 1905, and throughout the period of her residence in the city has taken a most active and helpful part in business, public, club and social affairs. For nine years she was secretary of the Stuff Printing Company and during 1917-18 was clerk to County Coroner C. C. Tiffin, by whom she was appointed deputy coroner of the state of Washington, being the first woman to fill that office. She was the first woman in King county to receive the appointment of deputy sheriff with full powers of sheriff, and was appointed for a term of two years and reappointed for a term of four years. The fact that she has been selected for these responsible positions is proof of her ability and efficiency and the high regard in which she is generally held. As secretary and assistant manager of the Home Undertaking Company of Seattle she has contributed materially toward the successful operation of that business and is also serving on the board of directors of the Washington Bee Farms.

Mrs. Lightfoot's activities in connection with women's organizations have made her widely known throughout the state. For fourteen years she has been a member of the Women's Commercial Club, in which she has held every office, acting as president for two years and for about eight years as secretary. She is a life member of the Women's Legislative Council of Washington and is also connected with the King County Legislative Federation. She was one of the organizers of the State Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs of Washington and was chairman of the membership committee of the State Federation.

In Seattle, on the 27th of November, 1905, Minna May Hood was married to Luke Francis McCraley. Her second union was with Jesse Monroe Lightfoot, to whom she was married at Portland, Oregon, on November 22, 1911. Mrs. Lightfoot is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Seattle. She possesses a strong, self-reliant nature and has been a constant and untiring laborer for all that makes for progress in the world's work. Her efforts have been directed along steadily broadening lines of greater usefulness and she exemplifies in her life all that is admirable in conduct and character.

JUDGE HENRY G. STRUVE

Judge Henry G. Struve was for years a very prominent figure in connection with the political, legal, financial and social history of the state of Washington and was an honored resident of Seattle. Although born in the grand duchy of Oldenburg, Germany, on the 17th of Novem-

ber, 1836, of German parentage, he came to America at the age of sixteen years and was an intensely patriotic American citizen. He received a thorough academic education in his native city and after reaching the new world remained in the east for a few weeks, while later he made his way westward to finish his education and take up his life work. In 1853 he reached California, where for six years he studied law, and engaged in newspaper work and in mining near Jackson, Amador county. He was admitted to the bar in 1859 and the following year removed to Vancouver, Washington, where he purchased the Vancouver Chronicle, which he published successfully for a year. On the expiration of that period he entered upon the practice of law and his ability soon brought him to the front in his profession. He was also an ardent republican and in a short time was recognized as one of the leaders of his party in the state. In 1862 he was elected district attorney for the second judicial district and made such a brilliant success that he was four times chosen for the position. During his fourth term, or in 1869, he resigned, having been elected probate judge of Clarke county. A few months later he also resigned that position. While acting as prosecuting attorney he was also elected, in 1865, a member of the lower house of the state legislative assembly, in which he served as chairman of the judiciary committee. In 1867 he was elected a member of the legislative council and was its president in the first and in subsequent sessions of 1869 and 1870. He acted as chairman of the ways and means committee and in 1869 introduced and was instrumental in securing the passage of the community law, regulating the rights in property interests of married persons, an important law which superseded the provisions of the old common law then in force in Washington territory. The law is with slight modification still in force. Although one of the youngest members of the legislature Judge Struve was always a recognized leader on the floor of the house. Previous to the purchase of Alaska by the United States, Joe Lane McDonald came to Olympia when the legislature was in session, and narrated to Judge Struve his hard experiences on a lonely adventure in a boat along the coast of Alaska, from which he had recently returned. At that time fishing and commercial transactions within one hundred miles from that coast were prohibited by the Russian government and McDonald had been prevented from landing to obtain water from which cause he suffered from thirst. He desired the legislature to memorialize our government to secure treaty rights for American fishermen to catch fish in the open ocean and make landings where and when necessary. Judge Struve drafted such a memorial and secured its adoption by the legislature and it received prompt attention at the hands of Secretary of State Seward in a way that made it a document of historic interest. It certainly was timely, for in his great

speech in the United States senate, advocating consummation of the purchase, Senator Charles Sumner referred to it as being the immediate incentive to the negotiations that eventuated in the treaty for the purchase.

In 1871, in which year he removed to Olympia, Judge Struve took charge of the Puget Sound Daily Courier, a leading republican organ. His work and editorials made it a valuable factor in promoting party interests, his editorials being widely copied and attracting great attention and comment. To the regret of all he left newspaper work, in which he had manifested such capability, in 1871, when President Grant, as a token of appreciation, appointed him secretary of Washington territory. The following year he was selected by the republican convention as a delegate to the national convention, which once more nominated General Grant for the presidency at Philadelphia. Judge Struve served as territorial secretary until the close of Grant's administration, when his term expired. He then returned to Olympia and practiced law again, but his ability again and again led to his selection for public duties of honor, trust and responsibility. He was appointed a commissioner to codify the laws of Washington territory in 1877, but after a year was obliged to resign because his law practice required his undivided attention.

In 1879 Judge Struve removed to Seattle and with John Leary formed the firm of Struve & Leary. In 1880 Colonel J. C. Haines was taken into the firm and in 1884 Maurice McMicken was added and Mr. Leary withdrew. Five years later Colonel Haines withdrew and the firm then became Struve & McMicken. Later, former United States Senator John B. Allen and Mr. E. C. Hughes joined them and the firm of Struve, Allen, Hughes & McMicken held the place of leaders among lawyers of the state. While territorial secretary Judge Struve was sole attorney for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in Washington and until 1883 conducted personally all important litigation for the railroad.

From the beginning of his residence in Seattle, Judge Struve was a recognized leader in the city and was largely instrumental in molding public thought and action. In 1882 he was elected mayor and was reelected in 1883, during which time Seattle took its first steps toward its present greatness, five hundred thousand dollars being spent in public improvements, including the grading of the streets. The population increased from three thousand to ten thousand in 1883. As mayor of the city Judge Struve received the Villard party when the Northern Pacific was completed. His activities extended to almost every field which has had to do with the upbuilding of city and state. In 1879 he was appointed regent of Washington University and continued in that position through many years, serving as president for four consecutive terms.

In 1884 he was elected school director and held the office for three years, doing efficient work in connection with the cause of public education in Seattle. In 1886 he was appointed by Governor Squire to the position of judge advocate general of Washington territory and took a prominent part in directing military affairs when Seattle was under martial law following the Chinese riots which occurred in February, 1886. In the following year he was appointed supreme court reporter and supervised Volume III of the Washington Territory Reports. He was elected a member of the board of freeholders which prepared the charter for Seattle and he was chairman of the committee on judiciary and tide lands. He soon had to refuse many honors and confined his attention to his office, acting solely as attorney for many railway, mill and coal corporations. He was greatly interested in historical research and for years investigated Washington's earlier history in his leisure hours, intending to publish the results of his investigations in book form, but the great fire of June 6, 1889, destroyed all of his data. However, he started in again on the work at a later period.

Judge Struve played an important part in the material development of Washington in connection with its mining and railroad interests and financial institutions. He was one of the organizers of the cable system of street cars in Seattle, became a large stockholder in the company and was president of the Madison street line. He became one of the promoters of and a director in the Home Insurance Company, which paid a hundred-thousand-dollar fire loss on June 6, 1889. He was one of the incorporators, directors and the vice president of the Boston National Bank and was sole agent in Washington for the German Savings & Loan Society of San Francisco. His connection with any enterprise or project assured its success through his individual efforts, for in his vocabulary there was no such word as fail and he carried forward to completion whatever he undertook. He was known as an able financier and a conservative, sagacious man of business as well as Washington's most distinguished jurist.

In October, 1863, Judge Struve was married to Miss Lascelle Knighton, who was born in Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1846. When she was but a year old her father, Captain H. M. Knighton, made his way across the plains to St. Helens, Oregon, and became the owner of the townsite. He was the first marshal of the provisional government of Oregon and was prominently identified with the pioneer development of the northwest. He afterward removed with his family to Vancouver, Washington, and Mrs. Struve was educated there in the Convent of the Sacred Heart. She became the wife of Judge Struve in Vancouver, in 1863, and died in Seattle in 1903, after an illness of three years. Hers was a strongly religious nature. She was philanthropic, charitable, gracious, generous, unselfish and sincere. She was a social leader, pos-

sessing a magnetic personality, and as a hostess she was unexcelled. She shared her husband's prominence and the whole state sorrowed when she passed away. Judge Henry Struve died in New York city, on Tuesday morning, June 13, 1905, after a brief illness. His death was very unexpected, his daughter Mary being the only member of the family with him at the time. Judge and Mrs. Struve became the parents of four children: Captain Harry K. Struve, Mrs. H. F. Meserve, Frederick K. and Mary.

Judge Struve was known prominently in many fraternal and benevolent societies. In 1874 he was elected grand master of the grand lodge of Odd Fellows in Oregon, which then embraced Washington and Idaho. In 1876 he was elected representative of that jurisdiction in the sovereign grand lodge and he instituted the grand lodge of Washington. Such in brief is the history of one who left the impress of his individuality upon the development of the northwest in many ways. He saw its opportunities and utilized them and in the development of his individual fortunes he contributed to the upbuilding of the empire of the northwest. He stood in a prominent position as a journalist, as a distinguished lawyer and as a business man, his life verifying the statement that power grows through the exercise of effort. As he progressed his opportunities and his advantages increased and he gathered to himself the rewards of a well spent life, but, more than that, he upheld the political and legal status of the community and contributed to its intellectual and moral stability.

JOHN BERNARD SUESS

John B. Suess, who has been actively identified with industrial interests of Seattle as a glass manufacturer for more than two decades, is the founder and president of the Suess Glass Company, which was incorporated in March, 1916, and has a well equipped factory at Eighth avenue and Virginia street. His birth occurred in Europe, on the 9th of November, 1875, his parents being John B. and Mary Suess, who on emigrating to the United States took up their abode in Illinois, where the father engaged in cabinetmaking. Subsequently they journeyed westward to Washington, establishing their home in Seattle, where they still reside and have gained an extensive and favorable acquaintance. The father is now living retired, enjoying in well earned rest the fruits of his former toil.

John B. Suess obtained his education in the public schools of Chicago, Illinois, and after putting aside his textbooks learned glass manufacturing in that city, acquainting himself with the general glass business as well as the

JOHN B. SUESS

manufacture of art glass for memorial windows. The year 1901 witnessed his arrival in Seattle and here he embarked in business in a small way at the corner of Western avenue and Wall street. The steady growth of the industry necessitated larger quarters and in 1911 a removal was made to Virginia and Westlake streets, while in 1920 a sash and door department was added. The business increased to such an extent that in 1923 the sash and door factory was removed to Ballard, where employment is now furnished to seventy-five experienced workmen. The Suess Glass Company, of which Mr. Suess is president, was incorporated in March, 1916, and has enjoyed a steady growth, owing to the wise and careful control of its chief executive officer, who in the conduct of his affairs has manifested splendid business ability, keen discrimination and unfaltering energy.

On the 15th of April, 1897, in Chicago, Illinois, Mr. Suess was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Stumph, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Stumph. Mr. and Mrs. Suess have a son and a daughter: Mrs. Edna Webb, who was educated in the Seattle schools, is now residing in Chicago, and has a daughter, Evelyn, who is in San Francisco; and John Walter Suess, a native of Seattle, who obtained his education in the public schools of this city and is also a graduate of the University of Washington. He is now associated in business with his father. Mr. John B. Suess is a worthy exemplar of the teachings and purposes of the Masonic fraternity, to which he belongs, and is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Manufacturers Association. The prosperity which he now enjoys and which places him among the representative manufacturers of Seattle is attributable entirely to his own well directed efforts and unabating industry. His residence is at No. 1708 Third avenue North.

H. W. JACK

H. W. Jack, president of the firm of Gerrick & Gerrick, has been prominently identified with the structural steel and bridge contracting and building industry in Seattle for more than twenty years. The son of Johanas and Elizabeth Jack, he was born in Europe, on the 19th of September, 1861. When he was still a young boy he and his sister, Jean Jack, were left orphans by the untimely death of their father and mother. After obtaining some education in his native land, H. W. Jack came to America, landing in New York city. Subsequently he went to Worcester, Massachusetts, where he went to school for several years. In 1877 he joined the United States navy, serving for a term of five years, during which he was promoted to the rank of warrant officer. He traveled extensively in foreign waters in these few years and was fortu-

nate in being stationed on the Steamship Richmond when General U. S. Grant made his triumphal tour around the world. For a lad of keen intellect and receptive mind such an experience was a liberal education.

Upon his discharge from the navy Mr. Jack returned to Worcester to study for the architectural profession and continuing along that line of work, was associated for a time with Steven K. Earle. In 1885 he came west as far as Minneapolis. There he held the position of assistant bridge engineer in the office of the city engineer for five years, following which he went to work for the Wrought Iron Bridge Company of Canton, Ohio, as chief engineer. When the American Bridge Company was organized he became one of the officers and was sent out to Seattle to open a branch office, remaining here in charge for a period of ten years. He resigned from the American Bridge Company to form the Gerrick & Gerrick Company, bridge and structural steel contractors and builders, of which he is president. He is also president of the National Life Preserver Company of Washington, a subsidiary of the National Life Preserver Company of New York. The former company was organized to acquire the contract on the Ever-Warm safety suit and to carry on the rental and sale of the suit in the Pacific Coast ports. The parent corporation now owns world-wide patent rights on this suit and, it is said, has obtained the approval of the United States government. It has also delivered the first quotas of safety suits to more than forty government ships, acting upon orders from the navy department.

A number of important bridges and buildings stands in various cities of this country as monuments to Mr. Jack's ability as a structural engineer. Among them should be mentioned the steel arch bridge of Minneapolis, the Franklin avenue bridge and the Twentieth avenue North bridge, all spanning the Mississippi river, as well as a number of smaller structures, built while he was in the office of the city engineer, with the exception of the steel arch bridge. The latter was only partially completed when he left the city employ to become engineer for the Wrought Iron Bridge Company and it was one of his first tasks in the position to finish the structure. While working for this Canton firm he built the Lake street and Washington avenue bridges of Minneapolis and hundreds of similar structures in North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana, varying in size and design according to their location. Since coming to the Pacific Northwest he has erected hundreds of bridges, including a number of the larger ones in and about Seattle. Among the buildings in this region for which he has done the steel work, the Alaska building, the post office, the Ferry Leary building and the power house for the Seattle Electric Company are important and widely known. The East Lake avenue bridge of this city is a piece of work of which he has especial reason to be proud, as it is considered one of the finest in the northwest.

In connection with his business Mr. Jack maintains a membership in the American Association of General Contractors. Politically he is an independent, holding men and measures of more importance than party loyalty or political expediency.

The marriage of Mr. Jack to Miss Leonetta A. McCumber was celebrated in Minneapolis, in 1900. To them four children have been born: The oldest, Eugene C. Jack, was born in Minneapolis and educated in Seattle, graduating from the high school and the University of Washington. He married a Miss McKeckney of Seattle and they have become the parents of one child. Their home is in Bremerton, Washington; Mrs. Grace Jean (Jack) Ketcham was born in Seattle, where she grew to womanhood, attended the high school and married. She now resides in this city and is the mother of two children; Lester W. Jack, who is married and lives in Los Angeles, was born in this city, as was his younger brother, Elmer C. Jack. The latter was educated in the schools of his native city and still resides here.

A. M. JONES

A. M. Jones, a native son of Washington, is recognized as an expert mechanic and his skill is utilized to good advantage in the conduct of an automobile repair business, which he has successfully conducted in Seattle for the past seven years, in partnership with W. E. Pitzer. Mr. Jones was born in Bellingham, this state, October 30, 1896, and is a son of Albert E. and Belle (Rush) Jones, both natives of Washington. They resided for several years in Bellingham and then crossed the border into Canada, going to the province of British Columbia, where the father engaged in merchandising.

Reared in his native city, A. M. Jones there acquired his education and afterward served an apprenticeship to the mechanic's trade. He has since been connected with the automobile business and after working for six years in Bellingham he went to Victoria, British Columbia, where he remained until 1915. He then returned to the States and established himself in business in Seattle, opening a garage and Dodge service station in association with W. E. Pitzer, who became junior member of the firm. Their garage is located at No. 1312 East Madison street and the business has been incorporated under the name of the Seattle Dodge Service Company, of which Mr. Jones is the president. Starting on a small scale, he has rapidly expanded his interests and is now controlling a business of large proportions, utilizing the services of about fifteen employes. The work done by the firm is characterized by

promptness and efficiency and it has established an enviable reputation for reliability and enterprise.

On December 31, 1919, Mr. Jones was united in marriage to Miss Louise Cotton, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cotton of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have a son: Joseph Martin Jones, born February 13, 1921. Mr. Jones is independent in his political views and fraternally he is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is also a member of the Automotive Trades Club and has had broad experience in his chosen line of activity. For five years he acted as superintendent for the Dodge Brothers Company and his rise in the commercial world has been exceptionally rapid. He may well be proud of his success, for he is now but twenty-six years of age and is at the head of a large and growing business, which is the legitimate outgrowth of his intelligently directed efforts and well devised plans. During the World war he enlisted in the air service and received his first training at Fort Lawton. Later he attended the school for aviation mechanics at Minneapolis, Minnesota, for six months and was then sent to the Gerstner flying field at Lake Charles, Louisiana, where he was stationed for five months as a member of the Reserve Corps. Devotion to duty is one of Mr. Jones' outstanding characteristics and he measures up to the highest standards in every relation of life.

ALBERT J. T. EDWARDS

Industrial activity in Seattle receives stimulus from the enterprising spirit and well directed efforts of Albert J. T. Edwards, who came to the city thirty-three years ago and has made substantial contribution toward its development and upbuilding. A native of England, he was born September 25, 1865, and his parents were Mark and Susan Edwards. They came to the United States, settling in Illinois, and in the common schools of that state Albert J. T. Edwards obtained his early education. He later attended the Northern Illinois Normal School and Business College and after completing his course became a teacher of shorthand in a commercial college. He was thus occupied for a year and on the 27th of September, 1890, he arrived in Seattle, being at that time a young man of twenty-five years. He has found here excellent opportunities for advancement and through their wise utilization has risen to a position of prominence in business circles of the city. He is secretary-treasurer of the Climax Locomotive Company and treasurer of the Seaboard Machine Works and his initiative spirit has enabled him to formulate plans for the expansion and development of these enterprises, which rank with the large productive industries of the city.

ALBERT J. T. EDWARDS

On the 4th of June, 1893, Mr. Edwards was married to Miss Ella M. Morie, whose parents were Frederick J. and Mary A. Morie, the latter a daughter of Thomas F. Berry, who was one of the early government surveyors in the northwest. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards have two daughters: Marian C., who married Harry L. Stinson; and Elizabeth M., a graduate of the University of Washington, and now librarian at Marshfield, Oregon.

Mr. Edwards is deeply interested in religious matters and has worked earnestly and effectively to promote the moral progress of his community. He is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal church, which he served in the capacity of local preacher from 1902 until 1905 inclusive, and his concern for the material welfare of his city is indicated by his identification with the Chamber of Commerce. He is also a member of the Seattle Association of Credit Men and is prominent in Masonry. He belongs to Seattle Lodge, No. 164, F. & A. M., of which he was chaplain for a year, and is also a member of Oriental Chapter, No. 19, R. A. M. He is likewise connected with the Woodmen of the World and has passed through the chairs of Camp No. 69. His activities have touched the general interests of society to their betterment and his is a symmetrical development. High ideals have guided him in all of life's relations and he is a man whom to know is to esteem and admire.

ARTHUR GERBEL

Arthur Gerbel, vice president and financial manager of the Great Northern Construction Company, has been identified with Seattle's business interests for twenty-four years and is one of the best known men in the building trade circles of this city. He was born April 20, 1873, and was but a child when his parents, Joseph and Anna (Rosen) Gerbel, came to this country and established the family home in Chicago. Arthur Gerbel was reared and educated in that city and on starting out in life for himself entered the field of newspaper advertising. In 1900 he came to Seattle and turned his attention to the milling business, organizing the Gerbel Lumber Company, which he successfully conducted for seven years. In 1907 he disposed of his interests in that undertaking and with others founded the Great Northern Construction Company. He has taken no small part in the expansion and development of the business, which occupies a foremost position among the progressive organizations of its kind in Seattle. The character of the work done by the firm has earned for it an excellent reputation and a number of Seattle's substantial and attractive buildings are the products of its

skill. They were awarded the contract for the Moose Temple and have also erected several apartment houses and department store buildings.

Mr. Gerbel was married at Chicago, Illinois, on October 21, 1897, to Miss Elizabeth Cunningham, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cunningham of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Gerbel have a son and a daughter: Arthur, a student at the University of Washington; and Maribeth, who graduated from the Lake Forest Seminary of Illinois and is continuing her studies at the University of Washington.

Mr. Gerbel is a member of the Kiwanis, Arctic and Press Clubs of this city and a trustee of the Associated Industries of Seattle. He is president of the Seattle Chapter of the Associated General Contractors of America and is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce, while his fraternal relations are with the Elks, the Moose and the Eagles. He gives his political support to the republican party, for he believes that its principles contain the best elements of good government. He is a communicant of the Catholic church and has taken the fourth degree in the Knights of Columbus. His business activities have had to do with the city's growth and improvement.

GUNNAR LUND

The career of Gunnar Lund has been one of varied experience and achievement, but it is as the owner and editor of the "Washington Posten" of Seattle that he has made his mark in the Pacific Northwest. Doubtless he was better fitted by temperament, ability and training to succeed in the field of journalism than in other possible lines of endeavor, while assuredly his work in this direction has had a far-reaching influence among his fellow citizens of Norwegian birth, that may be accounted a potent factor in achieving their transition from the life of the old world to the new. It is to her foreign-born citizens of Mr. Lund's stamp that America owes her success in assimilating the many strangers within her gates and at the same time preserving for the cultural heritage of the future generations that which is best in the art, literature and music of the countries whence come her naturalized citizens.

Born in Stavanger, Norway, on the 30th of August, 1866, Gunnar Lund is the youngest of the five children born to Johan and Cecilie Abrahamsen. The parents, who are now dead, were born and lived in Norway, where the father was engaged in the fur business all of his life. Of their children, only three are now living. Gunnar, the youngest child, was sent to the University of Norway at Christiania after he had completed the work of the elementary and secondary schools of his native

city. There he graduated with the Doctor of Philosophy degree and took a law course as well, but eventually left his books to come to America, arriving in Seattle in 1891. Like many educated foreigners who come to this country with limited means and without influence, he was forced to turn to occupations for which he was ill fitted in order to earn a livelihood. With several companions he secured a position as a laborer on the Great Northern Railroad, which was then completing a new section, and went to a camp at Mukilteo, Washington. This would have been all very well and a gay lark for the young man if he had been used to such strenuous labor. Unfortunately this was not the case and the foreman sent him away, but since work was a necessity at this period in his career, he soon found other employment in a lumber mill at Fort Blakely. In the autumn of 1891 he went to Portland, Oregon, and until the following summer held a position as janitor in a church and also worked at clearing of land in Multnomah county. In the meantime the World's Fair in Chicago was coming on, throwing its spell on the youth of the land, and Mr. Lund followed the call, as did so many others. He joined the staff of teachers employed by that city in the fall of 1892 in the public night schools for teaching English to newcomers. Later on he was employed by the wholesale woolen firm of Mason & Hanson and remained with them for fifteen months. Late in the year 1894 he branched out in business for himself, though without capital of his own. Establishing a coffee and butter and egg business, he expanded his trade until he was the head of a successful and going concern, when he sold out in the year 1900. The ensuing years were spent in other lines of endeavor which were not always so successful as the business he disposed of, and eventually he secured a position in Seattle as salesman for the Pacific Window Shade Company, which he held until 1905. In this year he again saw an opportunity to enter business for himself by buying out the "Washington Posten," a Norwegian paper of Seattle. This sheet he has since improved and developed until at the present time it has the largest circulation of any newspaper printed in a foreign language in the northwest. Its subscribers are scattered all up and down the Pacific coast, into Montana, Idaho, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and Alaska. As sole owner and proprietor of this news organ Mr. Lund has a wide scope for the exercise of his abilities and an opportunity to continue the work of Americanization in which he first became interested a full thirty years ago. Those of his compatriots who do not read English easily, and these persons are especially numerous among the older generation, are dependent upon the literature printed in their native tongue for much of their information concerning current events. Thus the editor of a foreign language newspaper has a double duty to perform. He must not only print news, but in his selection of the material to

publish he must take care that he is giving to his readers an accurate notion of the progress of affairs in their adopted land. During the World war the American public realized for the first time the enormous influence that is concentrated in the hands of a few foreign language papers and periodicals, an influence that may be used for good or for harm. With this awakening came a sense of gratitude to such men as Mr. Lund, who for years has been quietly, unostentatiously interpreting American life and ideals to his compatriots to the end that his adopted country would have a body of intelligent, loyal and worthy naturalized citizens.

Mr. Lund is a member of the Sons of Norway. In 1900, on the 6th of September, he was united in marriage to Miss Marie Vognild of Evanston, Illinois, the daughter of Johannes Vognild. Mr. and Mrs. Lund are the parents of three children: John V., born in Seattle in December, 1903, who is now a student at the University of Washington, where he is preparing to follow in his father's footsteps by taking a course in journalism; Helga C., born in Seattle in 1906, now a student in the Broadway high school; and Roald G., whose birth occurred in Seattle in May, 1912, and who is a pupil in the grammar schools of the city. With his family Mr. Lund visited Norway in 1914, chosen by the Sons of Norway as a delegate to the Centenary Exposition in Christiania in commemoration of the Norwegian constitution.

DAVID WILLIAM HENDERSON

Seattle has greatly benefited by the citizenship of David William Henderson, who came to the Puget Sound country twenty-one years ago and for a considerable period has devoted his attention to the management of public utilities, directing his efforts into those channels through which flows the greatest and most permanent good to the greatest number. A native of Scotland, he was born at Dumfermline on the 24th of February, 1873, and his parents were John William and Jessie Henderson. During his childhood they emigrated to the United States, settling first at Kingston, Wisconsin, and later at Randolph, Wisconsin. In the public schools of Kingston he received his early education, later became a student at the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso and after completing his course he took up the profession of teaching, which he successfully followed for a time. He arrived in Seattle on the 5th of April, 1902, when a young man of twenty-nine years, and has since been a resident of the city. The years have marked his progress along lines leading to success and on November 1, 1912, he was made superintendent of transportation for the Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Company, in which capacity he served for seven years. Since

DAVID W. HENDERSON

the 1st of April, 1919, he has been superintendent of railways for the Seattle Municipal Street Railway and broad practical experience and careful study enable him to find a ready solution for all difficult transportation problems. He is endeavoring to give to Seattle's citizens efficient and satisfactory street railway service and his efforts are thoroughly appreciated.

At Portage, Wisconsin, on the 28th of June, 1905, Mr. Henderson was married to Miss Isabelle C. Mitchell, a daughter of James and Adelaide Mitchell. Three sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Henderson: David Mitchell, Dale John and George Gordon. Mr. Henderson is a member of the University Presbyterian church and his public spirit finds expression in his connection with the Municipal League and the Chamber of Commerce. He belongs to the Kiwanis Club and fraternally is identified with the Masonic order, attaining the thirty-second degree, and he is also a Noble of Nile Temple, Mystic Shrine. He has always endeavored to perform his duty according to the best of his ability and his success is the merited reward of industry, perseverance and integrity. His labors have been of a constructive character, contributing to public progress and improvement, and he exemplifies in his life the sterling qualities of the Scotch race.

DAVID WHITCOMB

For more than a quarter of a century the Whitcomb family has played a conspicuous part in the advancement of Seattle. David Whitcomb, president of the Arcade Building & Realty Company, and a resident of the city since 1909, is accounted one of the leaders among its business men.

David Whitcomb was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, on January 22, 1879, a son of George Henry and Abbie Miller (Estabrook) Whitcomb, the former a native of Worcester, the latter of Dayton, Ohio. The elder Whitcomb was a pioneer in the manufacture of envelopes, throughout his life the foremost representative of the industry in the United States. Though his manufacturing interests were in the east, he became interested in Seattle in 1898. The Arcade building, covering an entire block in the business heart of the city, and the Estabrook building, across the street from the Arcade, are both witnesses to his faith in the city.

David Whitcomb received his early education in the Worcester public schools. He received a Bachelor of Arts degree from Amherst College in 1900, and a Master of Arts degree in 1905, and the same year received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from George Washington University, following the completion of his legal studies there and at Harvard Uni-

versity. He has been admitted to the bar in Massachusetts, New York, and Washington, but has practiced in the courts comparatively little.

Between 1909 and 1917 much of Mr. Whitcomb's time and interest was devoted to the affairs of the Arcade Building & Realty Company. With America's entry into the World war, he was immediately drawn into war work. He was chairman of the first Red Cross drive in Seattle, and made a splendid success of it. Upon the creation of the United States Fuel Administration he was appointed state fuel administrator. So successful was he in his handling of that office that in the May following, the Federal fuel administrator, Dr. Harry A. Garfield, drafted him for service as executive secretary of the Federal Fuel Administration, and he acted as Dr. Garfield's right hand man in Washington, D. C., until the conclusion of hostilities.

Since the war, in addition to looking after the affairs of the Arcade Building & Realty Company and his other interests, Mr. Whitcomb served for three years as president of the Rainier National Park Company, for two years as president of the Washington Natural Parks Association, and in January, 1924, was chosen president of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce. He has been for a number of years a director of the National City Bank of Seattle, and a trustee of the Washington Mutual Savings Bank and of the Seattle Title Trust Company.

Mr. Whitcomb was married in New York city, in 1911, to Miss Mildred Osgood, a daughter of the late B. F. Osgood of Boston. Mr. and Mrs. Whitcomb are the parents of a son, David Whitcomb, Jr., born in Seattle on March 26, 1917.

Mr. Whitcomb is a member of the Pilgrim Congregational church, and of the Seattle Golf, Seattle Yacht, Rainier and College Clubs of Seattle, and of the Cosmos Club of Washington, D. C., as well as of Phi Beta Kappa and Psi Upsilon, Greek letter fraternities.

GEORGE M. PRICE

George M. Price, a young man of initiative, enterprise and exceptional business ability, is numbered among the well-known automobile dealers of Seattle and is animated by that spirit of progress which has resulted in the rapid upbuilding and growth of this city. He was born in Brooklyn, New York, on the 29th of June, 1894, and his parents, George M. and Norma Price, both died when he was very young. From the age of five years he was reared by an uncle, who resided at Tacoma, Washington, and his education was obtained in the public schools of that city.

On entering the commercial world Mr. Price turned his attention to

the automobile industry, with which he was connected until 1914, in the capacity of employe. He then invested his capital in a business of his own, becoming a wholesale dealer in fish, and successfully conducted that undertaking for two years. In 1916 he sold the business and came to Seattle, where he enlisted for service in the World war, being commissioned a second lieutenant. He went to Italy as a member of the United States Ambulance Corps and remained in the service for a year, receiving his discharge at New York city. He also served as an ensign in the Naval Militia, which he aided in organizing. After his return to Seattle, Mr. Price became one of the founders of the Great Western Motors Company, Incorporated, becoming president of the corporation, and so served until 1923, when he became one of the organizers of the Western Motors, located at No. 404 Pine street. They are agents for the Willys-Overland cars. Mr. Price keeps thoroughly informed on all new developments in the trade and displays judgment and ability in the conduct of the business.

On the 14th of July, 1919, Mr. Price was united in marriage to Miss Lillian Boyer, a member of a prominent family of this city. He is a helpful member of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and the Automobile Dealers Association of Seattle. He is also connected with the Seattle Yacht and Automobile Clubs and exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party. He champions every movement for the advancement and upbuilding of Seattle and measures up to the full stature of upright, honorable manhood, the respect accorded him being well deserved.

E. C. PEDERSON

Financial affairs have always occupied the attention of E. C. Pederson, who is now engaged in the bond and investment business in Seattle and has gained that success which is the merited reward of tireless effort and the ability to meet and master situations. He was born at La Crosse, Wisconsin, April 11, 1885, and his parents were Otto and Amanda (Sahling) Pederson, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Wisconsin. The father went to the Badger state in early life and subsequently engaged in the banking business at La Crosse. He passed away in that city in 1889. The mother is still living.

E. C. Pederson was an only child. He attended the grammar and high schools of his native city and later entered the University of Wisconsin, from which he was graduated in 1911, winning the Bachelor of Arts degree. Going to Burt, North Dakota, he became president of the

State Bank of that place and was connected with that institution for three years. On the expiration of that period he removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he entered financial circles, and was the first president of the Exchange Bank of that city. He continued to fill that office until 1914, when he entered the service of the government, becoming connected with the financial department of the United States shipping board. He continued to act in that capacity until the close of the war and in 1919 came to Seattle, where he established himself in business, forming a partnership with H. W. Howland. They sell municipal and government bonds and other high grade securities, conducting their business under the style of Howland & Pederson, and owing to their straightforward dealing and upright policy they have secured the confidence and support of the public. Mr. Pederson is secretary and treasurer of the firm, which now has a large clientele and ranks with the leading organizations of this character in the city.

At Burt, North Dakota, on the 19th of December, 1914, Mr. Pederson was united in marriage to Miss Bernice Byson, a daughter of George and Stella Byson, prominent residents of that place. Mr. Pederson has a highly specialized knowledge of the business in which he is engaged and the years have chronicled his growing success. He is broad in his views and progressive in his standards and is highly esteemed by his business associates, who regard him as a man of sound judgment and strict integrity.

ARTHUR E. MacINNIS

Seattle, growing steadily and substantially, has drawn to itself enterprises of almost every character that figure in trade relations of the world and the development of the city is due in large measure to the initiative and energy of its merchants and manufacturers. Although young in years, Arthur E. MacInnis has already attained a notable measure of success and as president and sales manager of the Power Plant Engineering Company he is capably directing a business of large proportions. He was born in Norwalk, Ohio, October 16, 1890, a son of James and Kitt (De Witt) MacInnis, the latter also a native of that place. The father was born at Hamilton, in the province of Ontario, Canada, and came to the States in early life, residing for a time in the state of Michigan. From there he removed to northern Ohio, where he lived until 1902 and then came to the Puget Sound. He was a successful educator, being superintendent and principal of various schools from 1904 to 1910, being located at Ballard.

RALPH S. WHALEY

ARTHUR E. MacINNIS

He passed away at Seattle, December 5, 1910, and is survived by the mother, who still makes her home in this city.

Arthur E. MacInnis was fourteen years of age at the time his parents came to this state and he completed his high school training at Seattle in 1908. He then became a student of mining engineering in the University of Washington but did not finish his course, owing to the death of his father. He served in various capacities in the engineering department of the Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Co. from 1910 to 1918, leaving the position of assistant superintendent to become manager of the steam department of the Walworth Manufacturing Co. After about three years in sales engineering with Walworth he was joined by R. S. Whaley, with whom he has since been associated in business. They organized the Power Plant Engineering Company, of which Mr. Whaley is vice president, secretary and manager, while Mr. MacInnis acts as president, treasurer and sales manager. They are distributors of the Ray rotary fuel oil burner, which they have installed in many large apartment houses, in homes and in numerous public buildings. Mr. MacInnis has been watchful of every new avenue opened in the natural ramifications of the trade and has formulated many well devised plans for the expansion and growth of the business.

At Everett, Washington, on May 19, 1921, Mr. MacInnis was united in marriage to Miss Donalda Downs, a daughter of Walter S. and Alice Downs of Stillwater, Minnesota. Mr. MacInnis belongs to the Seattle Tennis Club and the Mountaineers Club and his fraternal relations are with the Masons and the Elks. He is an alert, enterprising and resourceful young business man, who has placed his dependence upon the substantial qualities of industry and perseverance, and his ambition and determination insure still greater achievements in the future.

RALPH S. WHALEY

Ralph S. Whaley, an engineer of ability, has been connected with important construction work in various parts of the west and is now an influential factor in the management of the Power Plant Engineering Company, one of Seattle's large business enterprises. He is a member of an old and highly respected family of the south and was born at Whaleysville, Maryland, in 1885. The family afterward came to the Pacific coast, settling in Spokane, Washington, where the father is now treasurer of the Spokesman Review.

Ralph S. Whaley attended high school in Spokane and later became a student in the engineering department of the University of Washington. After his graduation he entered upon the active work of his profession and his knowledge has been called into play in connection with the construction

of large public projects. He was engineer in charge of Cedar River dam construction and during the World war his services were requisitioned by the United States shipping board. He was later engaged in engineering work on the Copper river and aided in constructing the Northwestern Railway in Alaska. Subsequently he became manager of the Rainier Heat & Power Company and resigned that position in 1920 to become associated with Arthur E. MacInnis. On November 1 of that year they established the Power Plant Engineering Company, of which Mr. MacInnis is the president, treasurer and sales manager, while Mr. Whaley is filling the offices of vice president, secretary and manager. His engineering experience and skill are essential elements in the operation of the business and his efforts ably supplement the activities of his partner in the undertaking.

On October 18, 1911, Mr. Whaley was married to Miss Hazel Rowe of Seattle, and they have two daughters, Josephine and Virginia. Mr. Whaley is a Mason and belongs to the Engineers Club, to Beta Theta Phi, a college fraternity, and to the Inglewood Golf Club. Natural talent and acquired ability have brought him into prominent relations with a profession which has had much to do with the development and utilization of the great resources of the west and Seattle numbers him among its successful business men and valued citizens. His residence is at No. 2934 Thirty-sixth avenue South.

POWER PLANT ENGINEERING COMPANY

Among the more recent business enterprises which are contributing their share toward Seattle's prosperity and advancement is that of the Power Plant Engineering Company, distributors for Washington and Alaska of the Ray rotary fuel oil burner. The company has been in existence since November 1, 1920, and was organized by Arthur E. MacInnis and R. S. Whaley, the former of whom acts as president, treasurer and sales manager, while the latter is serving as vice president, secretary and manager. They are progressive and reliable business men of foresight and ability and have built up a large volume of trade in the territory in which they operate. The Power Plant Engineering Company is also distributor for the Jointless Fire Brick Company of Chicago, and other lines of steam plant equipment and specialties. Plibrico, the principal product of the Jointless Fire Brick Co., is manufactured on a large scale at both Chicago and Trenton, New Jersey, and is used throughout the country as a plastic furnace lining. Plibrico is a plastic unbaked refractory, which can be readily pounded into any desired shape inside the boiler furnace and baked and vitrified in place, eliminating entirely the joints and weak spots incident to ordinary fire brick construction.

For the service of the hundreds of mills and other power plants through-

out Washington and Idaho, warehouse stocks of Plibrico are carried in the principal cities of this territory. The home office, show room, demonstration plant and shop are located at No. 1933 Fifth avenue. The company maintains branch offices or agencies in all of the principal cities of Washington, Idaho and Alaska. The company maintains fully equipped service cars and experienced mechanics are available at all hours of the day or night. Plants can be converted from any other fuel to Ray equipment with practically no service interruption.

The distinctive superiority of the Ray has caused it to be almost universally conceded the best device of the kind on the market. It was patented in 1916 and nearly fifteen thousand burners are now in use, over one thousand having been installed in Seattle. It is produced in the fine modern factory of the W. S. Ray Manufacturing Company in San Francisco and about twenty-five United States and foreign patents indicate the improvements and features of the Ray.

Fuel oil, such as is used by the Ray rotary fuel oil burning system, is a residue left after the distillation of gasoline, kerosene, etc., from crude oil, which is being obtained from oil wells in large and ever-increasing quantities in various parts of the world. Being a by-product in the production of gasoline, the quality of fuel oil available has increased in direct proportion to the rapid increase in the output of gasoline, with the difference, however, that gasoline finds a ready market, while fuel oil has accumulated in enormous quantities. As a result there is available to both the large and small consumer in most parts of the United States an increasing supply of this ideal fuel. The price is as a rule less than the cost of coal, wood or gas when compared on a heating value basis. When it is considered that in addition to a lessened cost, fuel oil may be burned practically without attention under all conditions of load, and with automatic regulation of size of fire, and also that having been burned it is not necessary to remove ash, carbon or soot, the manifold advantages of fuel oil as compared with coal or other fuels become apparent.

These many advantages, as compared with other fuels, have long been recognized by operators of power plants, factories and other large concerns in districts where fuel oil was readily obtainable. Such plants were able, owing to large consumption, to install expensive and complicated systems requiring considerable technical knowledge and training for proper operation. It is only since 1916, however, that apparatus has been developed to make this ideal fuel available for use by the small consumer in residences, restaurants, bakeries, hotels and apartment houses, for it was in that year that the Ray rotary type fuel oil burner was developed by William R. Ray of San Francisco. This burner is today recognized as the dominant factor in the fuel oil burning field. It is generally conceded by competent authorities to

be a distinct advance in the science of oil burning. It is based on correct principles of oil atomization and combustion and represents years of research development work and experience.

HENRY A. HALLUM

Henry A. Hallum is intimately familiar with the various phases of life in the west, and while fortune has not always bestowed her favors upon him, obstacles and handicaps have spurred him on to renewed effort and success in full measure is now his. He is engaged in the manufacture of oxygen gas, his plant being situated at No. 1109 Post street in Seattle, and he has built up the largest enterprise of the kind on the Pacific coast. He was born in Spring Grove, Minnesota, August 9, 1877, a son of Christian and Carrie (Valoe) Hallum.

Henry A. Hallum obtained his early education in North Dakota and completed his high school training in Minneapolis, Minnesota, afterward attending a business college of that city. When twenty years of age he established a business of his own in Abercrombie, North Dakota, conducting the enterprise for three years. In 1900 he sold out and went to Nome, Alaska, where he spent a year in prospecting for gold, but his search was fruitless, and he left that country richer in experience but poorer in pocket. On his return to North Dakota he located in Burleigh county, where he engaged in ranching and in merchandising in an effort to rebuild his fortunes. In 1913 he disposed of his interests there and returned to Minneapolis, where he directed his energies into a new channel, entering upon the manufacture of oxygen gas. This venture was a success from the start and in 1916 he sold the Minneapolis business, having decided to concentrate his attention upon the development of the Seattle branch, which he had previously established. The business is conducted under the name of the Seattle Oxygen Company and has enjoyed a very rapid growth as a result of the progressive policy employed by Mr. Hallum, who is president. At the start ten cylinders a day was considered a large output and this has been increased to three hundred and seventy-five cylinders of oxygen and hydrogen gas. Mr. Hallum is the inventor of the patent process that manufactures the oxygen and hydrogen gas, involving an expenditure of over two hundred thousand dollars, and sells his product to steam railroads, foundries, machine shops, welding shops, shipyards—in fact, to all branches of the metal industry, and it is also used extensively by the medical profession. He has a thorough knowledge of the scientific principles underlying his work, in which he is deeply interested, and his notable success indicates that he has found the field best suited to his talents.

HENRY A. HALLUM

Mr. Hallum was married in Menomonie, Wisconsin, January 14, 1902, to Miss Vettie Diedrich, a daughter of Fred Diedrich, who served throughout the period of the Civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Hallum have two sons, Jerome D. and Valdemar D., both natives of North Dakota. The former was born November 14, 1905, and was graduated from high school in 1923. The latter was born March 15, 1908, and is now a high school student.

Mr. Hallum is a member of the Manufacturers Association, and fraternally he is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Earnest of purpose, resourceful in method and courageous in spirit, he has risen superior to circumstances and bent them to his will. His position in the business world is an assured one and his personal characteristics are those which always win respect and command admiration. Mr. Hallum's residence is at No. 4233 Corliss avenue.

FRASER H. LANTZ

Fraser H. Lantz is one of the largest coal dealers in Seattle and his progressive spirit and specialized knowledge of the business have brought him to the front in his chosen field of activity. A native of Canada, he was born in the province of Nova Scotia, on October 26, 1869, and his parents, Alfred and Sophia (Sellers). Lantz, spent their lives in that section of the Dominion, where the father engaged in farming.

After completing his public school course Fraser H. Lantz obtained employment in the coal mines of Nova Scotia and later went to Victoria, British Columbia. He remained in the latter province until 1916, acting as manager of the Nanoose-Wellington Coal Company, located at Lantzville, which town was named in his honor. In 1916 he came to Seattle as general manager for that company and for five years ably supervised its interests in this city. In 1921 he organized the Black Carbon Coal Company, whose mines are situated at Lantzville, Washington, where there is an unlimited supply of high grade bituminous coal. This field was prospected and discovered by Mr. Lantz and here the company owns thousands of acres of coal deposits, unsurpassed in quality and value. Mr. Lantz is president of the company which operates these mines and also of the Fraser H. Lantz Company, whose mines are located in British Columbia. He likewise acts as general manager of both firms and is ably directing business interests of extent and importance, being recognized as an authority on matters relating to the coal industry, of which he has made a life study.

Mr. Lantz has been married twice. At Vancouver, British Columbia, on September 22, 1898, he wedded Miss Johanna Noble, a daughter of

Mr. and Mrs. John Noble, a prominent family of that city. Mrs. Lantz passed away in Victoria on September 15, 1901, leaving a daughter, who was born in Vancouver on April 28, 1900, was educated in the public schools of Seattle, and is now the wife of Philip R. Fennelly of this city, and they are the parents of a daughter, Mabel Dorothy Fennelly. On April 5, 1905, Mr. Lantz was married to Miss Mabel Crippes, a daughter of Thomas Crippes of Vancouver, and she died January 24, 1912. She was the mother of a son, Claude H., who was born in Vancouver, on November 7, 1907, and is attending the Moran School for Boys.

Mr. Lantz is a member of the First Presbyterian church and aids in promoting the projects of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, of which he is also an earnest member. He is a self-made man who has fought life's battles unaided. He never faltered in his purpose to attain the goal set by his ambition and each step in his career has been a forward one. Perseverance and ability have placed him in a commanding position in the business world and through the development of the rich coal deposits of his adopted state he is rendering it a service of great value.

EARL J. McWHIRTER

The west offers a splendid field for youth and enterprise. The truth of this statement is forcibly illustrated in the career of Earl J. McWhirter, who made his entry into the business world but eight years ago and is now at the head of one of the large drug houses of Seattle which he founded and developed. He was born in Chattanooga, Tennessee, on September 10, 1891, and is a son of L. D. and Cora (Head) McWhirter, also natives of that state, in which their ancestors settled in pioneer times. For many years the father engaged in the practice of law, in which he was very successful, and in 1903 he came to Seattle. He is now living retired in Los Angeles, California, and the mother also survives. Four children were born to them: Floyd, Mrs. Annie Davis, Mrs. Essie Grant and Earl J.

Earl J. McWhirter attended the public schools of Seattle and Tacoma, afterward becoming a student at the Northern Pacific College at Portland, Oregon, from which he was graduated in 1915, on the completion of a course in chemistry. He then entered the employ of the French Drug Company of Tacoma and afterward was connected with the drug trade at Walla Walla, Washington, for a year. In 1919 he organized the E. J. McWhirter Drug Company of Seattle, importers and exporters, of which he has since been the president, and that he is an able executive is evident from the success of the undertaking. The

firm conducts a wholesale business and has taken its place with the leading drug houses of the city. Mr. McWhirter is thoroughly informed on everything pertaining to the business and displays mature judgment and keen sagacity in the control of his interests.

On May 14, 1919, Mr. McWhirter was married to Miss Elise Farrell of this city, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Farrell, residents of Connecticut, and the family is one of the oldest in America. Mr. McWhirter is a helpful member of the Chamber of Commerce and also belongs to the Kiwanis Club, the Seattle Yacht Club, the College Club of this city and the Inglewood Golf and Country Club. He has wrought along constructive lines, attaining notable success for one of his years, and his marked ability and enterprise guarantee his continued progress.

HIROSI SAITO

Hirosi Saito, imperial Japanese consul for the Seattle district since July, 1921, has had a distinguished career in his country's diplomatic service. Consul Saito was born in Japan in 1886. He completed his education in the Imperial University in Tokyo, graduating in 1910 with the degree of Master of Arts. He was then appointed attache to the Japanese embassy in Washington, D. C., where he arrived in March, 1911, and served for six years. Early in the summer of 1917 he was recalled to Japan and a few months later was appointed secretary of the Japanese embassy in London, England. He remained in that post until he was transferred to Seattle as consul in July, 1921.

While on duty in London in 1919, Consul Saito was appointed as a secretary of the Japanese delegation to the peace conference in Paris. There he met all the great world leaders, a number of whom he was to see again at the Washington conference on the limitation of armaments. The Inter-allied conference of the Supreme Council of the League of Nations held its San Remo meeting in April, 1920, and Japan appointed Mr. Saito one of its delegates. When the Inter-allied conference met later in Spa, he again attended as one of his country's delegates. The first assembly of the League of Nations, held in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1921, ranked as one of the great developments of modern history and Consul Saito was again honored by his government, being sent to the assembly as one of Japan's delegates.

When his appointment was announced as imperial consul here, Seattle appreciated the fact that Japan was sending to this port an official who had been intrusted with great national responsibilities by his government. The appointment was regarded as a distinct recognition of this

district. When President Harding called the Washington conference, Consul Saito was appointed a secretary to the delegation sent by Japan to that historic gathering.

Consul Saito is represented by more than twenty pages in the volumes of the Encyclopedia Brittanica issued in 1922. At the special request of the publishers he wrote the Brittanica's article on Japan and also the biographies of Japanese of international reputation. It was the first time in the history of the Brittanica that the article on Japan and the biographical sketches were written by a Japanese. The article on Japan is regarded as one of the most valuable reviews ever written on that country, its history, resources and development.

Because of his great knowledge of sea trade and business, Consul Saito is always a welcome speaker at the trade conferences of the northwest. A paper on trans-pacific commerce which he read at a meeting of the Northwest Foreign Trade Conference in Tacoma, attracted wide attention in commercial circles. Since he came to Seattle, Consul Saito has labored incessantly to foster friendship and trade relations between the United States and Japan. In this he has met with marked success, winning the esteem and confidence of the northwest commercial and business community.

OLAF SWENSON

Among those who are making history in the Pacific Northwest is Olaf Swenson of Seattle, a business man of exceptional ability, a resourceful pioneer of the wilderness and an intrepid explorer and voyager of uncharted seas and unmapped coasts. He is one of the world's largest dealers in costly furs and his name is known in the capitals of Europe, in the metropolitan centers of America, in Japan, in Siberia, in Alaska, and from Herschel island to the Kolyma river, in the Arctic region. Few men have had a more adventurous career and the story of his life vies in interest with the tales of Stevenson and Conrad. Mr. Swenson was born in Manistee, Michigan, December 16, 1883, and his parents were Nels and Amelia (Peterson) Swenson, the latter also born in the Wolverine state. The father was a native of Sweden and emigrated to the United States in early life, settling in Michigan. He was one of the pioneers of that state, in which he spent the remainder of his life, engaging in the lumber industry, in the hotel business and other lines of activity.

Olaf Swenson obtained his education in his native state and after graduating from high school he completed a course in a business college. In 1901 he established his permanent home in Seattle and in the following

OLAF SWENSON

year joined the John Rosene expedition, which went to Siberia in the interests of the Northeast Siberian Company, with large holdings in the Anadyr district, opposite Nome, Alaska. From that time until 1922 he spent every open season in the Arctic, with the exception of the 1904 season, in addition to which he spent five full winters in the Arctic, and last season he traversed the waters of the Okhotsk sea. In 1905 Mr. Swenson organized his own expedition into the Arctic and had the distinction of making the first gold discovery in the Siberian Arctic, a development that aroused world-wide interest. In 1912 he joined Charles L. and H. C. Hibbard in forming the Hibbard-Swenson Company of Seattle, a corporation that soon took definite place among the traders and fur dealers of the world, and its beautiful furs have adorned the shoulders of queens, princesses and great social leaders of Europe and America. In the late summer of 1913, while whaling and trading in the Arctic and carrying supplies to the Stefansson expedition and to the Herschel Island post of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, Mr. Swenson was caught in the ice at that island. The vessel was the famous old Hibbard-Swenson trader, Belvedere. Leaving the Belvedere in the ice, Mr. Swenson and Captain C. T. Peterson walked all the way from Herschel island to Fairbanks, Alaska, crossing the Endicott range and making one of the greatest forced marches on record in the far north. They covered the distance in twenty-six days and brought to the world the news that the Stefansson steamship Karluk had been trapped in the ice, carried northward and crushed in distant waters. The next summer the news was flashed to the world that a number of the survivors had found refuge on isolated Wrangell island. They had survived a terrible winter and were in dire straits. Instantly plans were set afoot for rushing rescue vessels to the scene. That summer the Hibbard-Swenson Company had chartered the power schooner King & Winge of Seattle. Mr. Swenson as usual had headed the expedition into the Arctic. Hearing of the plight of the survivors on Wrangell island, he headed the vessel direct for that lonely dot on the Arctic map and rescued the entire party. Early in 1922 the Hibbard-Swenson Company was dissolved and Mr. Hibbard retired from the Asiatic field. The company's assets were taken over by the firm of Olaf Swenson & Company, of which the subject of this sketch is the president, treasurer and moving spirit. It was formed in March, 1922, and represents a combine of the trading interests of Mr. Swenson, Denbigh & Company of Hakkodate, Japan, and Vladivostok, Russia; A. W. Shvetzoff & Sons of New York and London, formerly of Russia; A. M. Kushnareff, Successors, Inc., of Yakutsk and New York, and Bryner & Company, of Vladivostok. Denbigh & Company, a multimillion-dollar house, is headed by John G. Denbigh and Alfred G. Denbigh. The Shvetzoff interests are represented in the Seattle corporation by N. A. Shvetzoff and the Kushnareff interests by P. A. Kushnareff, while Bryner & Company are represented

by Felix Bryner. The vessels of Olaf Swenson & Company ply the waters of the Arctic ocean and the Bering and Okhotsk seas and the formation of this large corporation marked an era in the development of Seattle as a port. There is no phase of the fur-trading industry with which Mr. Swenson is not intimately familiar and he also has the poise, initiative and executive force necessary for the successful administration of affairs of magnitude.

On May 9, 1903, Mr. Swenson married Miss Charlotte Jonson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Magnus Jonson of Seattle. Mr. and Mrs. Swenson have two children: Marion, whose birth occurred in 1912; and Marjorie, born in 1917. Mr. Swenson is identified with the Masonic order and also belongs to the Arctic Club, the Seattle Golf and Yacht Clubs, and the Chamber of Commerce. Strong and purposeful, his efforts have been directed along steadily broadening lines of greater usefulness, and Seattle numbers him among its foremost citizens. Mr. Swenson's residence is at No. 704 Hamlin street.

JOSEPH F. WARREN

The experiences of life in the northwest when this was a frontier district are largely familiar to Joseph F. Warren and his labors have been an effective element in promoting its civilization, improvement and progress. Practically his entire life has been devoted to public service and as the guardian of law and order his name is honored by the pioneers of the state of Washington, who pay tribute to his bravery and devotion to duty. His has been a strenuous life and a complete record of his experiences would constitute a tale of far greater interest than many a romance of fiction. He is a man of action, rather than of words, of a modest, retiring disposition, and has never sought to blazon forth his accomplishments. Seattle numbers him among its highly respected citizens and he is now at the head of the Warren Detective Agency.

Joseph F. Warren was born in Sullivan county, Missouri, on January 8, 1861, and traces his ancestry to General Warren of Bunker Hill fame. His parents were Hugh G. and Esther C. (Sturgill) Warren, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Pennsylvania. In 1849 Mr. Warren and Henry C. Warren, a son, started for Oregon, traveling by the primitive method of oxen and prairie schooners, and on the journey across the plains the cavalcade was waylaid and attacked by Indians, who confiscated their belongings and massacred many of the party. Mr. Warren and his son managed to escape detection by hiding in the tall grass and after spending several days on the open prairie were picked up by another train of emigrants, with whom they traveled to

California, reaching their destination in safety. At the time of the outbreak of the Civil war they took a sailing vessel around the Horn, returning to Missouri. In 1865 they started out again for Washington territory. After six months of tedious travel the family finally reached Walla Walla, Washington. They first settled on a ranch on the Touchet river, in Washington, where the father engaged in farming, also raising cattle and horses, and in 1879 they removed to a ranch near the city of Spokane. There the father continued his activities as a stock raiser, conducting his operations on a large scale. Death terminated his labors on July 21, 1882, and the mother died soon afterward, passing away December 25, 1883. They had a family of thirteen children, five of whom survive, namely: Felix, a well known rancher residing at Calgary, in the province of Alberta, Canada; Solomon S., who is engaged in the oil business at Cold Bay, Alaska; Joseph F., of this review; R. S., who lives at the Caribou Diggings, in Canada; and Mrs. H. H. Spaulding of Walla Walla, Washington.

Joseph F. Warren obtained his education in the public schools of Walla Walla and remained at home until his father's death. In 1883, when a young man of twenty-two, he was made deputy assessor of Spokane county, Washington, and served in that capacity for one term. At that time a noted desperado had been terrorizing the county, successfully eluding the vigilance of the police, and Mr. Warren decided to join in the search. At the first attempt he rounded up the criminal, capturing him without using force, and in recognition of this service he was chosen first police officer of Spokane, entering upon his new duties on the 13th of April, 1884. He was the first incumbent of that office. In 1887 he was elected chief of police and occupied the position for three terms, doing notably efficient work, and subsequently was appointed chief of police for two terms. Afterward he was appointed deputy sheriff of Spokane county, with headquarters at Spokane, the county seat. He was thus occupied until 1900 and on May 17th of that year he reached Seattle, where he took passage for Nome, Alaska. He joined the police force of that city and was made a captain, filling that position for a year. His fine record led to his selection for the office of deputy United States marshal and for two years he acted in that capacity, preserving order in the turbulent times of the gold rush, when men shot to kill at the slightest provocation.

Mr. Warren next turned his attention to mining and prospecting and was engaged in that work until November, 1904, when he was appointed special United States agent for Alaska. He occupied that office for eight years and two months and during that period brought many desperate characters to justice, trailing them to remote sections of that country and facing great dangers in the discharge of his duties. After

his withdrawal from government service he returned to Seattle and wisely invested his savings in real estate, believing in the future greatness of the city. Mr. Warren acted as a plain clothes man during the entire period of the Pan-American Exposition at San Francisco. At the end of that time he revisited Alaska and mined for tungsten in that country until the fall of 1916. On his return to the Puget Sound country he was employed for police duty by the Pacific Coast Steel Company of Seattle and in 1917 was appointed chief of police of Seattle by Mayor Hiram Gill. He served under four acting mayors, bringing the police department of the city up to a high standard of efficiency, and then retired from public life. On March 17, 1923, he established the Warren Detective Agency and is rapidly building up a good business in this connection, owing to the prestige which he won as a public official.

Mr. Warren has been married twice. In September, 1885, he was married to Miss Emma Carstens, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Carstens, prominent residents of Spokane, Washington. Mrs. Warren died in that city, on October 18, 1887, leaving one child, now Mrs. Eva Young. The latter was reared, educated and married in Spokane, and makes her home at present in Springdale, Washington. For his second wife Mr. Warren married Mrs. John J. Dawson, who was in her maidenhood Miss Ida Rick, a daughter of Christian Rick of Wisconsin, the ceremony taking place in Spokane, on February 28, 1894. Mrs. Warren had several children by her former marriage. She passed away in 1920.

Mr. Warren is a member of the Yukon Pioneers Association and fraternally is identified with the Knights of Pythias and Seattle Lodge No. 92, B. P. O. E. He was transferred to the latter organization from Spokane Lodge No. 228, with which he had been connected from 1897 until 1917. He possesses a strong sense of duty and honor and neither fear nor favor can swerve him from the course which he believes to be right. He has watched with deep interest the progress of civilization in the northwest, rejoicing in what has been accomplished, and enjoys to the fullest extent the confidence and high regard of his fellowmen.

F. WESLEY PHELPS

F. Wesley Phelps, one of Seattle's self-made men, has had an interesting and eventful career, characterized by noteworthy achievements, and has become widely known as an author, lecturer and publisher. He was born in Jackson county, Illinois, April 24, 1871, and his parents, Clement and Amelia Winnifred Phelps, were also natives of that state. In later life

F. WESLEY PHELPS

they made the journey from Illinois to the state of Washington, settling in Seattle, where the father became identified with manufacturing interests. Both Mr. and Mrs. Phelps have passed away.

F. Wesley Phelps received a very limited education, becoming a wage earner at an early age, but was possessed of a strong desire for knowledge and continued his studies, which were very limited, at night before the fireside. He read every good book he could secure and gradually developed his mind until today he is one of the best informed men in the country on the subject of political economy and industrial economics. As a youth he went to what was then the Indian Territory and obtained work with the Frisco Railway system, winning promotion to the position of locomotive fireman, and subsequently was made an official. He railroaded for fifteen years and then decided to try some other line of activity. During the early days the territory was overrun with a lawless element and owing to his forceful character and courageous spirit Mr. Phelps was appointed deputy United States marshal, with headquarters at South McAlester. He ably discharged the duties of that position, dealing with some of the most noted desperadoes of the southwest, and in the latter year was elected a delegate to the national convention which nominated William Jennings Bryan for the presidency. For several years thereafter Mr. Phelps was a prominent factor in political circles of the southwest. He also took up the life of a cowboy, riding the range in Oklahoma for some time, but never neglected to apply himself to hard study, and many a good book was read by the light of the camp fire. He later removed to Nebraska and in 1904 came to Seattle. In 1910 Mr. Phelps went on the lecture platform and his subjects were so widely discussed that the speeches were printed and distributed in many cities of the Union. He also began publishing "Utilitarian Economics" and other books relating to political economy, which today have a wide distribution. He is also instructing a large class of students on the construction of the constitution of the United States, which he has simplified and published under the copyright of F. W. Phelps.

At Portland, Oregon, on February 14, 1914, Mr. Phelps married Miss Bertha Bonnhoff, a native of Germany and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bonnhoff, now of Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Phelps have a daughter, Frances Bell, who was born in Seattle, July 13, 1915, the day the Liberty Bell was in Seattle on its way to the San Francisco International Exposition. The word "Bell"—spelled b-e-l-l—was added to the given name because the city council and patriotic organization so requested by resolution, as a marked distinction of a birth at that time. Her father was chairman of the committee composed of patriotic organizations which superintended the distinguished visit of the bell. Frances Bell was highly honored by Mayor Moore of Philadelphia on her visit to see the Liberty Bell, at the age of

five years. She is a visitor to the White House at various times and was a warm friend of the late President Harding.

Mr. Phelps is president of the School of Utilitarian Economics and The Institute of Constitution Learning. In politics he is an independent democrat. He began life a poor boy and has risen through the force of his personality and the strength of his intellect. He has been a close student of the grave political and economic problems of the country, at all times keeping abreast with the best thinking men of the age, and has become recognized as a leader of public opinion. He has a correct understanding of life's values and purposes and the record of his accomplishments is the best commentary upon his ability and character.

CHARLES D. STIMSON

Among the men who have been prominently identified with the development of the Puget Sound lumber industry Charles D. Stimson stands well to the fore. It is now nearly thirty-five years since he first came to Washington territory, as this region was then known, and during this span of years his exceedingly effective energies have been directed chiefly to the development of this region's greatest natural resource—the vast forests of virgin pine and Douglas fir.

Mr. Stimson's choice of this region for his industrial operations was not accidental, nor even the result of a general trip of inspection, but rather the outcome of a scientific survey of the timber resources of the entire United States. He was born on a farm in Newaygo county, Michigan, on the 26th of July, 1857, the son of Thomas D. and Achsah (Spencer) Stimson. He was given a public school education in Big Rapids, following which he was sent to Todd Seminary for Boys at Woodstock, Illinois, and Racine College at Racine, Wisconsin. In his boyhood days during his vacations he was employed in his father's sawmill at Big Rapids and after completing his education he became actively identified with the business, acquiring in time a substantial interest in the concern and a position of responsibility. From Michigan he went to Chicago, where he had charge of a lumber and planing mill. In 1884 his father began an exhaustive investigation of the great American timber districts under the supervision of James M. Roe, who is today a resident of Seattle. Mr. Roe personally inspected every important strip tract of timberland between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and during the four years that he spent in this labor his reports were carefully examined and many of the districts subjected to a thorough investigation. The result of this thoroughly scientific mode of procedure was

that the Stimsons selected the Puget Sound country in preference to all the other lumber regions of the nation for their future operations. Accordingly, in February, 1889, Charles D. Stimson arrived in the little town of Seattle to begin what have since become some of the most important lumbering operations on the Pacific coast.

That very year witnessed the organization of the Stimson Land Company. The year 1890 was marked by the formation of the Stimson Mill Company and operations were soon in full swing. Mr. Stimson is now secretary of the Stimson Land Company and president of the Stimson Mill Company. He is also president of the South Seattle Land Company and the C. D. Stimson Company, organizations working along the same lines as the two earlier companies.

The career of Charles D. Stimson has been marked not only by large and successful business enterprises, but also by his public-spiritedness as a private citizen. Entirely unassuming by nature, he has nevertheless exerted a wholesome influence in his city because of his strong character, high sense of duty and whole-hearted support of all that is best in the civic, social and moral growth of his community. He is a director of the Metropolitan Building Company and the Metropolitan Bank. He was one of the organizers of the General Insurance Company of America and is now a director of the same. Mr. Stimson also served as one of the directors of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, is prominently connected with the Chamber of Commerce and has taken his part in the social activities of Seattle. For nine years he was commodore of the Seattle Yacht Club. He is a member of the Rainier Club, of which he served as president, and is also a member of the Seattle Golf and Country Club.

Mr. Stimson was married on the 14th of September, 1882, to Miss Harriet Overton, daughter of William E. Overton of Big Rapids, Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Stimson have two children: Thomas D. Stimson, named in honor of his grandfather, and now associated with his father's business interests; and Dorothy.

HENRY BOWERS

Henry Bowers, one of Seattle's representative business men, is a native of Michigan. He was born in Branch county, that state, on the 29th of January, 1870, and his parents were John S. and Kate (Decker) Bowers. When seventeen years of age he completed his public school course and afterward engaged in teaching for two years. His vacation periods were devoted to study in the Cleary Business College at Ypsi

lanti, Michigan, where he was a student for two years, and on the expiration of that period he went to Chicago. He secured a position as stenographer with the Keystone Chemical Company and his ability and fidelity to duty led to successive promotions until he at length became office manager. In 1894 he severed his relations with that firm and accepted a stenographic position with the Raymond Lead Company. There again advancement came to him in recognition of his worth and reliability and for twelve years he was at the head of the firm's accounting department. He then became connected with the mail order house of Sears, Roebuck & Company and acted as department manager in their Chicago establishment until 1910, when he was made general manager of the business on the entire Pacific coast, covering California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada and the western section of Montana. He opened the Seattle branch and remained its managerial head until 1923, when he resigned. In addition to his other interests he is vice president and treasurer of the Seattle Terminal Company.

At Girard, Michigan, on the 12th of October, 1892, Mr. Bowers was married to Miss Edith A. Jones, a daughter of George W. and Harriett A. (Atwood) Jones. Mr. and Mrs. Bowers have a son: Ralph J., a graduate of the Oregon State Agricultural College, who married Miss Esther P. Benjamin, and they reside in Seattle.

In political matters Mr. Bowers maintains an independent attitude, voting according to the dictates of his judgment. For many years he was a member of the Methodist church, but is now attending the First Presbyterian church. He is a valued member of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and is also identified with the Young Men's Christian Association, the Rainier Club, the Automobile Club, and the Seattle and Rainier Golf Clubs. He is strong and resourceful, ready to meet any emergency with the consciousness that comes from a right conception of things and a true regard for the privileges of others.

ISRAEL NELSON

For eighteen years Israel Nelson has been a member of the Seattle bar and broad experience, constant study and natural aptitude, combined with thorough training, have brought him success and prominence in his chosen profession. He was born in Lindsborg, Kansas, August 17, 1880, a son of J. M. and Elizabeth (Anderson) Nelson, natives of Sweden, who came to the United States in the '60s, settling in Lindsborg, Kansas. For forty years J. M. Nelson's father has engaged in the hardware business there and

ISRAEL NELSON

at the age of seventy-two he is still active. As one of the pioneer business men of Lindsborg he is well known and highly respected.

Israel Nelson attended the public schools of his native town and continued his education in Bethany College at Lindsborg, from which he won the A. B. degree in 1899. Later he enrolled as a student in the Yale Law School, and was graduated in 1904. He served his professional novitiate in New York city, and in May, 1905, came to Seattle, where he has since practiced. From 1911 to 1918 he was the law partner of Robert C. Saunders, late United States attorney at Seattle. He is thoroughly familiar with the principles of jurisprudence and his analytical powers and careful preparation of his cases have won him a liberal clientele.

At Lindsborg, Kansas, on August 15, 1906, Mr. Nelson was married to Miss Esther M. Swenson, a member of a pioneer family of that locality. Her father settled in Lindsborg in 1865 and was the founder of the First National Bank of that place, serving as its president. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson have two children: Helen Clare, who was born in Seattle in 1908; and John Marshall, whose birth occurred in this city in 1914. Mrs. Nelson is a member of the Ladies Musical Club and Women's University Club of Seattle and has held soloist positions in several of the leading churches in the city.

Mr. Nelson is a republican with independent views and takes a keen interest in political affairs, having acted as chairman of the King county republican central committee. His life has never been a self-centered one and he took the lead in organizing the Swedish Hospital, of which he is a director. He belongs to the Washington State Bar Association and enjoys the confidence and respect of his professional colleagues and the general public as well. He supports all worthy public enterprises and contributes his share toward the progress of the city of his choice. Mr. Nelson's residence is at No. 2706 Broadway North.

CHARLES HERBERT BEBB

The rapid upbuilding of the west furnishes an excellent field to the architect, the engineer, the contractor and those engaged in allied lines of business. In the first mentioned field of activity Charles Herbert Bebb has gained recognition as one whose ability has carried him far beyond the ranks of mediocrity until he now stands among the successful few, and Seattle numbers him among her leading architects. Mr. Bebb is a native of England. He was born at West Hall, Mortlake, Surrey, on the 10th of April, 1856, a son of Henry Charles Lewis and Jessie (Green) Bebb, the former of English and the latter of Irish birth.

Charles Herbert Bebb was accorded liberal educational advantages,

attending a private school at Kensington, King's College in London and a preparatory school at Yverdon, Switzerland. He was also a student at the University of Lausanne in Switzerland and afterward returned to London, continuing his education under a private tutor. He pursued a course in civil engineering in the School of Mines in London, but before his graduation accepted an offer to go to South Africa and for five years was connected with the engineering department of the Cape government railways in the western division. He was identified with the construction of the Cape Town-Kimberley Railway from 1877 until 1882, the work being suspended in the latter year, and he then returned to London. In the latter part of 1882 he came to the United States with the intention of securing a position with the Illinois Central Railroad Company, which was then building its line to Texas, but when he reached Chicago he found such tempting business opportunities that he decided to remain in that city. He accepted an offer from the Illinois Terra Cotta Lumber Company and soon afterward was made construction engineer, with full charge of all of its work. In that capacity he devoted special attention to the subject of fireproofing as related to the requirements of the high steel buildings which were then in process of evolution, and he soon became known as one of the most competent experts in that line. It was owing to his efforts that the contract for the fireproofing of the Chicago Auditorium, the largest contract of its kind which had ever been awarded at that time, was given to his company. In addition to the work on that structure, he had charge of the fireproofing of the Chamber of Commerce building, the Monon block and many others of importance. At the end of five years, however, he severed his relations with that company to become superintending architect for the firm of Adler & Sullivan of Chicago and remained with them for four years, during which period he won new laurels in his profession and added to his already enviable reputation. While still with that firm, in 1890, he came to Seattle to assume charge of the erection of the projected Seattle Theater and Hotel building, at the corner of Second avenue and University street, but financial complications followed the failure of Baring Brothers and the enterprise was abandoned.

Mr. Bebb then returned to Chicago, but soon afterward again made his way to Seattle, where he established his permanent home. From 1893 until 1898 he was connected with the Denny Clay Company in the capacity of architectural engineer and in the latter year embarked in business for himself as a practicing architect, being now associated with Carl F. Gould, who is junior member of the firm. Under Mr. Bebb's direction have been built the Frye Hotel, the Athletic Club, the Stander Hotel, the Cyrus Walker and Hoge buildings, the New Seattle Times

building and other public buildings, in addition to many private residences, including the homes of William C. Baring, F. S. Stimson, Harry Whitney Treat, A. S. Kerry, H. C. Henry, C. F. White, E. A. Stuart, C. H. Cobb, William Walker and John Campbell. The firm laid out the accepted grouping plan for the University of Washington and designed the first two buildings on the Liberal Arts Quadrangle, the Home Economics building and the Political Science and Commerce building. Mr. Bebb is also the architect for the estate of Cyrus Walker and the Denny estate. He has written extensively for the technical press on engineering subjects and in 1901 was elected to membership in the American Institute of Architects, a fact indicative of his professional standing. He was also a delegate to the international convention of architects, held at Vienna, Austria, in 1907, and was elected a fellow of the American Institute of Architects in 1910, being also elected a member of the Royal Institute of Arts of London, England, and the American Federation of Arts, Washington, D. C., in the same year. He was appointed expert adviser to the state of Washington under Governor Hays' administration and conducted the Washington state capitol competition. In addition to the buildings mentioned above he designed the First Church of Christ, Scientist, and various buildings of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, including the Washington State building, the Good Roads, Fisheries and King County buildings, besides many warehouses and factories, and is also architect for the park board of the city of Seattle. He has likewise become interested in financial affairs and for three years was a director of the Union Savings & Trust Company.

In 1882, while a resident of Chicago, Mr. Bebb was married to Miss Virginia Rutter Burnes, a daughter of Dr. Arthur Pue Burnes of Ellicott City, Maryland, a claimant to the estate of the earl of Derwentwater, who was the ninth earl and last of the line. Dr. Burnes served with distinction in the Confederate army and was surgeon-in-chief of the Jordan-White Sulphur Springs Hospital at the time the Civil war was brought to a close. To Mr. and Mrs. Bebb has been born a son: Joseph C., who married Aubrey Lewis, a daughter of Dr. Lewis, now deceased, who was chief surgeon of the United States Pacific Squadron. They have a daughter, Virginia A. C. Bebb, whose birth occurred in 1912.

Mr. Bebb is a stanch supporter of republican principles and candidates, but has never been an aspirant for political honors, although he became the first chairman of the board of appeals of the city of Seattle, resigning that position at the end of three years. In addition to the other organizations of a strictly professional character already mentioned, he is a member of the Northwest Society of Civil Engineers and official honors have come to him in connection with his profession, for

on three separate occasions he has been elected president of the Washington State Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. He stands high in Masonry, having attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite Consistory, and also belongs to the University Club, the Seattle Golf & Country Club, the Rainier Club, the Seattle Athletic Club, the Engineers Club, the Ranch Gun Club and the Firloch Club. His activities have been of a most important character and the nature of the projects with which he has been connected indicates most clearly his high professional standing. His ability has placed him with the foremost architects of the northwest and Seattle is proud to claim him as a citizen.

VERNON F. PAVEY

Vernon F. Pavey is a man of marked business ability and may be justly numbered among those who are pushing forward the wheels of progress in Seattle. He owns a valuable business corner at Pike place and Stewart street, and some choice residential properties in Seattle. He is the owner and proprietor of the beautiful Hotel Sorrento, which is most advantageously situated, affording its guests an unobstructed view of Puget Sound and the Olympic mountains, and is considered one of the finest hostelries in the city. His name is also a prominent one in local industrial circles and he is likewise a successful agriculturist, his efforts being resultant factors in everything that he undertakes.

Vernon F. Pavey was born in Leesburg, Ohio, December 27, 1882, and is a son of Elmer F. and Lillian (Gray) Pavey, also natives of that state, where the father always resided, devoting his attention to the occupation of farming. In November, 1906, the mother came to Seattle with a son and a daughter and is still a resident of the city. Vernon F. Pavey obtained his early training in the district school near his home and completed his high school course at Leesburg, Ohio. In 1900 he entered the Ohio State University, from which he received the Bachelor of Science degree in 1904, and two years later he was graduated from that institution with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. During his university courses he was prominent in athletics and received four years of military training, attaining the rank of captain in the Cadet Battalion. He then followed farming for a time and in 1909 came to the Pacific coast, reaching Seattle in April of that year. He opened a real estate and insurance office, building up a good business along those lines, and was thus occupied for six years. In 1915 he took over the Sorrento, which he has since conducted, making it one of the best managed and most popular hotels in the city. It has many permanent residents and

VERNON F. PAVEY

is always the headquarters for the ships' officers during the naval maneuvers on the Sound. It is a delight to the traveler who visits Seattle, affording everything that is most desirable in hotel accommodations and service. Mr. Pavey studies closely the wishes of his patrons and has thoroughly grasped the art of hotel management, operating his establishment without noise or friction and employing the most modern and progressive methods of innkeeping. He has been equally successful in the manufacturing field and is president of the Seattle Veneer & Box Company, in which connection he is at the head of a large and growing business. He has likewise demonstrated his ability as a stock raiser and orchardist and is the owner of productive farms at Richland and Kennewick, Washington, on which he grows fine strawberries, apples and other choice varieties of fruits and vegetables for the delectation of the patrons of the Sorrento, whose cuisine is unexcelled.

Mr. Pavey was married in Seattle, on December 27, 1917, to Mrs. Sarah Randolph Tricou, a daughter of Captain S. Reed Colhoun, pay director of the United States navy. Mrs. Pavey is prominent in social circles of the city, belonging to the Sunset Club and to other organizations of a similar character, and has also done valuable work in behalf of the Orthopedic Hospital, one of the philanthropic institutions of Seattle. Mr. Pavey is one of the enterprising members of the Chamber of Commerce and fraternally is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, while his political views are in accord with the platform and principles of the republican party. Knowing when and where to use his powers and just what opportunities to embrace, he has focused his energies in directions where fruition is certain. He numbers his friends by the thousands and typifies all that is most desirable in citizenship, for his labors have been a vital force in the growth, progress and improvement of his community.

HENRY KNOX SANDER

Henry K. Sander, one of Seattle's native sons, is a representative of a family that was established here more than forty years ago and has since been closely and prominently associated with the upbuilding and development of the city. His attention is concentrated upon the real estate business and he is a member of the oldest firm of this character in Seattle. He was born in this city on the 2d of May, 1892, and is a son of Fred Everett Sander, the pioneer real estate dealer of Seattle. The father is a native of Corinth, Mississippi, and was born August 10, 1854. A seafaring life made a strong appeal to him and in boyhood he left home in search of adventure, making his first advent in Seattle as a sailor in 1869, being at that time but fifteen years of age. In 1879

he located permanently in the city, securing the position of bookkeeper in the mill owned by Stetson & Post. Later he took up the study of law in the office of the Hon. William H. White, afterward a supreme court judge of the state, but Mr. Sander never followed the legal profession, although his knowledge of the law has been used to advantage in commercial affairs.

Transportation interests next engaged the attention of Mr. Sander and in 1887 he built the cable road on Yesler and Jackson streets, of which he was the owner. This was the first cable line operated on the Pacific coast north of San Francisco. He also constructed the Grant street electric line to South Seattle and with others built and owned the James street cable and electric line and the Front street cable line. He constructed and owned the first six miles of the Seattle-Tacoma interurban line, but afterward sold the road to Stone & Webster. He built the Seattle-Everett line of fourteen miles, among other enterprises of a similar character, and in 1886 erected the first plant of the Washington Electric Company for lighting purposes. Although well on the road to success, the panic of 1893 caused him heavy losses, but he has since recovered his financial standing. He is conceded to be the first real estate operator of Seattle and has handled more property than any other dealer in the city. He never trades on a commission basis, but buys and sells outright. At periods he has been heavily interested in shipping and other industries. The present company of Fred E. Sander was incorporated in 1900 and is a close corporation. He is president of the firm, the other officers being Nellie B. Sander, vice president, and Henry K. Sander, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Sander has always remained at his present location in the Colman building and has one of the best equipped offices in the city and state, the finishings being done entirely in mahogany.

Mr. Sander was united in marriage to Nellie Bryant, nee Hall, and they have a wide circle of friends in the city. Fraternally Mr. Sander is identified with the Elks, the Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a member of the Lotus Club of New York and the Salmagundi Club of that city and also of the Rainier Club of this city, the Seattle Golf & Country Club and the Arctic Club, being a life member of the last named organization. He is a man of broad vision and exceptional business ability, whose labors have ever been of a constructive nature, and as one of Seattle's builders he is well entitled to the respect which is uniformly accorded him.

His son, Henry K. Sander, was reared in this city and completed his education in the Broadway high school. On entering business life he became associated with the firm of Fred E. Sander, Incorporated, dealers in real estate, investments and securities, with which he has

since been connected, and is now serving as secretary-treasurer. He is also president of the Seattle Land & Improvement Company and his executive ability and initiative have enabled him to establish a business of large and profitable proportions. Like his father, he has an intimate knowledge of realty values in the city and has negotiated many important property transfers.

Mr. Sander was married at Newport News, Virginia, on August 13, 1918, to Miss Lillian M. Nelson, a daughter of Mrs. C. A. Nelson. Mr. Sander enlisted for service in the World war and was made a second lieutenant in the Quartermaster Corps. He is a member of Trinity Episcopal church and his social connections are with the Rainier Club, the Seattle Golf Club, the Seattle Yacht Club and the Elks Club. He is an enterprising, capable young business man, who worthily bears an honored family name and his upright life has won for him the unqualified esteem of those who have known him from boyhood to the present time.

DAVID W. JENKINS

Men of efficiency and high character are the type of workers the business, industrial and professional worlds of today are eagerly seeking and each individual ascends the ladder of fortune to that height which his powers and capacities enable him to reach. Possessing the requisite qualities of industry and ability, David W. Jenkins has steadily progressed toward the goal of success and as manager of the Seattle, Portland and San Francisco branches for the well-known firm of Henry Disston & Sons of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, he occupies an influential and prominent position in business circles of this city. He was born at Upton, Kentucky, on the 21st of January, 1872, a son of G. C. and Sarah (Morton) Jenkins, the former of whom passed away in March, 1906, at the age of seventy-two years.

David W. Jenkins was reared and educated in the Blue Grass state and when seventeen years of age began teaching in the public schools of Kentucky, so continuing for two years. He then turned his attention to commercial pursuits, securing employment with a wholesale paint house, with which he remained for two years, and afterward devoted four years to the lumber manufacturing business. On the expiration of that period he became identified with Henry Disston & Sons, noted saw manufacturers of Philadelphia, and has continued in their service. As his experience increased he was intrusted with heavier responsibilities, and in February, 1909, he was sent by the firm to Seattle, opening a branch at the corner of Main street and Occidental avenue. In December, 1912, removal was

made to the present location at No. 322 Occidental avenue and in addition to acting as local manager Mr. Jenkins also has charge of their branches at San Francisco, California, and Portland, Oregon, both of which are incorporated in the state of Washington. Forceful, energetic and determined, he gives his best efforts to those whom he serves and his intelligently directed labors have materially promoted the interests of the firm in the Pacific Northwest.

At Louisville, Kentucky, in 1893, Mr. Jenkins was united in marriage to Miss Anna H. Ayres, also a native of that state. He is a Protestant in religious faith and his political support is given to the republican party. He is well known in club and fraternal circles of Seattle, belonging to the Masonic order, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Hoo-Hoo, and to the Arctic, Metropolitan and Commercial Clubs. He stands for all that is progressive in citizenship and is keenly interested in the welfare and advancement of the city in which he has long made his home. He has taken cognizance of his opportunities, utilizing them to the best advantage, and his constantly expanding powers have made him capable of controlling important business interests, the success of which depends upon keen insight and a broad grasp of affairs. He is chary of promising and punctual in executing and is widely known and highly esteemed in business circles of Seattle.

CAPTAIN EUGENE P. ERCKENBRACK

Captain Eugene P. Erckenbrack, a native son of Washington who grew up in the shipping business in Seattle and Tacoma, now holds the responsible position of North Pacific Coast director of the United States Shipping Board. He is still a comparatively young man, his birth having occurred May 27, 1888, in Martin, this state, near the entrance to the Northern Pacific Railroad's Cascade tunnel, his father being connected with the completion of that important project. In both the paternal and maternal lines he comes from pioneering American stock. The Erckenbracks were among the first settlers of Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, whence P. J. Erckenbrack, father of E. P. Erckenbrack, made his way westward to Washington territory, settling in Winlock. There J. P. Erckenbrack, the paternal grandfather of Captain Erckenbrack of this review, engaged in farming and stock raising. On the maternal side Captain Erckenbrack belongs to the Rhoades family, which came to Washington in 1858, journeying by ox team over the old Oregon trail. His grandfather, A. J. Rhoades, owned the first sawmill established in Washington, the mill being located near Tumwater. Subsequently he built and operated a sawmill at Winlock in connection with

CAPT. EUGENE D. ERCKENBRACK

extensive logging operations. The Rhoades family were New York pioneers in Revolutionary days and all through the early days of the middle west and west, kept pressing toward the Pacific. P. J. Erckenbrack, the father of Captain Erckenbrack, still resides in Winlock, Washington.

Eugene P. Erckenbrack received his primary and high school education in Winlock and Tacoma. In Winlock, in those days, there were four months of school and eight months of vacation each year. During the four months, Captain Erckenbrack worked hard in school and during the eight months he worked even harder in the lumber mills and logging camps, getting a splendid practical knowledge of affairs, including donkey engines and locomotives. In 1903 he left Winlock for Tacoma to seek employment on the docks. He spent two years on that city's water front, working for Kerr, Gifford & Company and Balfour, Guthrie & Company. His duties included weighing and handling grain. He devoted his spare time to a commercial course in a night school and at the end of the two years entered the general offices of the Northern Pacific Railway Company in Tacoma as a stenographer. When he was eighteen years of age, he returned to Winlock as station agent, with five men under him. For the next half year he was one of the leading citizens of Winlock despite his youth, and then he returned to the railroad company's general offices in Tacoma. Later he left the Northern Pacific to join the Great Northern's traffic department. In 1909 he was appointed Tacoma agent of the railroad and subsequently was promoted to the position of traveling freight agent.

In 1911 Captain Erckenbrack left the railroad business and joined Frank Waterhouse & Company of Seattle as manager of local operations and of the Waterhouse subsidiary, the Tacoma-Vancouver Steamship Company. After valuable experience in that capacity, he became identified with Dodwell & Company, agents for Alfred Holt & Company of Liverpool, England, owners and operators of the Blue Funnel Line. He joined Dodwell & Company as superintendent. In 1914 the Dodwell corporation formed its well known subsidiary, the Border Line Transportation Company, with A. F. Haines, now vice president of the Admiral Oriental Line, as manager. Captain Erckenbrack was appointed assistant manager. The Border Line operated on a large scale in the Puget Sound-Alaska-British Columbia routes during its early years. In 1916 Mr. Haines left the Dodwell company for the Admiral Line and Captain Erckenbrack succeeded him as manager. At the beginning of 1917 Captain Erckenbrack left the Border Line to become manager of G. W. Hume & Company, large salmon packers of Southeastern Alaska and Puget Sound. The company owned and operated seven canneries. Captain Erckenbrack had charge of operations and finance.

In the latter part of 1917 Captain Erckenbrack resigned from the Hume company to accept a commission as captain in the Engineer Corps of the United States army and was immediately sent to France, where he remained

on continuous duty until the fall of 1919. During the first part of that period he had full charge of terminal operations in Nantes. Then he was transferred to Saint Nazaire and Antwerp. In the three ports mentioned he directed and controlled all stevedore, warehouse and terminal operations. His whole career had fitted him for the work. Dock, rail and steamship experience, all learned from the ground up to the high executive positions, combined to make him one of the most efficient officers assigned to the French ports used by the American army. In connection with his other duties he served as commanding officer of the enlisted personnel of the Eleventh Grand Division of the Transportation Corps of the American army. While at Saint Nazaire he also served as labor officer for Base Section, No. 1.

Returning from France in November, 1919, Captain Erckenbrack resumed his civilian status and at the beginning of 1920 joined the United States Shipping Board organization. He was assigned to Rio de Janeiro as general agent for the board in Brazil, proceeding to the great South American seaport at once. With the advent of the Lasker regime in the shipping board, Captain Erckenbrack was made the board's director for Brazil. His work in that country won him wide commendation in shipping, industrial and diplomatic circles. He is an enthusiastic friend of Rio and Brazil and the other great South American countries. During his residence in Brazil he made a splendid record in helping draw that country and the United States closer together. When he left Brazil late in the spring of 1923, he ranked as the senior foreign director of the shipping board. He was transferred from the Brazilian directorship direct to the North Pacific Coast directorship, assuming his duties here in June, 1923. As indicated Captain Erckenbrack has had a valuable and thorough training in shipping and foreign trade problems, first with the important firms in Tacoma and Seattle, then with the American army in France and then with the shipping board in Brazil. He is a practical shipping man in every sense of the word, which probably explains the high recognition he has received from the shipping board, first in connection with Brazil and then in connection with the North Pacific Coast district.

The following article appeared in The Marine Digest under date of July 14, 1923: "Three major points were made by Captain E. P. Erckenbrack, new North Pacific Coast director of the United States Shipping Board, in an address before the membership luncheon meeting of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce's foreign trade department last Tuesday. First, he said, American shipping is forging ahead in the foreign trade routes; Second, American shipping and foreign trade can be developed with the goodwill of other maritime nations; Third, there is need for old-fashioned patriotism in behalf of the American merchant marine. He pointed out that during the first year of the shipping board service between New York and Rio

de Janeiro, operated by the Munson Steamship Company, the vessels carried scarcely twenty per cent of the freight and passengers in that route, on the basis of tonnage employed. The service was established nearly four years ago. Now, he said, the shipping board carriers are handling eighty per cent of the traffic. Mr. Erckenbrack, who recently arrived from Rio de Janeiro, where he was shipping board director, said: 'Comparing our situation today with that which existed fifteen years ago, no one can deny that steady and gradual progress has been made. If this progress were traced upon a graphic chart, it would depict very great irregularity and inconsistency of effort, but there is no disputing the fact that we are much further along today than we were then, and each month it can be noted that progress in all directions, though short of the expectations of many good enthusiasts, is nevertheless being made in a substantial manner. We are headed in the right direction and we are going to get there. In the past there has been some difference of opinion as to procedure, but we are all agreed that our ships must continue to run, irrespective of how we eventually work out the minor and secondary problems of accomplishing that end. I know you have heard every reason in existence for the establishment, at any cost, of an American merchant marine, with a better training in the foreign field of our business people in that phase of our development, relationship and intercourse with other nations. We have a lot to learn and we are learning it. The advantages to our nation of a well equipped and going merchant marine are so great that in certain emergencies they might become of equal, or even greater, importance to the nation than our army or navy. You know, much better than I do, what control of the buying power of crews employed upon American ships, and the buying power of the ships themselves, mean to our own industry and business at home—not to mention the advantage we have gained in handling our goods in our own ships. Furthermore, intimate personal touch, friendship and understanding are gained with other nationalities through the operation of our passenger ships. I have come into daily contact right on the front line with the activities of the ships of other nations and learned to keenly appreciate, by actual contact, that these other nations regard their merchant marine activities as the lifeblood of their nation. It appears to me there is considerably more than a mere business interest involved. I believe that effort resembles very much the patriotism of our own people, when patriotism has manifested itself. Engaged in the South American trade, I observed that since the war there has been practically no withdrawal of tonnage by any of our principal competitors. On the contrary, as a general thing, they have put on additional tonnage and steamers month by month, even though an inevitable loss was staring them in the face. There has been no backward movement in their operations. They have gone steadily ahead developing, building and entrenching themselves. They have taken a broad viewpoint that, cost what it might,

and regardless of any other consideration, they were going to keep their ships running. We all know they have had a very good reason, as we had a very good reason, for doing so. Their development in this respect has been closely seconded and aided by their banks, insurance companies, foreign steamship agencies of their own nationality, and by investment in railways, public utility corporations, mines, shipbuilding, and in fact all other industry and activities in foreign countries. It is true they have been engaged in some phases of this work longer than we have, and I am one who is quite willing to admit that, at this stage, they are able in many lines to excel, to run circles around our effort, as it were. They know most of the businesses, through longer experience, much better than we do, as a general thing, but, if I am not very greatly mistaken, there are many good Americans today who are willing to admit that fact, learn lessons, improve upon the experience and, to the extent necessary, copy their system. We can well afford to take lessons from those who are successful. In these activities they have been able to teach us a great deal, and I believe we should not be ashamed to learn our lessons, acquire our experience and, once we have our fett squarely on the ground, I am one who is absolutely confident of our gaining the position in world trade and shipping which is our due. I believe it is not going to be so very, very long until we will give them some records to shoot at. We have already done so in most every other line of endeavor. The United States government, represented by the United States Shipping Board, has had the very great advantage of the guidance and advice of the best American brains in the shipping world. The Admiral Oriental Line of your own city, the Munson Steamship Line of New York city, the United States Lines of New York city, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Pacific Argentine Brazil Line of San Francisco, in each instance are managed by men possessed of the highest degree of experience and capacity, and are actuated by a patriotic desire to build permanently. The time is not far distant when we will want more steamers, better steamers. Many people at the moment speak of the employment only of the ships which we have already on hand. Some of these are not suitable for the purpose. The old law of depreciation is inevitable. We must look ahead to the time when we will replace our present fine steamers by much higher class vessels. We will soon need more steamers and very much better ones, and that is one of our most important problems. The way we are progressing at the moment, a very great amount of time is not going to be required before investors will be attracted to our American merchant marine. It requires vision to see this thing, but the indications are certain and unmistakable. A few more years will place us in a position, based on sound knowledge and experience, where the needed capital will be attracted to a further development of our merchant marine and foreign trade. This objective is attainable within the immediate future. We can do it, we have everything to do

it with, and we will do it. Some day, somehow, someone is going to arouse a patriotism, a love of country and worth-while accomplishment among us to the point that every good American citizen and every child will conceive how we may actually perform our greatest duty toward humanity in advancing and concentrating upon this very important objective. No person, or combination of persons or circumstances, could ever convince me, after what I have seen, that things are all wrong. On the contrary, everything is all right, our difficulties are only transitory, and we were never in our history nearer our goal than at the moment. As for myself, I might say that the basis of what I know about the shipping business was formed in Seattle, on Puget Sound and the Pacific coast. I served a fairly hard and thorough apprenticeship in the fundamentals of that business with some of the very good old British firms doing business here. Men engaged in the shipping business all over the world consider themselves, in a way, part of a sort of fraternal organization. While we are keen competitors during the business working day, we generally have the advantage and pleasure of close and intimate personal friendship. It is not our desire at all to attempt to destroy or compete unfairly with any of these firms. On the contrary, we hope, as time goes by, to become even closer in our relationships, which should be of mutual benefit. We want only our fair and just proportion of our own business, and we expect to get it in the nicest, most pleasant and most delicate manner possible. There is one lesson I have learned well during a residence of two years in Europe and close to four years in South America, and that is to have the very greatest respect for our Japanese, Italian, French, German, English, Dutch and Scandinavian friends, with whom I have come into direct contact in these fields. I have never had more dependable or more reliable personal friends in my life than among them. I have the greatest respect for them. My association with the shipping people of other than American nationality in these foreign fields has been the finest I have ever enjoyed. The development of our merchant marine and foreign trade policy, I am convinced, may take place simultaneously with mutual friendship, confidence and respect, and with benefit to all. Finally, let me say that there is no one on earth who could convince me that things are all wrong. On the contrary, everything is all right and we are progressing at an astounding pace. The only regrettable thing is that more good Americans do not have the facts and truth of actual accomplishment to date.' "

On the 23d of June, 1909, in Seattle, Mr. Erckenbrack was united in marriage to Miss Grace Mary Costello, daughter of Martin J. and Elizabeth Costello. More extended mention of her father, now western traffic manager of the Great Northern Railway Company, is made on another page of this work. Three children—the pride and pleasure of their parents and grandparents—have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Erckenbrack: Mary Eliza-

beth, whose birth occurred in 1910 and who is attending school; E. P., Jr., whose natal year was 1912 and who is also in school; and Elizabeth Jane, who was born in 1917. All are natives of Seattle. Mr. Erckenbrack has membership connection with the Arctic Club of Seattle, the Jockey Club of South America at Rio de Janeiro, the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, the Sons of the American Revolution, the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Society of American Military Engineers.

FREDERICK EDGAR BARTH

Frederick Edgar Barth has spent practically his entire life in Seattle, which has been his home since the age of ten years, and he has taken the initial step in many movements which have resulted beneficially to the city at large. Varied and important business interests profit by his direction and he has also taken a leading part in religious, fraternal and public affairs. His birth occurred in Carey, Ohio, on the 29th of September, 1878, and his parents, George and Anna M. (Jacobs) Barth, established their residence in Seattle in March, 1888. He acquired his education in the public schools of this city and on entering the field of business turned his attention to real estate investments, in which he has since been interested. He has an intimate knowledge of the worth of all realty in the city and his operations are conducted on an extensive scale. He aided in platting several additions to Seattle and his labors have been a direct agency in the upbuilding and improvement of the city. A man of resourceful business ability, he is constantly broadening the scope of his activities and is also serving as president of the F. E. Barth Company, investment brokers, which likewise profits by his keen sagacity and executive ability.

In Seattle, on the 29th of July, 1908, Mr. Barth was married to Miss Nellie May Little, a daughter of Frank N. Little, deceased, who served on the board of public works and was numbered among the leading men of his city. Mr. and Mrs. Barth have three children: Ruth Erminie, Phyllis Marilene and Philip Franklin.

Mr. Barth served as school director of the old town of Yesler and helped to annex all of the territory east of the University of Washington to the city of Seattle. He is an earnest and helpful member of the First Presbyterian church and his life is guided by its teachings. He was general chairman of the Twenty-third International Christian Endeavor convention, held in Seattle in July, 1907, and for four years was president of the Washington State Christian Endeavor Union. He was one of the organizers and a director of the old Seattle Commercial Club and is also a prominent representative of the Masonic fraternity, being a past worshipful master of Thomas M. Reed

FREDERICK E. BARTH

Lodge, No. 225, F. & A. M., of which he was the founder; and having membership in Angola Grotto, No. 82, M. O. V. P. E. R. He also belongs to the National Geographic Society. He is essentially a member of the class of doers, gifted with initiative and quick resolve, and his life has never been a narrow nor self-centered one. His breadth of view has enabled him to recognize possibilities not only for his own advancement, but also for the city's development, and his loyalty and public spirit have prompted him to utilize the latter as quickly and as effectively as the former. For thirty-six years he has lived in Seattle and no resident of the city is better known nor more highly respected.

CAPTAIN E. R. STERLING

There is probably no one more popular in Seattle and assuredly no citizen of this great port who is more widely known than Captain E. R. Sterling, president of the E. R. Sterling Company, shipowners. A man who has followed the sea for more than half a century, Captain Sterling is at home in all the principal ports of the world, while it is stated on good authority that he is as well known in Australia and South America as he is on the Pacific coast. He is the organizer and chief owner of a company whose fleet of steamers plies the seven seas, making regular trips from Vancouver, Seattle and San Francisco to Sydney, Australia, and touching many a foreign land. In addition to the popularity that has come to Captain Sterling because of his genial nature and winning personality, he is accorded a high position among the commercial leaders of the city for his contributions to Seattle's growth, through his large shipping enterprises as owner of a fleet that makes Seattle its home port. Moreover, he resides here with his family, owning and maintaining a handsome dwelling that is a credit to the residential district of this beautiful city of homes.

E. R. Sterling was born into a seafaring family, his father, Edward Thomas Sterling, having been a captain of a seagoing vessel all of his active life. The father was born in northern New York, but his mother, who was Hannah Martin before her marriage, was a native of Nova Scotia, and it was in her home province on the 3d of October, 1858, that E. R. Sterling was born. Until he was ten years old he went to school, but when he had reached this manly estate he put aside childish things and went on his first voyage. No doubt this first experience at sea was a very thrilling one for the child who had grown up among sailor folk and one that he would have liked to continue indefinitely. He was soon to find himself back on shore, however, this time in Liverpool, England,

where he was sent back to his schoolbooks for a time. But the spell of the sea was upon him and for the son of a sea captain the world of scholars had little charm. So the boy secured a berth on a sailing vessel at the first possible opportunity, remaining on this ship until he landed in New York city in his twelfth year. From then until he was twenty-one E. R. Sterling took passage on various ships as one of the crew, sailing before the mast for nine years. The year he became of age he was made master of his first vessel, the Lord Mayo, a ship under British registry. From then on he sailed vessels under his command to all parts of the world. On a long voyage from Boston to San Francisco, those were the days before the Panama canal when the whole of South America had to be circumnavigated, he took up his residence at Alameda, California, where he resided until he brought his family to Seattle in 1907. This city has since been his home port.

Captain Sterling's greatest achievement is the organization of a great fleet of ocean-going steamers which carry freight to the antipodes. The E. R. Sterling Company, the nominal owner and operator of the fleet, is his creation and he is the chief shareholder, with direct supervision of its business affairs. Seattle is the official headquarters of the firm and branch offices are maintained in San Francisco and Sydney, Australia. The commercial and industrial interests of the city have good reason to rejoice in Captain Sterling's selection of this port as his home port, for a freight line such as he is operating is an invaluable asset to any big shipping center.

In club and fraternal life Captain Sterling's interest centers in the Masonic order, in which he belongs to the blue lodge and has attained the thirtieth degree of the Scottish Rite.

In Nova Scotia, in the year 1882, Captain Sterling was married to Miss Helen Watt, whose father, Captain William Watt, was a well-known vessel owner of that province. Captain and Mrs. Sterling are the parents of three children: Captain Ray M. Sterling, who was born in Boston, Massachusetts; Mrs. Harry Kelsh, who was born in Manila, Philippine Islands, and educated in the Seattle high school; and Mrs. C. E. Cassidy, whose birthplace is Boston, and she is also a graduate of the Seattle high school. The son, now vice president of the E. R. Sterling Company, has followed the seafaring ways of his forefathers. He was educated in the Boston high school, but early in life acquired such familiarity with sailors and ships that at the age of twenty he was a full-fledged sea captain himself, one of the youngest men in the United States to hold this record. Now he is master of some one of his father's ships, making the long voyage to Australia and back in a manner that would do credit to a much older man than he. A story is told of Captain Ray M. Sterling that is worthy of repetition:

Several years ago a group of men, including the young captain, were

engaged in conversation when an elderly man launched out into a lecture directed toward the younger men in the company, for not taking life more seriously. Turning to Captain Ray he became embarrassingly personal: "And you. What do you do for a living?"

Captain Ray maintained an unperturbed exterior: "I am a sailing ship master," he replied calmly.

"Good Lord," exclaimed the elderly man, "you have completed your career before you were old enough to get started. What is there left for you to do?"

That the young man will find a satisfactory answer to the latter question is not doubted by anyone who knows of the splendid achievements of his father in his later years. There are duties on land, as he is now demonstrating, as important as any on sea, even for the master of a great vessel.

GEORGE W. WILSON

George W. Wilson, a prominent realtor of Seattle, is the president of the Corinne-Simpson-Wilson Company. His birth occurred in Chicago, Illinois, on the 27th of January, 1878, his parents being William and Elizabeth (Bell) Wilson, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. After leaving the Keystone state they resided for many years in Chicago, where the father engaged in business as a contractor to the time of his demise.

In the acquirement of an education George W. Wilson attended the grade and high schools of his native city and after putting aside his textbooks he became identified with real estate interests in Chicago. It was in July, 1907, when a young man of twenty-nine years, that he came west to Seattle, here continuing in his former field of activity as a real estate salesman. In 1911 he embarked in business on his own account in the then sparsely settled university section, much of which he has sold and in which many fine homes and business structures have been built. The Corinne-Simpson Real Estate Company, which was organized in Seattle in 1905 by General Simpson, was merged six years later with the Wilson interests and has since been known as the Corinne-Simpson-Wilson Company. Of this Mr. Wilson is now at the head, specializing in buying and selling both vacant property and improved real estate. On the 1st of December, 1922, he startled the real estate world of Seattle by announcing that he was going to erect at Forty-seventh street and University Way a seven-hundred-and-fifty-thousand-dollar apartment hotel, one of the finest appointed apartment hotels on the Pacific coast and second to none west of St. Louis, Missouri. It is known as the Wilsonian,

is situated one block north of the campus and fills Seattle's need for an exclusive apartment hotel in the university district, the educational center of the city. It affords a splendid place of residence for people who wish to be near the university and to live in quiet home surroundings of culture and refinement. In addition to ninety-nine beautiful and exceptionally equipped apartments of two, three, four and five rooms, the Wilsonian has social rooms, dining room and other facilities which insure its becoming the center of social activities of the university and the district. The hotel has a spacious lobby, writing room and ballroom and the apartments are appointed with every known modern convenience, including self-regulating refrigerators. The Wilsonian apartments were designed and constructed under the special direction of Mr. Wilson without labor trouble or friction of any kind and stand as a monument to his skill and ability. He is the president of the Wilsonian Investment Company and a member of the University Realty Company and has long occupied a position of leadership in Seattle's building circles.

On the 19th of June, 1911, in Toledo, Ohio, Mr. Wilson was united in marriage to Corinne Simpson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McKernan, representing a prominent Kentucky family. Fraternally Mr. Wilson is identified with Elks Lodge, No. 92, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in Christ Episcopal church. He is serving as chairman of the finance committee of the University Young Men's Christian Association and is a past president and chairman of the University Commercial Club and a past president of the One Hundred Per Cent Club. His deep and helpful interest in community progress is further manifest in his connection with the Chamber of Commerce. He has attained success by strict integrity and the conscientious discharge of all obligations. As a business man his standing is of the highest and in all matters of citizenship his influence is on the side of advancement and improvement.

WM. LOUIS AVERY

Among the leaders of business activity in Seattle is numbered Wm. Louis Avery, who is well known in mercantile circles of the city as president of the local organization of Piggly Wiggly, and owing to his well directed efforts the business of the firm in this section of the state has grown rapidly within the past two years. He was born in Chicago, Illinois, April 27, 1887, and is a son of William T. and Mary Jane (Ruse) Avery, the former a native of England and the latter of Canada. They established their home in Chicago in 1886 and the father became a superintendent of the Pullman

WM. LOUIS AVERY

Car Company, ably discharging the duties of that responsible position for many years.

In the acquirement of an education Wm. Louis Avery attended the grammar and high schools of his native city and afterward became a student in Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, but left that institution before finishing his course. He then served in various positions with several companies, specializing in the manufacture of paper boxes, printing of labels, etc., and remained in Chicago until 1912. In that year he left for Denver, Colorado, where he turned his attention to financial affairs, organizing the firm of Avery, Boardman & Traylor, investment bankers. The venture proved a success and Mr. Avery is still interested in the business. In 1921 he established the first Piggly Wiggly store in Seattle and as the serve-self method of buying gained in popular favor he opened stores in other parts of the city. Under his progressive management the business has been developed to one of large proportions, eighteen stores now being operated and as many more will soon be opened in Seattle. By reducing operating expenses to a minimum the firm is able to sell its merchandise at a very low figure, at the same time offering to the public goods of the highest quality, and it has always found that satisfied patrons constitute the best advertisement. Mr. Avery is president and manager of the Seattle business of the company and has established a record surpassed by few of its representatives.

On December 13, 1916, while a resident of Denver, Colorado, Mr. Avery was united in marriage to Miss Agnes L. McConnell, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard L. McConnell. In politics Mr. Avery maintains an independent attitude, placing the qualifications of a candidate above the narrow bounds of partisanship and supporting those men and measures that he deems will best conserve the public weal. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and one of its energetic workers in pushing the development of the city, while he also belongs to the Denver Athletic Club. Industry, tenacity of purpose and a progressive spirit, guided and controlled by sound and practical business judgment, are the qualities which have formed the basis of his success and the respect which is accorded him is well deserved.

CHARLES JORGEN SMITH

Coming to Seattle thirty-three years ago, C. Jorgen Smith has gained a position in the front rank of the legal profession and during the period of his residence here his efforts have been a valuable asset in the promotion of civic development and industrial growth. A native of Norway, he was born at Sandefjord, a noted summer resort of that country, on the 12th of July, 1861, and his parents were Christen Jorgen and Anna

Elizabeth (Engebreght) Smith. For more than thirty-five years the father was in the revenue service of Norway and was occupying the position of general revenue inspector of the port of Sandefjord at the time of his death. He was one of the most efficient and trusted employes of the government and was presented with a gold medal in recognition of his able and faithful service. He was a man of superior intellectual attainments, speaking eight different languages. His demise occurred when he had reached the age of seventy-four years. He was twice married, his second wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, being a daughter of one of Norway's wealthy farmers and a sister of one of the most prominent and successful architects of that country.

C. Jorgen Smith, the eldest in the family, was but ten years old at the time of his father's death and when five years of age he was placed under the tuition of a governess. At the age of eleven he completed his common school education and was fifteen when he received his diploma from an agricultural college in the district of his birthplace. At the age of seventeen years and six months he was graduated with high honors from Norway's Astronomical and Nautical College, located in the city of Fredrikstad, and then became second officer of an English sailing ship. He arrived at Boston, Massachusetts, in the following year and in order to perfect his knowledge of English he attended a private college at Bangor, Maine, later studying architecture and building construction in Chicago, Illinois. Early in the spring of 1889 he came to Seattle and in 1890 entered upon the study of law, continuing his reading during the years 1891, 1892 and 1893, under the supervision of W. W. Moore, a former Wall street attorney. He completed his professional training in the Seattle Law College, conducted by the Hon. Edward Judd, and was admitted to practice by the supreme court of the state of Washington in the May session of 1909.

While a resident of Chicago, Mr. Smith had been connected with the building trade, acting as foreman for the Pullman Company, which was then erecting steel buildings, and while engaged in making alterations on the old sandstone buildings at the corner of Randolph and State streets he placed in position the first steel bay windows in the city. Later he became construction foreman in charge of the steel work on the Auditorium building, one of the large and substantial structures of Chicago, and was thus occupied for about two years. Mr. Smith reached Seattle before the great fire of June 6, 1889, and discerning something of what the future held in store for this growing metropolis, he made profitable investments in real estate, engaging in that business until admitted to the bar. His initiative spirit prompted him to extend his efforts to other fields and early in the '90s he organized the Washington Tanning Company, conducting the business in a building at the

south end of Lake Union until the structure was destroyed by fire. He also aided in forming the Yukon-Alaska Transportation Company and the Washington-Alaska Fish Company. In 1907 he purchased a section of land now known as the Valley Heights orchard tracts, near Prosser, and after the United States reclamation service had made the necessary surveys, he expended the sum of more than seven thousand dollars in placing a large syphon with an inside diameter of eighteen inches for nearly a mile through the country, also doing other necessary work connected therewith for irrigation purposes. He still has considerable real estate in that locality, in addition to large realty holdings in Seattle, and is also a stockholder in the Northwestern Wagon Wheel Company of Bellingham, Washington. He is likewise joint owner, with several other Seattle business men, of several valuable tracts of land located in southwestern Alaska, which were especially selected by him because of their adaptability for fishery locations.

Since his admission to the bar Mr. Smith has continuously followed his profession with ever-increasing success and his clientele is one of the largest in the city. He has a thorough understanding of legal principles and is regarded as a safe counselor, while he is equally able in his presentation of his case before the courts. In a discussion he has the gift of seizing the gist of the matter and the knack of setting it in correct perspective.

Mr. Smith was married in this city, on the 26th of September, 1903, to Miss Hilda Marie Nelson, a daughter of Solomon Nelson, and a direct descendant of a family that in the early history of Sweden emigrated from Greece, where the name was originally Mullser. Throughout the centuries members of the family have served with distinction in military affairs. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have become the parents of four children: Hjordis Carloa, Charles Jorgen, Jr., Kiert Servie and Thorgny Hjorvard.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith attend the Methodist Episcopal church and his political support is given to the democratic party, of which he is a stanch adherent. A strong believer in absolute prohibition, he constantly advocated the adoption of the prohibition amendment to our constitution and, together with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, put forth special effort to have the prohibition clause inserted as early as 1889. In the year 1897, on the ground that it was of special importance to protect the fishing industry, he succeeded in having the legislature enact certain prohibitory measures for the safeguarding of that industry, and several measures that he recommended to the committee on fisheries, in both house and senate, now constitute the gist of the statutes governing the industry in this state. He became a member of the National Order of Good Templars in Chicago in 1881 and for several years during the '90s was president of the Gospel Temperance Union, which held its

meetings in the Chamber of Commerce rooms in the Pacific block during the period that the late Mr. Proach was president of the latter organization. Mr. Smith has ever been a close student of public problems and his influence is at all times on the side of right and justice, reform and improvement. He is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America, the Seattle Commercial Club, the Scandinavian Brotherhood of America and the State Bar Association. He believes that a great future lies in store for Seattle and his public spirit has prompted him to put forth earnest and effective effort for the city of his adoption, whose interests he has made his own. He possesses a strong mentality and is fitted by natural ability and by training for the legal profession, in which he has gained high standing, while as a business man he has been equally successful. His is an upright character and honorable purpose has guided him at all points in his career, winning for him the unqualified esteem of his fellowmen.

GAIL H. MARINE

Gail H. Marine, a prominent lumberman of Seattle, has made a life study of the business and there is no phase of the industry with which he is not thoroughly familiar. His birth occurred at Kirksville, Missouri, on the 3d of August, 1871, and his parents were Carl and Rose (Wood) Marine, the former a native of Carolina, of French Huguenot ancestry, and the latter a native of Chicago, Illinois. They were numbered among the early settlers of Missouri and the father successfully engaged in general merchandising at Kirksville. He was an honored veteran of the Civil war and the hardships which he endured in that conflict undoubtedly shortened his life, for he died at a comparatively early age. He was a first cousin of James Whitcomb Riley, the mother of the poet being a sister of William Rufus Marine, the grandfather of Gail H. Marine of this review. The widow of Carl Marine is living in San Diego, California.

Gail H. Marine attended the public schools of Clinton, Iowa, to which city the family removed during his boyhood, and he afterward completed a course in a business college. His first experience along commercial lines was obtained with a lumber firm of Kansas City, Missouri, and from there he went to the lumber districts of Arkansas. He next engaged in the lumber business at St. Louis, Missouri, and afterward returned to Kansas City, where he was similarly occupied until 1909. In that year he came to the Puget Sound country, locating in Seattle, and for several years thereafter he was associated with Schwager & Nettleton, Incorporated, of this city. In 1918 he formed a partnership with Irland Davis and in 1919 their interests

GAIL H. MARINE

were incorporated under the present style of the Davis-Marine Lumber Company. They cater to the car material and export trade and Mr. Marine is serving as president of the firm. He combines an expert knowledge of the business with executive ability and has succeeded in establishing an enterprise of large and substantial proportions.

At Kansas City, Missouri, on the 3d of May, 1897, Mr. Marine was married to Miss Sarah E. Davis, a daughter of Henry L. and Elizabeth (Bemis) Davis, pioneers of that state. Their son, William Rufus Marine, was born in Canon City, Colorado, in 1903, graduated from Queen Anne high school in 1923 and is a member of the class of 1927 in the University of Washington. Mrs. Marine is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and Mr. Marine is connected with the Inglewood Country Club. Mr. Marine is one of the influential business men of Seattle and the prosperity which he now enjoys is the result of untiring application, ceaseless watchfulness of opportunity, self-confidence and a readiness to assume responsibility. His integrity has never been open to question and his personal characteristics are those which always command respect and esteem. He is an enterprising citizen of an enterprising city and has contributed his share toward the development of an industry which is one of the chief sources of Seattle's greatness.

SAMUEL HAMILTON HEDGES

Samuel Hamilton Hedges, a self-educated, self-made man and a civil engineer of broad experience and superior ability, is president of the Puget Sound Bridge & Dredging Company of Seattle, which he has controlled for the past eighteen years, making it one of the largest and most important enterprises of this character in the Pacific Northwest. Mr. Hedges is a native of the east, his birth having occurred at Ira, Cayuga county, New York, on the 18th of April, 1866, and his parents were David Talmage and Jane (Hamilton) Hedges. In the paternal line Samuel H. Hedges is of English descent, the American progenitor having settled in Massachusetts early in the seventeenth century, and later representatives of the name removed to Long Island. Formerly many members of the Hedges family followed a seafaring life as captains of whaling vessels, continuing to engage in that adventurous and hazardous calling until about 1800.

The parents of Samuel H. Hedges started for the west with their family about 1869, settling at Durant, Cedar county, Iowa, where the father turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. The son passed his boyhood on the home farm, attending the town school of Durant until

he reached the age of fourteen, when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Tipton, the county seat of Cedar county, and he continued his lessons in the high school there until the spring of 1884. He then entered the civil engineering department of the Iowa State College at Ames, Iowa, and completed the four-year course in three years, being graduated at the head of his class in November, 1886. At that time he received the degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering, and later the degree of Civil Engineer was bestowed upon him by that university. In order to secure the funds necessary for his college course Mr. Hedges taught school during the winter seasons, the long vacation of the Iowa State College at that time running from November to March, and the short vacation about four weeks in July, the short vacation being in the summer time because of growing crops which the students were studying and with which they were experimenting. And the long vacations in the winters were more practicable because a very large number of the boys and girls who were students were putting themselves through college, and could teach a winter term of school, which was much more remunerative than any work they could obtain during a long vacation in the summer. Mr. Hedges used to arrive home from each college term on a Thursday and on the following Monday morning he would begin teaching school. He returned to college each year two weeks late in the spring in order to complete his term as a teacher and in spite of this handicap he was able to complete the four-year course in three years. Two of his short summer vacations he spent in farming, but during the third he acted as private secretary to the college president, looking after the correspondence and also taking charge of the college buildings during the absence of the students and professors. While he was attending the Iowa State College at Ames he was detailed for work of various kinds around the college grounds and was even employed in caring for the surveying instruments, taking charge of the engineering hall and similar duties. Most of the time while at school he was also agent for various kinds of books, by which means he added to his resources, securing his education through hard work and the exercise of self-denial.

Mr. Hedges spent the winter of 1886-87 in teaching school and in June of the following summer found employment as rodman on the preliminary survey and location of the Cedar Rapids & Manchester Railway, which is now a part of the Illinois Central system. Later in the summer he found a position under the city engineer of Cedar Rapids and it was at this time that the first important construction work on sewers and paving was undertaken by the city. His comprehensive knowledge of his profession and his quickness of perception soon won recognition and in the ensuing fall he was appointed assistant engineer. In the winter of 1887-8 Mr. Hedges was employed in a still more important capacity, being made

engineer in charge of the construction of a bridge across the Cedar river at Cedar Valley, Iowa. He successfully supervised this project and in the following spring became a member of the staff of the Clinton Bridge & Iron Works in the capacity of contracting engineer. In order to make himself master of the details of bridge building he went to the fountain of all knowledge—practical experience—and worked under the foreman in the actual construction of this bridge. Two years after entering the service of the Clinton Bridge & Iron Works, Mr. Hedges was placed in complete charge of the erection of a bridge over the Mississippi river at La Crosse, Wisconsin, and he remained with the firm until 1893, when he resigned in order to accept a more advantageous offer from the Chicago Bridge & Iron Works. He assumed the management of its work in the northwestern territory, with headquarters at St. Paul, Minnesota, and remained in that city in this firm's interests from 1893 until 1899, when he was called into the home office as contracting engineer, the company having decided to centralize its business. At that time it did away with its outside agents and it is significant that Mr. Hedges was the only outside man who was summoned to the main office. He was then occupied with important problems in the company's home office at Chicago, where he remained until coming to Seattle. Horace E. Horton, owner of the Chicago Bridge & Iron Works, and widely known throughout the United States in connection with bridge construction work, in referring to Mr. Hedges' accomplishments and technical skill as demonstrated in his eleven years of service with that company, said: "He was relied on in the matter of design more fully than any of our employes ever was, received a larger salary than we ever paid to any other engineer, in fact, twice as much, and left the company because he had outgrown a salaried position. He gave many instances of his intimate knowledge of details and expert capacity in the most delicate matters of construction and proved his ability as an engineer in the full sense and broadest phase of the term engineer."

The year 1905 marks the arrival of Mr. Hedges in Seattle and the beginning of his remarkably successful independent career. He came to the city in the early part of the year, in company with R. M. Dyer of Chicago, to take charge of the affairs of the Puget Sound Bridge & Dredging Company, and has since been president of the enterprise, while Mr. Dyer, a mechanical engineer of high reputation, was made vice president, having entire charge of the office and construction department. The operations of the company are very extensive, covering not only engineering and construction work but also the financial management of projects intrusted to its care. Its present business is entirely construction work, but it has often been requested to undertake the entire financing of a new proposition or to assist in the financing of large projects.

The firm is in excellent position to do this, as it is closely connected with large financial interests in the east. The Puget Sound Bridge & Dredging Company is often approached to submit tenders on work before any definite designs have been executed and it therefore keeps a staff of engineers who are competent to work out any design and give estimates on structures, the plans for which are yet indefinite and have to be worked out before tenders are made. The company does in particular, work of a heavy construction character, such as waterworks, sewers, bridges, concrete dams, railroads, heavy foundations, irrigation canals, tideland reclamations, and the dredging of rivers and harbors. It is the most experienced and best equipped concern for this line of work in the west. The company has built the canals for one of the most important government reclamation projects in the Pacific coast region and has dredged the harbors of Aberdeen, Olympia, Tacoma, Bremerton, Bellingham, Ballard, Everett, St. Michael and Seattle. The magnitude of its operations is indicated in the fact that its Seattle work involved the dredging of about twenty-five million cubic yards, which resulted in the reclamation of areas hitherto worthless, but now valued at approximately thirty million dollars. There is hardly a stream in the northwest which is not spanned by one of the company's bridges. When Alaska opened its gates to the onrush of miners and prospectors this company contributed to the development of the territory through its building operations. The firm constructed the mammoth arch for the White Pass & Yukon Railroad Company, a magnificent piece of work, which is greatly admired in engineering circles. It also built the large coaling station at the Bremerton navy yard and did construction work of other character there. It likewise built a bridge across the Columbia river for the North Coast Railroad Company; the heavy foundations for a bascule bridge for the Northern Pacific Railway Company in Seattle harbor; the reinforced concrete dam at Estacada, Oregon, which is eight hundred feet in length and one hundred feet in height; and a reinforced concrete warehouse for Lilly & Company of Seattle. It also constructed several buildings in the navy yard at Bremerton, a number of bridges throughout the northwest, and the King county courthouse, which was erected at a cost of a million and a half dollars and covers an entire city block.

The Puget Sound Bridge & Dredging Company has never yet failed to complete a contract. After once undertaking a piece of work and declaring it feasible, it leaves no stone unturned to insure success, and with brain and brawn, knowledge and experience it has often made the seemingly impossible a concrete fact. Its unquestioned ability to carry through anything it attempts is its greatest asset. The firm's integrity has never been open to question and its fairness insures it the confidence of those in need of its services, as well as the loyalty of its employes, in

the treatment of whom it is just and considerate. To direct successfully an undertaking of this magnitude requires a man of exceptional executive ability and technical knowledge and Mr. Hedges fully meets the requirements of the position, being regarded as one of the foremost authorities on bridge construction in the United States.

On the 29th of June, 1892, Mr. Hedges was married to Miss Jessie Jackson, a daughter of Christopher Jackson of Potosi, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson became the parents of two sons: David Jackson, who met his death by drowning when seventeen years old; and George William, also deceased. Mr. Hedges is interested in Arctic explorations and in athletic sports and is a member of the Rainier and Arctic Clubs, the Seattle Yacht Club, the College Club of Seattle, and the Seattle Golf Club. He was formerly one of the trustees of the last named organization and is an enthusiastic devotee of golf, spending much of his leisure time on the links. He is widely known in engineering circles of the country and is a past director of the American Society of Civil Engineers and a member of the Western Society of Engineers, the St. Paul Society of Engineers and the Pacific Northwest Society of Engineers. He has attained that position of leadership in his profession which follows superior ability and concentrated effort and his contribution to the world's work has been one of great value and importance. Mr. Hedges' residence is at No. 702 Fourteenth avenue North.

EDWARD H. HAMLIN

Edward H. Hamlin, one of Washington's native sons, has long been a resident of Seattle, and ability, industry and firm purpose have enabled him to establish his position among the successful business men of the city. His birth occurred at Port Townsend, Washington, on the 20th of November, 1874, and his father was William H. Hamlin. He received a public school education and first came to Seattle in 1880, with his parents, being then a lad of six years, but did not become a permanent resident of the city until 1890. On starting out in the commercial world he embarked in the merchandise brokerage business, which has since occupied his attention, and he is now at the head of the E. H. Hamlin Company, salmon brokers, with offices in the Mutual Life building. He has a detailed knowledge of the brokerage business, of which he has made a life study, and straightforward methods, systematic effort and sound judgment have enabled him to build up a large and profitable undertaking.

At Portland, Oregon, on the 15th of May, 1897, Mr. Hamlin was

married to Miss Irene Malarkey, a daughter of Charles A. Malarkey, a well-known resident of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Hamlin have three children: Ruth, who married Roger Moose Bone, a son of Governor Bone of Alaska; Phyllis, a student at the Ecole Francaise in New York city; and Edward Clarke, who is attending the University of California.

Mr. Hamlin is a member of the Rainier Club, the Arctic Club, the Seattle Yacht Club and the Rainier Golf Club. He is well known as a business man of ability and integrity and has always found time to cooperate in movements seeking the improvement and advancement of his city and state.

JOHN ISAACSON

John Isaacson has become well known in the business circles of Seattle as president, treasurer and manager of the Isaacson Company Iron Works and the Young Iron Works. His birth occurred in Sundsvall, Sweden, on the 14th of June, 1875, his parents being Carl F. and Catherine (Oslin) Isaacson, who spent their lives in that country. The father was identified with manufacturing interests as a foundryman.

In his native land John Isaacson attended the public schools until he reached the age of fourteen years, after which he entered upon an apprenticeship to the blacksmith's trade under his father, following that occupation to the age of seventeen years. He then came alone to the United States and made his way to Missoula, Montana, where he engaged as a blacksmith with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which he thus served for six years. He afterward removed to Anaconda, Montana, where he followed blacksmithing in the employ of the Amalgamated Anaconda Copper Company for six years, and on the expiration of that period he came to Seattle, where he was employed as a blacksmith in the iron works of C. J. Young, there continuing until 1907, when he organized the Isaacson Company Iron Works, of which he is now president, treasurer and manager. He began in a humble way, having but one assistant, but today in his plants he employs seventy-five men. They are ship blacksmiths, manufacture logging tools, and also make a specialty of manufacturing contractors' equipment and coolers for canneries, doing the only business of this kind in Seattle. They do blacksmithing and forging for machinists, manufacturers, marine workers and contractors, their well known products being known as the Circle I. brand. In March, 1920, Mr. Isaacson also acquired the ownership of the Young Iron Works, of which he is the head, having developed the enterprise to extensive proportions. From the age of fourteen years he has led a very busy life, basing his advancement always upon industry and perse-

JOHN ISAACSON

verance. His youth was a period of earnest and unremitting toil and he is still carefully directing important and growing interests.

On the 25th of December, 1897, in Missoula, Montana, Mr. Isaacson was united in marriage to Miss Anna Young, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Young, representatives of a prominent family of Sweden, who spent their last years in Seattle. To Mr. and Mrs. Isaacson have been born six children: Helen Marie, whose birth occurred in Missoula, Montana; Henry Frederick, who is also a native of Missoula, Montana, and now assistant manager of the Isaacson Company Iron Works; Mrs. Blanche Charlotte Lindberg, who was born in Anaconda, Montana, and who now resides in Chicago, has twin sons, John and Robert; John Paul, whose birth occurred in Anaconda, Montana, and who is assistant manager of the Young Iron Works; and Theodore and Robert William, both of whom are natives of Seattle.

Mr. Isaacson gives his political allegiance to the republican party, while his religious faith is that of the Lutheran church. He is an active member of the Swedish Tabernacle and serves on the board of the Swedish Hospital. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order and the Modern Woodmen of America and his interest in community affairs is manifest in his connection with the Commercial Club. It is his belief that Seattle is the finest city in the world, offering unsurpassed business opportunities to the man of energy, determination and foresight.

HON. JOHN COLLINS

In the narration of events, vicissitudes and enterprises marking the progress of Seattle from the village period contained in the first volume of this history the name of John Collins is frequently mentioned, because of his active participation in every important movement forward in the life of the community. Loyal devotion to the city was one of the guiding principles that dominated his conduct throughout the years of his mature manhood. Mr. Collins was never a laggard nor parsimonious in contributing time, money and wisdom for the honor and prosperity of the city, nor in support of any of its benevolent undertakings. Self-educated and maker of his own fortune, his experiences in life developed the traits of self-reliance, courage, firmness, studiousness and kindness that made his character admirable; and his native common sense, foresight and sound judgment helped to achieve success in most of the enterprises in which he engaged.

John Collins was born at Cootehill, County Cavan, Ireland, on November 26, 1835, the son of John and Mary (Dinning) Collins. When

ten years old he came to New York, where he lived for six years, then went to Machias, Maine, where he was employed by the Pope & Talbot Lumber Company. Here at the age of nineteen he married Mary Ann McElroy.

In 1853 the Pope & Talbot Company built a sawmill at Port Gamble, then known as Teekalet, and later organized the Puget Mill Company. In July, 1857, Mr. Collins, in the employ of Pope & Talbot, started for the Pacific coast, via the Panama canal. On reaching Teekalet, in September, he took charge of the lathe mill, and remained in the employ of the Puget Mill Company for several years.

In 1865 Mr. Collins, then a commissioner of Kitsap county, visited Seattle, making the trip, as was the custom, in an Indian canoe. His interest in the village was so great, as was also his faith in its future prosperity, that he invested his earnings in a one-third interest in the Occidental block. In later years he said he was sure then that it was the coming city of the Sound.

That block is: "Block 1" of Boren and Denny's plat of the original town of Seattle. According to real estate records, the several conveyances whereby he acquired the entire block were as follows:

Deed from Amos Brown to John Collins for an undivided one-third of said block and the buildings thereon and the Occidental Hotel business dated September 29, 1865, consideration four thousand dollars.

Deed from M. R. and Susie Maddocks to John Collins for an undivided one-third of same property, dated October 15, 1866, consideration five thousand dollars.

Same date, deed from John Collins to Margaret Miller for one-third of same property.

Deed from Margaret and Amasa Miller to John Collins for undivided one-third of same property, dated December 20, 1869, consideration one thousand dollars.

Deed from John S. Condon to John Collins for all of his undivided interest in said property, dated March 3, 1882, consideration nine thousand dollars.

In 1867 Mr. Collins came to Seattle to live, and having purchased a controlling interest to protect his original investment, he assumed personal management of the property.

Once his judgment having been formed on a matter Mr. Collins seldom changed; and his position on any question was never a doubtful one. An ardent democrat, he always voted the straight ticket, even when, it was claimed, his was the only democratic vote in the state. His one deflection was when he voted for McKinley and the gold ticket. Mr. Collins was one of the fifteen freeholders chosen to prepare the city charter, receiving the largest vote of any candidate on the ticket. In

1869 he became a member of the first city council, where he served continuously for three years.

In 1871, four years after his removal to Seattle, his first wife died, leaving four children: James; Mary, who is married to John B. Libby; Abbie Ann, who was later married to Joseph Arthur Baillargeon; and Emma Louise, later married to Archibald Stewart Downey.

In 1873 the streets of the newly incorporated city were dark; to provide light Mr. Collins, A. A. Denny, Dexter Horton and C. E. Burroughs were granted a franchise under which they, or a corporation which they organized, constructed the first gas factory and gas distributing system in Seattle. It was during this year that the Northern Pacific Railroad announced its intention to make Tacoma its western terminus. That was a grievous disappointment as well as a great financial blow to Seattle. A small group of men, however, determined to build a railroad of their own across the mountains to Walla Walla, and so formed the Seattle & Walla Walla Railroad & Transportation Company. Mr. Collins was a director of this company and one of its most active promoters. The actual start in building this railroad compelled eastern capitalists to recognize the impossibility of ignoring a seaport which had been placed on the railroad map through the enterprise of its own citizens. The development of the railroad was aided by the discovery of the Renton coal mine. The company that opened the mine included Mr. Collins. A year later (1874), with James McNaught and John Leary, he organized the company that developed the Talbot mines on adjacent property.

Energetic and public-spirited, Mr. Collins always took an active interest in everything concerning the welfare of the city. In 1873, on becoming the fourth mayor of Seattle, he made a report on city affairs that was the first of its kind ever issued in the territory. During his term of office he reorganized many of the departments of the city government, and when the new charter was adopted nearly all his plans were retained.

In 1877 Mr. Collins was married to Angela Burdett Jackling, by whom he had four children: Edana, who is married to Commander Thomas Francis Ruhm; John Francis, Edward Bertrand, and Catherine.

Mr. Collins was again elected to the city council in 1881, for his fourth term. He was made chairman of the Charter committee and devoted his energies to perfecting the system of drainage and sanitation. While a member of the council he urged the city to establish its own water system. Had his advice been acted on at that time, the city would have been saved the expenditure of great sums of money in later years. He was acting mayor when Henry Villard visited Seattle in 1881, and presided at the banquet given in honor of Mr. Villard and his party,

which included Baron Hertzog, Prof. Bryce, M. P., and Junius Browne.

When the railroads tried to gain control of the waterfront, many felt it was better to placate than oppose them. Mr. Collins fought them vigorously, however, pointing out the immense value of the wharf and dock property to the city and the necessity of keeping open communication with it. The soundness of his judgment has since been shown. In the year 1883 Mr. Collins represented King county at the upper branch of the territorial legislature. He was chairman of the committee on commerce and as such opposed the oft repeated attempt to enact a compulsory pilot law. Puget Sound pilots, picked up off Cape Flattery by incoming ships, were employed if their services were needed, but captains of lumber ships and schooners were competent to navigate their vessels in Puget Sound, and steamships running on regular schedules carried special pilots continuously employed at a regular salary. The proposed law was for the benefit of the few professional pilots who wished to exact fees from all ships entering the Juan de Fuca Straits, whether they engaged a pilot or not. Mr. Collins characterized this as an attempt "to put an embargo on God's highway" and was successful in defeating the bill. As a member of the committee on ways and means, he succeeded in persuading the legislature to make a larger appropriation than ever before for the support of the Territorial University. A desperate fight was waged against this measure, for it was at that time considered an extravagance. The allowance of the six thousand dollars, however, was finally procured.

The undaunted spirit and self-reliance of Mr. Collins were never more clearly shown than at the time of the fire of 1889. Although he was one of the heaviest losers, he was the first to begin rebuilding. The day after the great fire he stood by the still smoking ruins of what had been one of the largest buildings north of San Francisco, and directed workmen in clearing away the wreckage. To friends who, discouraged, asked him his plans, he replied that within the year the city would be rebuilt greater than before. In those words John Collins revealed himself as the man of courage and farsightedness that his later life in Seattle proved him to be. The Cedar Mountain coal mine had been opened by Mr. Collins and J. M. Colman in 1884, and the year after the fire the People's Savings Bank was organized, with Mr. Collins as one of its directors.

In 1892 Mr. Collins went to Chicago to the democratic convention that nominated Grover Cleveland for a second term. Mr. Collins was one of the committee that notified the President of his selection by the convention.

Realizing that the growth of a city is largely due to the prosperity

of the surrounding country, Mr. Collins became one of the promoters of the first successful irrigation project in the state. This was the Sunnyside Irrigation canal, which has reclaimed the arid sage brush lands of the Yakima valley and made them enormously productive, thereby adding millions of dollars annually to the wealth of the state. Another noteworthy enterprise was planning the Seattle-Tacoma Interurban Railroad. The scheme was taken over by the Stone & Webster Company, the line being built and put in operation by the Puget Sound Electric Company. The route then chosen was not the one advocated by Mr. Collins, whose plan was for the tracks to follow what was known as the High Line, that being the much more direct route. His advice is only now being acted upon.

Throughout his long residence in Seattle Mr. Collins always was identified prominently with the welfare and progress of the city. In commemoration of his many services the John Collins Playfield was named. He was a member of the Seattle Golf Club and a charter member of the Rainier Club.

We find it of signal interest that in the little mill town of Teekalet, on the shores of Puget Sound, John Collins, at the age of twenty-four years, began the collection of what later proved to be a very choice library. It was in Victoria, British Columbia, the mecca of the north, that Mr. Collins founded the nucleus of his treasured books—a library for sale, and John Collins bought it. Later Captain J. P. Keller's library passed into Mr. Collins' hands. Notable among the earlier collection one finds Pope's complete works (published in London, 1824), Smollett, Fielding, Swift, "The Spectator," Addison and Steele.

Mr. Collins died on April 22, 1903. A man of strong character, enthusiastic yet practical, a hard and vigorous fighter for anything he felt was right, he was always a very definite force in the community. Though firm and very just, he could be gentle and charitable. It was said of him that "no man knows the extent of his benefactions."

BERT PEIRCE BOLES

Bert Peirce Boles, who throughout his business career has been actively engaged in the manufacture of paper and paper products, is now the president and general manager of the Pacific Northwest Envelope Company of Seattle and in this connection controls one of the important and steadily growing industrial concerns of the city. He is a native of Falmouth, Kentucky, and a son of John William and Ada E. Boles. His early educational advantages were supplemented by a course of study in

the University of Kentucky, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Mining Engineer. He then turned his attention to the business of paper manufacturing, which has claimed his time and efforts continuously since and in which field of industrial activity he has won most gratifying success. His identification with the business life of Seattle dates from the 1st of July, 1921, and he has become widely known as the president and general manager of the Pacific Northwest Envelope Company, in which connection he is now capably controlling an enterprise of extensive and profitable proportions. He possesses untiring energy, is quick of perception, forms his plans readily and is determined in their execution, and his close application to business and his excellent management have brought to him the high degree of prosperity which is his today.

At Miamisburg, Ohio, in 1909, Mr. Boles was united in marriage to Miss Jennie E. Baum, a daughter of Charles Baum. Mr. and Mrs. Boles have two children: Marilyn Maxine and Mary Jane, who are six and three years of age, respectively. Fraternally Mr. Boles is identified with the Knights of Pythias, the Elks and the Masons, and in the last named organization has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and also crossed the sands of the desert with the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He likewise belongs to the Lions Club, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Christian church, the teachings of which guide him in the varied relations of life, making him a man whom to know is to respect and esteem.

JAMES B. MURPHY

Thirty-three years have passed since James B. Murphy entered upon the practice of law in Seattle and in the field of professional service he has made continuous progress, gaining valuable experience and increased ability with the passing of time. He was born in Napa county, California, April 29, 1863, a son of Thomas and Alice (Ross) Murphy, both of whom were natives of Ireland and emigrated to the new world in early life. The father became one of the leading farmers of Contra Costa county, to which he moved while James was very young. Both Mr. and Mrs. Murphy passed away in the Golden State.

Their son, James B. Murphy, attended the public schools of Contra Costa county, California, and afterward became a student at the University of the Pacific, from which he received the B. S. degree in 1886. His professional training was acquired in the University of Michigan, graduating therefrom in 1889, with the degree of LL. B., and after practicing for a year in his native

JAMES B. MURPHY

state he came to Seattle, opening an office in this city in 1890. He is now senior member of the firm of Murphy & Kumm and a liberal clientele has been accorded them in recognition of their professional ability. While well grounded in the principles of common law when admitted to the bar, Mr. Murphy has continued throughout the whole of his professional career a diligent student of those elementary principles which constitute the basis of all legal science and this knowledge has served him well in many a legal battle before the court.

In his political views Mr. Murphy is a republican and his religious views are in accord with the doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal church, with which he is affiliated. He is a member of the Rainier Club and fraternally is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His professional relations are with the Seattle, Washington State and American Bar Associations. While devoted to the interests of his clients, he never forgets that he owes a still higher allegiance to the majesty of the law, and is conceded to be one of the ablest and also one of the most highly esteemed members of the Seattle bar.

CHAUNCEY WRIGHT

Chauncey Wright, famous restaurateur and president of the Seattle Restaurant Company, died on the 12th of December, 1917, when forty-six years of age. His birth occurred in Austin, Minnesota, on the 8th of September, 1871, his parents being John J. and Kate Wright, who came to this city in 1881. The father opened a restaurant on the site of the present Colman building, at the corner of Yesler Way and Second avenue and at one time owned nearly all Billtown. His establishment was one of the first to be burned in the conflagration of 1889. In addition to conducting a restaurant he sold flour, feed, hay and grain, and was also the proprietor of a broom factory. He still survives his wife, who passed away in 1909, and lives in happiness and comfort at the home of his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Chauncey Wright Johnston, at the venerable age of ninety-three years. The period of his residence in Seattle now covers more than four decades and he is widely and favorably known throughout the city.

Chauncey Wright, who was a lad of ten years when he came to Seattle with his parents, obtained his education in the public schools of this city. He was reared in the atmosphere of the restaurant and as a youth caught fish from the rear porch of his father's establishment that were served to the patrons in front. At the age of twelve years he worked in the dining service on Alaska boats to southeastern and southwestern Alaska. In 1890, when a young man of nineteen, he opened his first restaurant at

Second avenue and Yesler Way. Subsequently he went to Tacoma and had a varied career for some time, gaining valuable restaurant experience and a broader knowledge of business and humanity. From Tacoma he returned to Seattle and next made his way to Los Angeles but had come back to this city at the time of the first gold rush. Going to Dawson City, he there became proprietor of the Greasy Spoon, which despite its name was a cafe of reputation for its excellent fare. Coffee was sold for fifty cents per cup, a similar price was charged for a piece of pie, a sandwich cost one dollar and a meal meant an expenditure of from four to eight dollars. Patrons were served French or Italian dishes on request and were charged accordingly. It was jocularly commented that the steaks were cut so thin that one could read the newspaper through them. Mr. Wright conducted his restaurant at Dawson City in 1897 and 1898 and at the time of the Nome discovery opened an eating house at the latter place, where his profit for one season amounted to about fifteen thousand dollars. This was his real start. Returning to Seattle, he began the establishment of the chain of restaurants which made him famous as a restaurant man. As his business grew with his reputation he opened cafes on Pike street, First avenue and University Way, Second avenue and Columbia street, Second avenue and Washington street, Third avenue and Washington street prior to 1902, when he opened the place at No. 164 Washington street, which became famous for its steaks and chops. While in business at No. 1420 Pike street he built a bakery on the second floor and later secured space in the L. C. Smith building, leasing the thirty-fifth floor of the largest building in Seattle to install the finest tea room in the world. He was known for his fair treatment of everyone and no hungry person was turned away for lack of money, as Mr. Wright fed scores of people daily who had not the price of a meal. He was an absolute judge of "moochers."

The following article appeared in the Post-Intelligencer under date of December 12, 1917: "Chauncey Wright is gone and his passing will bring true grief to many a heart outside his immediate family circle, for he was known the length of the Pacific coast, from Los Angeles to Nome, as a man who never turned a hungry man away from his restaurant door. He died as he would have liked best to go had he had his choice—quickly, quietly, without the ante-mortem tears, because grief and sorrow in others was a thing which he, always a strong man, could not fight. Mr. Wright had been ill for the greater part of two years and for the last two months had spent practically all his time in his home. He had during his eventful life tasted the sweets of success and the bitters of disaster, though at no time would he ever admit of failure or defeat, and his rise to financial independence during the five years preceding his death in 1917 was little short of sensational. Thirteen years ago he opened the place on Wash-

ington street, between Occidental and Second avenues, where he was hailed as the king of restaurateurs in that section of the city. Always a business man, he made money in this venture despite a heart too big to permit of his growing rich while hungry men came to his place every day and all but ate up his profits, because it was not his way to refuse any man. Perhaps the ones who will feel his going as deeply as any are the boys who make up the little band from the Des Moines Boys' Home. It was his especial delight to take them all, from director to music boy, into his place and order the best the house afforded for their consumption. In 1910 he moved from the old Washington street address to No. 110 Occidental avenue, where he organized one of the most complete short order places in the city. That was the real beginning of his success, for it gave him the inspiration which led to the establishing of the Seattle Restaurant Company, of which he and his wife, Mrs. Anna Wright, were the sole owners. From the small beginning on Occidental avenue he broadened out his business with Mrs. Wright's assistance until within a few short years he had a string of four restaurants and bakeries, each one a model of cleanliness and efficiency. At the time of his death he was forty-six years old. His father, John Wright, now living, took the boy when two years old to Los Angeles and it was there he spent his boyhood days and there he learned the restaurant game. When fifteen years of age he accompanied his parents to Seattle and here he made his home since that time, though he opened an eating house in the Klondike at the time of the first rush and made more money than many of those who packed pick and washpan up the creeks to discovery. He returned to Seattle and again went north for the Nome rush. Circumstances were against him in this venture and he came back to Seattle."

Under the caption, "A Caterer of Character," the following tribute was paid to Mr. Wright: "Chauncey Wright is an institution. We think of him as we would think of Wanamaker, or Marshall Field, or Tiffany, or any other man famed in his own business; for, if one man clothes us, and another man ornaments us, somebody also must feed us, and that has been both the mission and the business of Chauncey Wright in Seattle. Rugged in inherency, raw of speech at times, falling to the vernacular of the street for the force and beauty of it and talking to the people of the market place in their own tongue and lingo for Homer's reason, Chauncey Wright measures well up to our notion of a sermonizer of pith and moment, for while he doles out no long and stately phrases, he gives freely of what he has and speaks the plain language of common comfort. * * * He has given away more than he possesses and that is something which cannot be said usually of men who have achieved success of the kind he has achieved."

In Tacoma, Mr. Wright was united in marriage to Miss Anna Watson

of Birmingham, England, and they became the parents of a daughter, Tillie, who is the wife of Archie Ball of Seattle and the mother of two children, Annie and Edward. The romance of Miss Tillie Wright and Archie Ball began the day the latter arrived in Seattle from Birmingham, England. He became the protege of Chauncey Wright when the latter was the well known and picturesque owner of a string of restaurants in Seattle and the northwest. For eight years, minus the two or more that he served as a chief petty officer in the navy during the war, the young Englishman studied the art of pleasing the American palate. The culmination of the long romance came quickly after he was made night manager of the L. C. Smith Building restaurant.

CLARENCE McDONALD

Clarence McDonald, president of the Leschi Ice Company of No. 118 Lakeside avenue, Seattle, was born in Decatur county, Iowa, on the 27th of February, 1873. His father, E. W. McDonald, was born in the state of Ohio and went to Iowa as a pioneer farmer, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until he came west to Washington and made his home at Ballard, his place of residence at the present time. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Shumaker, died while the family was still living in Iowa. She was the mother of three children, of whom two are living, the subject of this review and his brother, Elmer, who also lives in Seattle. Clarence McDonald grew up on his father's farm in Iowa, attending the nearby district school. When he was ready for college he went to Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, but completed his education at the University of Washington, from which he graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in the class of 1901. Immediately after leaving school he entered the employment of the United States Treasury Department as a civil service employe and was sent out to the Philippine Islands, where he was located in four different provinces during the thirteen years he remained in the islands. In 1914 he came back to Seattle and leaving the government service helped to organize the Leschi Ice Company, of which he is now president and directing head. For nearly ten years he has been busily engaged developing the trade of this concern with the gratifying results that are well known to all housewives and ice consumers in the city.

As one of the progressive business men of the city, Mr. McDonald is, of course, affiliated with the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and also with the Associated Industries. In college days he was initiated into the Sigma Alpha fraternity and has since become a Mason. Since his return

CLARENCE McDONALD

to Seattle, Mr. McDonald has renewed his friendships of student days and made many new friends and acquaintances, among whom he is much liked for his pleasant personality as well as respected for his accomplishments in the business world.

Mr. McDonald was married to Mrs. Stella M. Baker in Seattle on the 8th of June, 1921. His wife is the daughter of Mrs. Peachey, of this city. Mr. McDonald's residence is at 1429 Thirty-eighth avenue.

JUDGE ROBERT BROOKE ALBERTSON

Judge Albertson was one of the large number of young men recently graduated from college who came to Seattle in 1883, adding intellectual and manhood power to the forces that in a formative period in the life of the young city upheld the standard of honor and civic pride, which from pioneer times has been its guide in municipal conduct. Pride in honorable ancestry, pride in being a citizen of the American Republic, pride in honors earned and duties well done, charity and a lively sense of personal honor, were his traits of character, which, added to good educational equipment, native talents and industry, enabled him to deserve and sustain the reputation of an admirable judge of the King county superior court.

His American ancestors were Quaker colonists who settled in North Carolina, in the latter part of the seventeenth century. In 1792 his great-grandfather, Elias Albertson, held the office of inspector of revenue for the Albemarle Sound district, under an appointment from President Washington. His commission, signed by George Washington, president, and Thomas Jefferson, secretary of state, is preserved by the family as a cherished heirloom.

Robert Brooke Albertson was born at Hertford, Perquimans county, North Carolina, on December 21, 1859. His parents were Jonathan White and Catherine Fauntleroy Albertson; his mother being of an old Virginia family, granddaughter of Peter Francis, who was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, distinguished for valiant conduct recorded in Lossing's "Field Book of the Revolution." Jonathan White Albertson was a prominent man in North Carolina, both prior and subsequent to the Civil war. He was a lawyer, United States district attorney, a superior court judge, member of the state legislature and of the convention which framed the new Constitution of North Carolina.

Robert B. Albertson graduated from the University of North Carolina, with the class of 1881. He studied law while teaching school, and after a course in the law department of the university was admitted to the bar

in 1883. Then he came to Seattle and began to hustle. For a short time while becoming acquainted he performed manual labor in a lumberyard until given a job as reporter on the Morning Chronicle. Next he was employed as a clerk to fill a temporary vacancy in the law office of Burke & Rasin. That was a stepping stone to a more permanent engagement with the firm of Struve, Haines & McMicken, having a very extensive law practice. Performance of his duties in that office was educational and advantageous in giving him a favorable introduction to the business concerns which were clients of the firm. He very promptly became active in local politics and community affairs. Under the title, "THE SAME OLD ALBY," Conover's book, "Mirrors of Seattle," narrates an incident of that time as follows:

"A young men's republican club was organized and at the very first meeting a resolution was put through providing that the action of the majority present at any meeting indorsing any candidate should bind the club—in fact, the unit rule. Alby (nickname for Judge Albertson), who was rather a gawky, country-looking boy in those days, opposed the resolution, and in a heated argument was given the lie by Jack Hibbard, a local politician at that time, a noted boxer from the Olympic Club in San Francisco and supposed to be the best fighter in Seattle. Just then something hit Hibbard—it was an uppercut on the jaw, in fact, and he went down and took the count. When they got Alby off of him, the former asked all independent souls who believed with him to adjourn to the old apple orchard at Fourth and Marion, and there he made them an impassioned speech."

During the time of the anti-Chinese agitation Judge Albertson was a deputy sheriff and he joined the Home Guards, upholding the honor of Seattle in curbing lawless abuse of Chinese inhabitants. After that he served a term of enlistment as a member of Company E, which was mustered in as part of the National Guard of Washington territory; and he was a member of the Loyal League of Seattle, and of the volunteer fire department. In 1887-8 he was chairman of the King County Republican committee. Between 1886 and 1903 Mr. Albertson was a practicing lawyer, associated at different periods with George Hyde Preston, Samuel H. Piles, and James Hamilton Lewis. In 1888 he was elected to the office of city attorney. One of the representative districts of King county elected him as a member of the state legislature in 1894 and again in 1900. At the session of 1901 he was the speaker of the house of representatives, and appreciating his ability and fairness as a presiding officer, members of that body presented him with a gold watch and chain.

On August 24, 1892, Judge Albertson was married, in Seattle, to Miss Nancy DeWolfe, daughter of Captain Frederick S. DeWolfe. Their only child, Robert Brooke Albertson, Jr., was born December 1, 1907. Captain

DeWolfe was a North Carolinian, a prominent citizen, and at one time mayor of the city of Charlotte, in that state. By judicious investments in Seattle real estate and business in which he held an interest, he became a prosperous citizen of Seattle. He died here in 1919.

Prior to 1903 accumulation of cases on the docket of the superior court of King county caused necessity for additional judges, and in that year the legislature provided for one to be appointed. Governor McBride made a wise selection, very satisfactory to the bar and people generally, by naming Robert Brooke Albertson as the new judge. The appointment was ratified by electing him to that office at the next general election for a term of four years, and he was reelected four times, the last occasion being in 1916. He survived a capital operation by Dr. Mayo at Rochester, Minnesota, and with heroic courage resumed his duties as judge, in the performance of which he continued until within a few days preceding his death on the 3rd day of October, 1917. Nobly he finished the life work of a loyal citizen and of a righteous, able judge.

On various occasions Judge Albertson was called upon to address assemblages. A florid speaker and witty, he was always listened to with pleasure. His campaign speeches were persuasive, and being a student and independent thinker there was substantial matter, logic and philosophy, as well as patriotism, in whatever he had to say. His friendships were not confined within a narrow circle of intimates, but he was cordial toward all who knew him, and he was genial in society.

The clubs in which he held membership included: The Rainier, University, Athletic and Seattle Golf Clubs. He was also a member and president of the Washington Chapter of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

NORVAL HASTINGS LATIMER

Norval Hastings Latimer, long a prominent figure in financial circles of Seattle as president of the Dexter Horton National Bank, with which institution he was continuously identified for a period covering more than four decades, was called to his final rest on the 23d of November, 1923, when sixty years of age. His birth occurred in Berwick, Illinois, on the 7th of May, 1863, his parents being William G. and Martha (Pierce) Latimer. He was a direct descendant of William Brewster of Mayflower fame and was also related to the Denny family of Illinois, who became the founders of Seattle. William G. Latimer was born in Abingdon, Illinois, on July 14, 1833, and he was there educated at Hedding College. He afterward engaged in farming until 1850, when he crossed the plains,

being one of the first white men on the present site of the city of Seattle. The following year he returned to Abingdon and again engaged in general agricultural pursuits until after the outbreak of the Civil war, when, in the opening year of hostilities, he became first lieutenant of Company I, Eighty-first Illinois Volunteers, with which command he was mustered out in 1863. He then once more returned to the farm and devoted his attention to general agricultural pursuits until 1882, when he came to Seattle and engaged in buying and selling real estate, remaining active in that field of business for five years. In 1887 a recognition of his public spirit and ability on the part of his fellow townsmen led to his election to the office of county treasurer. He was at one time commander of John F. Miller Post and also Stephen's Post, G. A. R., and was an exemplary member of the Masonic fraternity. He was married at Berwick, Illinois, to Miss Martha Pierce, who was born in that state in 1842 and was a descendant of Anneke Jans Bogardus, who owned the farm known as "the Dominie's Bouwery," now the property of the Trinity Church corporation in New York city. William G. and Martha (Pierce) Latimer were the parents of four children, two of whom, Mrs. Vinnie Cassel and Mrs. Thomas Johnson, are residents of Seattle.

Norval H. Latimer, who attended the district schools near Monmouth, Illinois, until fifteen years of age, afterward worked on his father's farm for a year and then went to Kirkwood, Illinois, where he accepted a position as messenger in the First National Bank. Still later he became bookkeeper in that institution and so continued until 1882, when his interests became allied with those of the northwest. In that year he arrived in Seattle and secured employment with the Dexter Horton Company, bankers, as messenger and janitor at a salary of fifty dollars per month. That he was thoroughly reliable and capable is indicated in the fact that when a half year had passed his salary was raised to eighty dollars per month, and two years later he was made assistant cashier. In 1889 he became manager of the bank but virtually performed the duties of president and cashier, because the incumbents of those two offices devoted all of their time to personal interests. In July, 1910, they secured a new charter, changing the name to the Dexter Horton National Bank, at which time Mr. Latimer was elected president and director. Throughout the remainder of his life he controlled the policy and interests of this institution, which is one of the strong and reliable moneyed concerns of the northwest, having an extensive patronage and carrying on a banking business of large proportions. Mr. Latimer was also a director and member of the executive committee of the Dexter Horton Trust & Savings Bank, was a president of the First National Bank of Port Townsend and president of the Wauconda Investment Company, owners of Seattle property valued at one and a half million dollars. He was one of the active

organizers of the Seattle Clearing House Association, of which he was chosen president for sixteen consecutive terms, and also occupied the presidency of the Washington State Bankers Association. As chief executive officer he likewise directed the interests of the Snoqualmie Falls Power Company and the Diamond Ice Company. The following is an excerpt from an article which appeared in a local publication at the time of his demise: "N. H. Latimer was truly as much of a sacrifice to his love for his country as though he had died on the battle field in one of the nation's wars. As chief executive of the Dexter Horton National Bank of Seattle since 1889, he had a tremendous opportunity for serving his city, the business concerns of his city and the whole Pacific Northwest. He loved Seattle, he loved his bank and he loved his work. He rendered very faithful service to the business circles of his city. He was one of those men who was always working and carrying an infinite volume of detail. * * * There are many thousands of men in business who owe much of their success to the helping hand of Latimer. There are thousands and thousands of other men in business who are grateful to him for little business kindnesses, and there are hosts of others who treasured up words and sentences of kind thoughts that he has expressed to them."

On the 22d of May, 1890, in Seattle, Mr. Latimer was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Moore, who was born in Chicago, Illinois, on June 7, 1869. Her parents were Elias B. and Judith C. (Jones) Moore, both of whom were natives of the state of New York, the former born on March 26, 1832, and the latter on the 23d of September of the same year. The year 1875 witnessed their arrival in Seattle. Mr. and Mrs. Latimer became the parents of eight children, seven sons and a daughter, namely: Arthur G., who wedded Mary Dudley Walker; Chester M., who married Miss Mildred Lewis; Allan W., who married Alice Norma Tucker; Earl H.; Walter B.; Ray Norval; Vernon G.; and Margaret, who is now eighteen years of age and is attending Castilleja School for girls at Palo Alto, California. During the past eighteen years the family has spent the warm seasons in a fine summer home which they own at Port Madison, Washington.

Mr. Latimer gave his political support to the republican party and during the period of the World war served as a member of the housing committee. As a member of the National Guard he did military duty with the Seattle Rifles in 1890. Fraternally he was a Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine and upon him was conferred the honorary thirty-third degree. He was a very prominent figure in club circles of Seattle, being a life member of the Arctic, Rainier and Seattle Athletic Clubs and also a member of the Seattle Golf and Country Club and the Seattle Yacht Club, of which he was made commodore. He also held membership in the Tacoma Club of Tacoma, Washington, and was a con-

sistent and devoted member of Trinity Episcopal church, in the work of which his widow takes a most helpful interest. His friends were many and his memory will ever be cherished in the hearts of those who knew him.

DR. GEORGE V. CALHOUN AND FAMILY

George V. Calhoun, M. D., was born of Scotch-Irish parents at Hopewell, province of New Brunswick, Canada, on October 19, 1837, and after attending Horton Academy at Wolfville, he went to the University of Glasgow, Scotland, where he took his medical course. Graduating from that institution in 1862, he returned to New Brunswick and practiced his profession at St. Martin's until 1864, when he obtained a commission as surgeon in the United States army, and was with Hancock's Division until the close of the Civil war in 1865. In August of that year he came to Puget Sound by way of the Nicaragua route, and took charge of the Marine Hospital at Port Angeles. When the port of entry was changed from Port Angeles to Port Townsend, he moved to that city, and superintended the erection of the first marine hospital there. In the practice of his profession his field was not restricted to Port Townsend and vicinity, as he responded to calls all the way from Victoria to Olympia. Boat, horse, or canoe were the usual means of transportation, with an occasional tug from the sawmill towns for use in an emergency. Always interested in public affairs, he served in the territorial legislature in 1870-71, and was president of the board of regents of the University of Washington, 1875-1880, at which time he was residing in Seattle. The university at that time was on Fourth avenue between University and Seneca streets, the present site of the Olympic Hotel, and the salary paid the president was five hundred dollars per annum, and fees. He moved from Seattle to La Conner, then in Whatcom county, to look after his property interests there, and was closely identified with affairs in Whatcom and Skagit counties for many years. Calhoun addition to La Conner was laid out by him, and he was mayor of the town for one term.

Dr. Calhoun was the first president of the Washington Medical Association and of the first State Medical Examining Board. In 1892 he was elected presidential elector, and took the first vote of the new state of Washington (for Benjamin Harrison) to the electoral college at Washington, D. C. He was a member of the World's Fair Commission from this state and acted as executive commissioner of that body during the Fair at Chicago in 1893. In 1895 Dr. Calhoun returned to Seattle to live, and shortly thereafter was made a member of the Seattle school board.

With the exception of some time spent at his country cottage at Coupeville, Whidbey Island, Washington, he made his home in Seattle until his death in 1916.

Dr. Calhoun was married in Halifax, Nova Scotia, to Miss Ellen Mein of Glasgow, Scotland. Mrs. Calhoun, of Scotch Presbyterian stock, was one of the charter members of the First Presbyterian church in Seattle. She was also the first woman to be called to serve on a jury in Washington territory. She died in 1898 at Seattle. Their nine children, four sons and five daughters, have grown up on Puget Sound.

The eldest son, William Mein Calhoun, is a typical "Seattle boy." With Ed. Meany, Charlie Denny, Ed. Chilberg, Lawrence and George Colman, and others, he attended Seattle schools, went to the "Old" University and made for himself a place in the community. He organized and was president of the firm of Calhoun, Denny & Ewing, doing a general insurance and real estate business, and was for years a trustee of the Chamber of Commerce. He was made a member of the Charter Revision Commission in 1914 and was a trustee for the Alaska Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909. He is now treasurer of the Pioneers Association of Washington. He married Maggie Chambers, daughter of A. J. Chambers of Chambers Prairie. Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Calhoun have three children: Helen, now Mrs. Thomas Edmund Douglas of Seattle; Retta Denny, now Mrs. Harold A. VanDorn; and George V. Calhoun (II) of Seattle.

Two of Dr. Calhoun's sons followed in their father's footsteps in the practice of medicine—Dr. Grant Calhoun attended Stanford University and took his medical degree at Cooper Medical College, San Francisco. He began the practice of his profession in the town of Renton and while there was physician for the Seattle Electric Company. After leaving Renton, he took postgraduate work at Glasgow University, under Sir William MacEwan, and upon his return to this country began private practice in Seattle. For several months in 1906-07 he was health officer for the city but resigned to attend to his growing practice. He married Martha Burke of Santa Cruz, California, and they have two children, Grant Glenn, and Emma. Dr. Arthur Phinney Calhoun, after graduating from the University of Washington and Cooper Medical College, was appointed assistant superintendent of the Western Washington Hospital for the Insane at Medical Lake and later served for seven years as superintendent of the asylum at Steilacoom. He was commissioned major in the Reserve Officers' Medical Corps during the World war, and afterward resumed private practice in Seattle as specialist in nervous and mental diseases. He married May Thompson, daughter of Will H. and niece of Maurice Thompson. Dr. and Mrs. A. P. Calhoun have two daughters, Marjorie Lee and Barbara Lee.

Another son, Scott Calhoun, graduated from Stanford University and

began the practice of law in the office of Piles, Donworth & Howe, and later served as corporation counsel for the city of Seattle for two terms. He was instrumental in securing legislation to establish the port of Seattle, and upon the organization of the Port commission he was made attorney for that body. He is now practicing his profession in New York city and is attorney for the American Wood Impregnation Company. He married Mary Burke of Santa Cruz, California, and they had three children: Ellen Mein, now Mrs. Dale Van Every of Washington, D. C.; Katharine Sperl of Seattle; and Scott, Jr., who died at the age of five. Mrs. Calhoun died in 1912. In 1923 Mr. Calhoun was married to Alice Elizabeth Waxham of New York city.

Of the five daughters of Dr. and Mrs. G. V. Calhoun, Maggie Drysdale married Mr. James M. Shields of Mount Vernon, Skagit county; Laura is now Mrs. John Wotherspoon; and Nellie, Alice M. and Annie H. are all residents of Seattle, the latter being head of the Fine Arts division of the Public Library.

MARCUS ARVESEN

Starting with nothing, Marcus Arvesen has advanced steadily and surely and his present prosperity is the merited reward of tireless energy, steadfastness of purpose, courage and ability. For nearly a quarter of a century he has engaged in the contracting business in Seattle and through his building operations has worked toward making this city a more attractive and desirable place of residence. Norway claims Mr. Arvesen as one of her native sons. He was born on December 19, 1864, and his parents, Jorgen and Oleana (Bertus) Arvesen, were natives of Sweden. The father was a fisherman and followed that occupation along the coast of Norway. Mr. and Mrs. Arvesen had a family of four children: Hans, a resident of Salt Lake City, Utah; Bernard, whose home is in Norway; Mrs. Katherine Gersen, who is also living in that country; and Marcus.

Marcus Arvesen obtained his education in Norway and at an early age accompanied his father on his fishing expeditions, assisting him in the work connected with that industry. He also aided in the task of cultivating the home farm and afterward learned the carpenter's trade. In 1887, when a young man of twenty-three, he started for the new world and first located in Chicago, where he worked for a time at the builder's trade. Believing that he could progress more rapidly in a newer section of the country, he made his way to southern California and embarked in business on his own account in Los Angeles, but was unsuccessful, as business in the city was at that time practically at a standstill. His next

venture was in Salt Lake City, Utah, where he spent four years, and at the end of that time he returned to Los Angeles, remaining there for one and a half years. He then went to Cripple Creek, Colorado, and after a considerable portion of the city was destroyed by fire he took a prominent part in its rebuilding, also operating in Colorado Springs. He remained in that section of Colorado for one and a half years and then proceeded to Spokane, Washington, leaving soon afterward for Canada. He spent a year in the Dominion and has since been engaged in business in Seattle as a building contractor, beginning his operations in 1899. Thorough training and years of experience have given him an expert knowledge of the business and he is now a member of the firm of Arvesen & Lidral. Their business is conducted on an extensive scale and many of the finest buildings in Seattle are examples of their handiwork. They were the builders of the Springfield and President apartment houses; the residence of M. A. Arnold and the Hughes home on Highland drive; the large machine shop of Gulverson & Gray; the Butterworth Mortuary, one of the largest funeral establishments in the Pacific Northwest; and they have also erected many other buildings which are an ornament to the city and a credit to the firm. They never allow the slightest detail of a contract to be slighted and have established an enviable reputation for thoroughness and reliability.

Mr. Arvesen was married to Miss Emma S. Hahn of Seattle, in October, 1906, and they have a daughter, Helen, who was born in this city in 1907 and is attending high school. Mr. Arvesen is a York Rite Mason and in the Scottish Rite Consistory he has taken the thirty-second degree. He is an influential member of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and also belongs to the National Builders Association and the American Building Contractors Association. Mr. Arvesen derives pleasure from his chosen life work, which affords him an opportunity for self-expression, and his business associates know him to be a man of honor, worthy of their trust and confidence.

F. TADAMA

F. Tadama, one of Seattle's best known and most prominent artists, painters and designers, has been a resident of this city since 1910. His birth occurred in Netherlands, India, on the 16th of May, 1871, his parents being Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Tadama, both natives of Holland. The father, who was a Netherlands government official and assistant to the governor of India, died in Germany. The mother passed away when her son was but an infant.

In the acquirement of an education F. Tadama attended the schools of Holland and also various academies. He studied art at the Academy of Fine Arts in Amsterdam and continued his training along that line in Paris, France, and other art centers of Europe. The year 1910 witnessed his arrival in Seattle and here he has remained, gaining and maintaining an enviable reputation for artistic ability and skill of superior order. His works have been hung in Paris exhibits and his paintings are sought by art lovers from all over the United States. He is also an instructor in the Seattle Fine Arts School. A replica of the White, Stuart and Henry buildings, perfect in every detail, which he completed as relaxation from his regular work of painting pictures, was used by the building company for exhibition purposes. He also manifests ability as a carpenter, at which trade he worked in the shipyards for two months during the period of the World war.

In 1900, in Holland, Mr. Tadama was united in marriage to Miss Thamine Groeneveld and while still residents of that country they became the parents of a daughter, Thamine, who was born in 1903 and was educated in Holland. Mr. Tadama has membership connection with the Seattle Art Club and the Fine Arts Club and enjoys merited distinction as an artist whose talent has found expression in numerous beautiful canvases of great value.

GEORGE H. DONNELLY

George H. Donnelly, a native son of Seattle, is well known in business circles of the city, and that he is a young man of enterprise and ability is indicated in the fact that he has been chosen manager of one of the large milling concerns of the state. He was born on May 26, 1883, a son of Simon and Annie (Landragan) Donnelly, both natives of Canada. The father was born in Nova Scotia and the mother on Prince Edward Island and after their marriage they came to the States, locating in Seattle in 1881. The father was one of the pioneer lumbermen of Washington and built many sawmills throughout the state. Prior to this he had been associated with John Vance, a prominent lumberman of Eureka, California, and was killed in a sawmill accident in January, 1889. The mother is still living in Seattle. They had a family of three children: Mrs. Jessie Elizabeth Rossi, Miss Mary Elsie Donnelly and George H. Donnelly, all residents of this city.

George H. Donnelly attended the country schools of Snohomish county, Washington, to the age of fourteen and afterward completed a course in a Seattle business college. In April, 1904, he entered the employ

of the Centennial Mill Company, with which he has since been connected, and has steadily advanced in their service as his experience and value have increased. He is familiar with every phase of the business and as manager of the Seattle plant he is doing efficient, conscientious and highly satisfactory work, giving his best efforts to those whom he serves.

Mr. Donnelly was married on June 6, 1913, to Miss Genevieve Isabelle Leonard, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Leonard of Tacoma, Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Donnelly have two children: Virginia May, whose birth occurred in 1914; and Margery Elizabeth, born in February, 1916. They are natives of Seattle and both are attending the public schools.

Mr. Donnelly is an exemplary representative of the Masonic fraternity. He is a past master of Seattle Lodge No. 6, F. & A. M., is a member of the commandery and in the Scottish Rite Consistory he has taken the thirty-second degree. He gives his political support to the republican party, for he believes that its principles contain the best elements of good government, and manifests a deep interest in everything relating to the welfare and upbuilding of his city. Each step in his career has been a forward one and his present success is the reward of earnest, systematic effort and close adherence to high principles.

JAMES P. GLEASON

James P. Gleason is a prominent representative of financial interests in Seattle as president of the American Savings Bank & Trust Company, which he organized in 1902. A native of Ireland, he was born near the town of Thurles, on the 1st of November, 1860, and obtained his more advanced educational training in Albert College of Dublin, from which he was graduated in 1882. Immediately thereafter he crossed the Atlantic to the United States and took up his abode in Sterling, Illinois, but six years later he came west to Seattle. Here he embarked in the real estate and investment business, in which field of activity he gained a gratifying measure of success as the years went by. In 1894 Mr. Gleason was appointed collector of internal revenue of the Washington division of the Oregon district, filling the office most acceptably for four years.

It was in 1902, as above stated, that Mr. Gleason organized the American Savings Bank & Trust Company and two years later he purchased for it the site on which the American Bank building now stands and which at that time was well out of the business district of the city. In 1908 he built the twelve-story steel and concrete structure which has since been the home of the institution and which was the first modern bank building erected in Seattle. It is located in what is now considered the

center of the financial district of the city. Mr. Gleason is thoroughly familiar with every phase of the banking business and as head of the American Savings Bank & Trust Company has contributed largely to its continued growth and success.

In 1899 Mr. Gleason was united in marriage to Nelle M. Drew, and they reside at No. 2728 Harvard avenue North. They have many warm friends in Seattle, where Mr. Gleason has made his home for the past thirty-six years. Coming to the new world in early manhood, he eagerly availed himself of the opportunities here offered and the prosperity which he now enjoys represents the fit utilization of his time and talents.

CLARENCE W. WILEY

Clarence W. Wiley was born in Boston, in the year 1870; son of Captain Wiley, a noted shipmaster of the era when American sailing ships were carriers of ocean commerce. During the period of his youth Clarence studied the science of marine architecture and in early manhood he designed and superintended construction of several vessels. For twenty-one years he was in the service of the Boston Steamship Company and the Boston Tow Boat Company, associated corporations, which for eight years subsequent to 1902, engaged in transportation business on the Pacific coast, operating the steamships Pleiades, Hyades, Lyra, Shawmut and Tremont, and Mr. Wiley was the marine superintendent at Seattle for both those Boston corporations. When they withdrew from Pacific coast business he had become a Seattleite and preferred to remain where growing commerce afforded opportunities for success in the lines of business in which he was proficient. All of his career has been connected with shipping. For a time he was connected with Matson Navigation Company of San Francisco and the Coast Steamship Company of New York and later he was manager of the Pacific Alaska Navigation Company, operating the Admiral line of steamships in the coasting trade between Puget Sound and points in Alaska and California.

After successfully operating the Steamship Great Northern and Steamship Northern Pacific, two of the largest and fastest steamers on the Pacific coast, he returned to Seattle in the fall of 1916 to assume the duties of president of the Seattle Construction & Dry Dock Company, which had recently been acquired by the Todd Shipyards Corporation of New York city.

In March, 1917, Mr. William H. Todd, president of the Todd Shipyards Corporation of New York, while on a visit of inspection, decided to build another shipbuilding plant in Tacoma and Mr. Wiley was elected

president of the Todd Dry Dock & Construction Corporation, and a site of one hundred acres was acquired on the tide flats at Tacoma, between the Hylebos and Wapato waterways, and one year after the site was purchased, the first steel steamship of seven thousand five hundred tons deadweight capacity was launched.

During the World war the two shipyards under Mr. Wiley's management launched and delivered to the government one torpedo destroyer, three submarines for the United States navy and thirty-seven steamships of seven thousand five hundred tons capacity and one of twelve thousand tons.

In 1918 the United States Shipping Board acquired the Seattle Construction & Dry Dock Company plant and Mr. Todd instructed Mr. Wiley to proceed and build a complete repair plant on a site purchased on Harbor Island on West Waterway, the present plant of Todd Dry Docks, Incorporated, one of the largest and most complete plants doing ship repair work on the Pacific coast. His duties as manager of those works were sufficient to tax the capacity for work of any man; nevertheless, while performing those duties, Mr. Wiley was otherwise engaged in patriotic service as a member of the King County Council of Defense, which was a sort of an executive committee that directed the war work in which citizens engaged.

Since 1920 the Tacoma company has delivered to the United States navy three scout cruisers, the fastest vessels of their type (speed thirty-five knots per hour); also two freight steamers of seven thousand five hundred tons capacity, the motorship Kennecott and one large passenger steamer, the Steamship Alaska, for service between Seattle and Alaska ports, both under the flag of the Alaska Steamship Company—the Alaska being the first large steel ocean-going passenger vessel to be built in the Pacific Northwest. The plant on Harbor Island is well equipped, having three large floating dry-docks and fully capable of handling any ships now coming to Puget Sound.

Mr. Wiley is a member of the Seattle Yacht Club, the Rainier Club, the Arctic Club and the Seattle Golf Club.

L. C. SMITH

In January, 1923, L. C. Smith completed a six-year term as county commissioner of King county, Washington, and at various times his fellow citizens have called upon him to fill other public offices, the duties of which he has ably and faithfully discharged. He is a native of the Pacific Northwest, his birth having occurred in Benton county, Oregon,

on the 9th of June, 1855, and his parents were Mason D. and Mary J. (Williams) Smith, both of whom were born in Iowa. In the year 1850 they journeyed to Oregon, settling in Benton county, and the father engaged in the lumber business, while he also aided in promoting the agricultural development of that section. Mr. and Mrs. Smith subsequently removed to Osceola, Washington, and there spent the remainder of their lives. They had a family of four children, two of whom survive: L. C., of this review; and Frank, who is now living in the state of California.

Mr. Smith spent his early youth in Oregon, attending the country schools of Benton county, and his education was completed in the public schools of Tacoma, Washington. On starting out to provide for his own livelihood he secured employment in a Tacoma sawmill and afterward was connected with the logging industry of that city. Going to Homestead, Washington, he resumed his activities as a sawmill operator, and later went to Enumclaw, King county, where he entered a homestead claim, proving up on the land, which is today a valuable property.

On severing his connection with the lumber industry Mr. Smith entered the political arena, becoming a candidate for the office of sheriff of King county, Washington, of which he was the incumbent for two terms. Later he served for three years as mayor of Auburn, Washington, resigning at the end of that time in order that he might visit Alaska. He secured a valuable gold mining claim on Forty Mile creek and another on Dome creek and is still the owner of those properties. On his return to Washington he was elected a member of the city council of Auburn and was afterward appointed receiver for the municipal gas plant, and is still looking after the interests of that public utility. From 1916 until January, 1923, he acted as county commissioner of King county. With postgraduate experience in the school of politics, he made an exceptionally fine record in that capacity, rendering to the county efficient and conscientious service. His residence is at Auburn, Washington.

Mr. Smith was married at Kent, Washington, in 1878, to Miss Mary Johnson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Johnson, the former a native of England and the latter of Scotland. They came to Seattle in 1852 and were numbered among the oldest and most prominent families of the city. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith, all natives of King county: The eldest, Mrs. Cassie M. Murphy, died in Washington, D. C., leaving a son and a daughter, William and Alice Murphy; Mrs. Ione Dolesky, the second in the family, is a resident of Seattle and the mother of a son, Frank; Ralph A. Smith served in the Aviation Corps during the World war and is now a successful contractor of this city, specializing in road building. He is married and has a son, Ralph A. Smith, Jr.; Charles L. Smith is also married and has established his position among

the leading attorneys of Seattle. He is likewise a veteran of the World war and served with the Ninety-first Division, remaining overseas for a year; Margaret, the next in order of birth, is now a student at a normal school; Lillian, the youngest of the children, died in 1901, when sixteen years of age.

Mr. Smith is a Royal Arch Mason and is also identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. His life has never been a narrow nor self-centered one but has reached out along lines of usefulness to his fellowmen, and his record as a public official is an unblemished one. He is progressive in his standards, broad in his views and high in his ideals and has ever fully recognized the duties and obligations of life, discharging the former promptly and capably meeting the latter in the fullest degree.

ALONZO VICTOR LEWIS

An artist of ability, who has recently cast in his lot with the northwest, is Alonzo Victor Lewis, sculptor and painter. He began his studies at the age of fifteen, under the well known western artist, E. S. Paxson, in Butte, Montana, and later studied at the Chicago Art Academy. In 1906-7 he won the gold medal for life drawing. For a year he served as secretary for the newly organized art club, called the Art Academy League. He then went to New York and worked in the galleries there. He made a trip to Cuba and Mexico, where he did some important work in the City of Mexico. After his return to the United States he came to the Pacific coast and later did some important work in the northwest, notably the Lincoln statue in Tacoma, the money for which was raised by the school children; the fountain erected to the memory of the Pioneers of the Oregon Trail, 1844, in Vancouver, Washington, by the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution of the state of Washington; a tablet at Camp Lewis marking and delineating the history of Clark Way, erected by the Washington Historical Society; the monument at Point Defiance Park commemorating the achievements of Captain Charles Wilkes, who commanded a United States exploration expedition and visited that vicinity in 1841, erected by the park board of Tacoma and the Mary Ball Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in 1915; the monument erected in 1916 by the Washington Historical Society, the Thurston County Pioneers and the town of Tumwater to the memory of the pioneers of Tumwater—"the Simmons party," the arrival of the first American colony on Puget Sound, October, 1845; the monument marking the site of the first Tacoma hotel—Steele's Hotel—first frame building in Tacoma, 1869, erected by

the citizens of Tacoma. He erected other historic tablets in Tacoma, including one beyond Steilacoom, to the first Catholic church in Washington. He painted portraits of William Laird McCormick, Hon. Francis Cushman and others in Tacoma. He removed to Los Angeles, but still attracted to the northwest, returned to Seattle and built a studio on Eastlake avenue, which is the most complete of its kind on the Pacific coast. His work since his return includes the Warren Memorial at Snoqualmie, Washington; the John F. Douglas tablet for the Douglas building; the gargoyles for Education Hall, University of Washington; the reliefs of Dance and Music on the Cornish school; the twenty-five-thousand-dollar statue of Lincoln for Spokane. He is now engaged upon the American Legion memorial for Centralia, Washington, commemorating the four boys, Grimm, Hubbard, Casagranda and McElfresh, who were killed on Armistice Day of 1919 by members of the Industrial Workers of the World. This statue is ten feet high—a doughboy on guard duty, called "The Sentinel." He is also finishing a life-size bronze statue of Ezra Meeker, which will be erected at Puyallup, Washington. His painting of Ezra Meeker called "The Beloved Pioneer," won second prize at the exhibition of the select work of western artists held in San Diego, California. He has also modeled busts of Roosevelt, Marshal Foch, Diaz, Pavlowa and others of prominence and interest. He taught one term at the University of Washington Extension and one term at the Seattle Art Club. He is a member of the Seattle Fine Arts Society, the Seattle Art Club, Seattle Chamber of Commerce, Young Men's Republican Club, Washington Historical Society, Western Painters, California Society of Artists, and Independent Society of Artists of New York. It is Mr. Lewis' great desire to see a municipal art museum established here and he hopes to see in Seattle a broad and splendid development of the fine arts.

LEIGH HUNT

Leigh Hunt, a man whose active and useful career has made him a familiar character the world over, is a native of Indiana and a son of Franklyn and Martha Long (Leigh) Hunt. His work in the educational field brought him to the presidency of the State Agricultural College of Iowa at Ames, at the head of which institution he continued until 1886, while in the following year he entered upon a notable business career in Seattle, Washington, as owner and editor of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. Later he organized the Oriental Consolidated Mines in Korea, where he developed properties on an extensive scale, and he also intro-

duced the growing of cotton in the Anglo-Egyptian Soudan. His work in these various connections gained him international recognition, his name being a familiar one on both hemispheres.

In early manhood Mr. Hunt was united in marriage to Miss Jessie Noble. He gives his political support to the republican party and has membership connection with the Metropolitan and Chevy Chase Clubs of Washington, D. C., the Union Riding Club of New York, the Piping Rock Club, The Links and the National Golf Links.

ALEXANDER PEARSON

For nearly a quarter of a century Alexander Pearson has been closely and prominently identified with construction work in Seattle and vicinity and because of the extent and importance of his operations he is well entitled to classification with the builders and promoters of the city. He is a native of Sweden and was born on December 12, 1866, a son of Alexander and Josephine Pearson, who always resided in that country. The father was a man of superior business ability and forceful personality. He engaged in the manufacture of brick and in the lumber business. He was also a builder of ships and became the owner of three vessels plying between France and England, being one of the industrial leaders of his city. He passed away in 1916. Four sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Pearson: Donald, a resident of Sydney, Australia; Alexander, the subject of this review; and August and Peter, who are still living in their native land.

Alexander Pearson obtained his education in Sweden and when a young man of seventeen years he sought the broader opportunities of the new world. Going to Duluth, Minnesota, he entered the employ of a building contractor, for whom he worked for two years, and then established a business of his own in that city. In 1898 he came to Seattle, where he embarked in business as a building contractor, and in the subsequent development and improvement of the city he has borne a conspicuous part. He has constructed many of the public schools and business blocks of Seattle, in addition to railroad bridges, tunnels and road work, and now has under way many important projects of that character. His expert knowledge of the business enables him readily to solve all difficult problems of construction and in executing contracts he is prompt, reliable and efficient. The business is operated under the name of the Pearson Construction Company, of which he is vice president and he is also vice president and a director of the Pacific Coast Construction & Timber Company.

Mr. Pearson was married in 1890, in Duluth, Minnesota, and is the father of four children: Gerard, the eldest, was born in that city in 1893 and acquired his education in Seattle. In 1914 he was married to Miss Clara M. Paulson of this city and they have three children; Eva is now Mrs. Palmer of Portland, Oregon. Her husband served with the rank of lieutenant in the World war; Conrad Pearson, the next of the family, also enlisted for service in the World war; Leonora, the youngest of the children, is attending a business college of the city.

Mr. Pearson is a member of the Swedish Mission church and his political support is given to the republican party when national issues are at stake, but at local elections he votes independently. He is connected with the Builders Exchange of Seattle and also belongs to the Automobile Club of this city. Mr. Pearson has fought life's battles unaided and his labors have been manifestly resultant. He is loyal to the interests of his adopted country and Seattle numbers him among its most useful and desirable citizens.

LOUIS GEORGE CARPENTER

Louis George Carpenter, an eminent irrigation engineer of Denver, was born at Orion, Michigan, on the 28th of March, 1861, his parents being Charles K. and Jennette (Coryell) Carpenter. He is a brother of Rolla Clinton Carpenter, also a well known engineer, who was born on June 26, 1852, and passed away on January 19, 1919; and of William Leland Carpenter, a distinguished representative of the legal profession in Detroit, Michigan.

Louis G. Carpenter supplemented his early educational training by a course of study in the Michigan Agricultural College, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1879, while four years later he received the degree of Master of Science. He attended the University of Michigan during the winter terms of 1881-2 and 1883-4 and continued his studies in Johns Hopkins University in 1885-6 and 1887-8. Between the years 1881 and 1888 he acted as assistant professor of mathematics in the Michigan Agricultural College and then became professor of engineering and physics in the Colorado Agricultural College, thus continuing until 1911. As irrigation engineer at the Colorado Experiment Station he was offered and declined its presidency in 1891 and again in 1899. From the latter year until 1910 he served as director of the Experiment Station. His high standing in the profession is further indicated in the fact that he was made irrigation expert for the United States department of agriculture. It was in 1888 that Mr. Carpenter

organized the first systematic instruction in irrigation engineering and investigation along that line, while in 1890 he was made special agent of the United States in the artesian wells investigation. His services were also required as expert in the important irrigation litigation involved in the case of the United States vs. Rio Grande dam. Mr. Carpenter served as state engineer of Colorado from 1903 until 1905 and acted as consulting engineer and irrigation expert for the state in the suit of the state of Kansas against Colorado and of Wyoming against Colorado. He likewise did valuable work as consulting engineer in connection with many important dams and irrigation and hydraulic enterprises. In 1907 he served as referee and chairman of the board of arbitration, selected by both parties, to settle the electric lighting controversy at Colorado Springs. In 1907-8 he was a member of the irrigation commission of British Columbia which determined the foundations for the new water code adopted by the parliament of British Columbia in 1908. Mr. Carpenter served as expert for Pueblo, Canon City and Salida in stopping the pollution of the Arkansas river by mining debris and acted as consulting engineer in preparing the case for Colorado in the Wyoming vs. Colorado litigation. He was elected as joint referee by the United States and the state of Wyoming regarding matters in dispute over the North Platte river. He was called as expert by the residents of Seattle to prevent the use of Volunteer Park for additional storage reservoirs, resulting in the preservation of that park and in the protection of the endangered homes. Professional duties have not claimed his attention to the exclusion of other interests, however, for he is one of the directors of the First National Bank of Fort Collins, Colorado, and is the chief executive officer of the Building & Loan Association.

On the 17th of February, 1887, Mr. Carpenter was united in marriage to Mrs. Mary J. C. Merrell of Lansing, Michigan, who died in 1921. In September, 1922, he was married to Miss Katherine M. Warren of Philadelphia. Mr. Carpenter is a popular member of the University, Denver and Rocky Mountain Clubs and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. His name is also on the membership rolls of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education; the American Society of Irrigation Engineers, of which he served as president from 1893 until 1895; the American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, of which he was made vice president in 1900; the American Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science; the American Society Testing Materials; the Colorado Scientific Society, of which he is a member of the executive committee; and the Colorado Academy of Science. Mr. Carpenter is likewise an honorary member of the Michigan Engineering Society, chairman of the engineering group of the Denver Civic Commercial Association and president of the Colorado

State Historical and Natural History Society. In 1917 he was made a member of the Colorado State Council of Defense. He was the first member chosen and this was the first council organized in the United States. He was director of the department of publicity and education, directing the speakers' bureau, etc., and organizing committees aggregating over ten thousand members. He was also vice chairman of the explosives board. He has written various reports and papers on irrigation and is on the staff of the Standard Dictionary. He was decorated Chevalier du Merite Agricole, France, in 1895 and in 1900 received a gold medal at the Paris Exposition. He is a member of various national engineering societies and is president of the Colorado Engineering Society, formed of twelve engineering organizations in 1923.

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